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CALENDAR
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STATE PAPERS,
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CHARLES I.
1636—1637.

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STATE PAPERS,
DOMESTIC SERIES,
OF THE REIGN OF
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1636—1637,

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P R E F A C E.

THE course of our Calendar has now brought us to that period in the reign of Charles I. in which the affairs of the administration were most prosperous, and the new mode of governing the people of England, which his Majesty had now acted upon for a considerable time, seemed the most likely to be successful.

Eight years had elapsed since a Parliament had been called together, and there seemed no reason to suppose that any person of the then present generation would ever hear "that noise," to use the language of Archbishop Laud, again. The King was in the prime of life, in excellent health, devoted to active exercise in the open air, happy in his domestic relations, attentive to business, and as attached to the new "thorough" principles of government as even Laud or Wentworth, or the most devoted of their adherents. Time and chance, of course, happen to all men, but so far as the King was concerned, there seemed no probability of any change for many years to come. The Queen's *accouchement*, which is often mentioned in this Volume, principally with reference to the affectionate gifts which Charles was in the habit of making her on such occasions, had added a fifth to the arrows in the royal quiver. Two sons and three daughters set at defiance all ordinary chances in reference to the succession, and the likelihood seemed to be, that long ere the father was called away the

eldest son, then in his seventh year, would be out of tutelage, and that on his father's death he would be fully competent to ascend the throne, and carry on the government according to what would then be regarded as the settled principles of the English constitution.

The new mode of government was of that kind which is the simplest in the world. It was the English constitution with that which is supposed to give it all its life and vigour—the Parliament—struck out. The Council took its place, Acts of State superseded Acts of Parliament, and, with something like a show of following former precedents, the Council really regulated all things according to its own notions of right and wrong. In cases of importance, or cases in which the question at issue affected the interests of the State, the King was always ready to give their sittings and determinations the sanction of his presence and authority, and if we are to trust the information respecting what took place on such occasions, which we find in the present Volume and elsewhere, he was no silent member of what was then the only public deliberative body in matters of government. On the contrary, he led and controlled its decisions with a lofty regal peremptoriness which rebuked all doubt and negated the possibility of opposition.

There is, in this respect, a very great difference between the Charles of the first few years of his reign and the Charles of 1637. Under Buckingham, the favourite was everything; he governed alone, the King scarcely inter-meddled with business, was seldom heard of in such matters, and still more seldom seen. Laud, on the contrary, ruled the country through and by the King. Since Buckingham's death, King Charles had become well versed in business, was informed of whatever was going on, attended meetings even of committees, directed their decisions, and when not present was consulted on all important matters.

The government was thus really and truly his, not by a complimentary official figment, but by actual interference with its management and direction.

And it must be borne in mind that in those days the doctrine of ministerial responsibility, the very foundation of our modern system of government, was unknown at Court. The duty of obedience to royal mandates was the corner-stone of the "thorough" school of politics. Questions of legality, or the contrary, had no place, if it were once established that the thing in dispute was in accordance with the will of the Sovereign. Nor was there the slightest disinclination, on the part of the royal advisers, to throw the responsibility for their actions upon their master and shelter themselves under the protection of a royal command. Several examples of this occur in the present Volume, and one especial instance of it between Archbishop Laud and Elizabeth of Bohemia, in which she admits the excuse as unquestionably valid. The act in question, she allows, was no longer to be impeached, nor was Laud to be any longer blamed for it, as he had shown her that he acted upon her brother's personal directions.

Another element in the presumed stability of the present state of things was the addition to the revenue which was derived from the newly invented tax of ship-money, lately declared legal by an opinion of all the Judges. This tax had now been levied for three successive years. On the first occasion, it was assessed only on the towns and villages of the sea-coast, according to some alleged ancient precedents. That, says Selden, was like putting in a little auger that afterwards you may put in a greater. Since then it had been extended to the country at large. The tax was calculated to produce something more than 200,000*l.* per annum, equivalent to about 1,000,000*l.* in our days, and this amount had enabled the King to fit

out a fleet which had made a great show in the Channel. In conjunction also with some profitable monopolies and other new pecuniary arrangements, this accession of revenue had made the King considerably easier than he had been in his financial affairs. It will be seen in the present Volume that the unsold remainder of the Crown jewels, long ago pawned in Holland, was now redeemed, and that, in some particularly hard cases, old debts of James I. and Anne of Denmark were occasionally paid off.

One great convenience of the ship-money was the facility with which a very considerable part of it was collected. The sheriff was directed by a writ which ran in the King's name to have a ship of a certain tonnage, armed with so many guns, manned with such a crew, and supplied with provisions for six months, ready for the service of the King at a particular seaport on a certain day. He was also required to assess the expenses of this service upon persons occupying houses or land in his county according to their estate or substance. He was to levy the amount by distress, and to commit to prison all whom he should find "rebellious and contrary."

Of course in the case of inland counties, the command to furnish a ship with ordnance and crew, was altogether illusory. The precedents upon which it professed to be founded were writs admitted to have been sent only to maritime towns, where such a requisition had some meaning. As directed to Oxfordshire, or Buckinghamshire, the writ read like one of those fictions in which lawyers of old time took delight, and it might have been argued that it was altogether a fiction, from the circumstance that the danger of foreign enemies in that time of peace was alleged in the writ as the reason for making the demand. But even as the celebrated legal phantoms, Doe and Roe, always led to some practical and serious conclusion, so did the most

anomalous of these writs, and that conclusion was explained in an accompanying letter of instruction from the Council to the otherwise bewildered sheriff. To relieve him from all perplexity he was considerably informed, that, as he might find some little difficulty in obeying the command which had been addressed to him, his Majesty would lend the county which the sheriff represented the ship of war required, on payment of so many thousand pounds, 10*l.* for every ton of the burthen of the demanded ship, and that the sheriff was therefore to assess and levy that sum as the expenses mentioned in the writ, and to pay the same over to the Treasurer of the Navy as soon as possible. In his assessment he was directed to ease the poor, as much as possible, and not to fail in bearing due respect to the persons and calling of the clergy.

The expedition with which the amount was assessed and levied depended very much upon the character of the sheriff, as well as upon the temper of the people. In some places the whole sum was returned, occasionally with the advance of some part by the sheriff, within five or six months. Yorkshire, under the shrievalty of Sir John Ramsden in 1636-37, was held up to universal admiration by Lord Keeper Coventry for the expedition with which it returned its full assessment of 12,000*l.*; Lincolnshire also, under Sir Edward Hussey, had within the same time returned a large part of its 8,000*l.* In spite of the "great cheerfulness and alacrity" on the part of these important counties which was thought to be indicated by such ready payment, some few persons, as Lord Saye in Oxfordshire, and John Hampden in Buckinghamshire, "haply," as is stated in a letter of the King from which we are quoting, "out of ignorance" of "the laws and customs of the kingdom," or "out of a desire to be eased and freed in their particulars," omitted to

pay their quotas, whence "divers suits and actions" were about to arise. Pained at the delay and inconvenience which were thus likely to ensue, the King determined to forestall the results of such litigation. He commanded the Judges to give him their "judgments in the case" as it was set down in an enclosed statement; such opinion, it was added, "would not only gain time, but also be of more authority to over-rule any prejudicate opinions of others." The case enclosed, which like the royal letter was identified by the royal signature, consisted of two questions, substantially as follows:—When the whole kingdom is in danger, may not the King command all the subjects of the realm to provide ships, as required in the writs already issued; and is not the King the sole judge of the danger.*

The device of obtaining this previous opinion was only comparable in cleverness to the extended application of the ship-money writ. Both were suggestions of the same person, Lord Chief Justice Finch. He also took upon him to be the solicitor, as Clarendon terms it, to procure the signatures of the Judges to an affirmative answer. Some questions arose amongst them, but ten signed without much ado. Sir Richard Hutton and Sir George Croke were decidedly adverse, but on the plea that the minority were bound by the majority, they were ultimately prevailed upon to sign for the sake of conformity. Once obtained, the opinion was made the most of. It was published by the Lord Keeper in the Star Chamber, "which seemed a surprise to some of the Judges present" (Rushworth, II. 336). It was enrolled in all the courts of Westminster, and was given in charge to all the

* The King's Letter and Case, and the Opinion of the Judges are published in full in this Volume, pp. 416-418.

Judges to be read by them at the assizes in every county. And now the case seemed settled. True, neither Lord Saye nor Hampden retired from the contest, but the result being "prejudicate," the maintenance of the tax, with all its benefits to the revenue, was secure; the sheriffs, some of whom were afraid of being involved in litigation might be safely urged to proceed with confidence in compelling payment, and when the proper time of year came round, fresh writs might again be issued. "God speed," remarks Archbishop Laud," what must go "on. But, God be thanked, in all this troublesome "business God hath exceedingly blessed his Majesty. I "did fear everything till this point was gained; now, by "God's blessing, all may go well, though it should be war." (Laud's Works, VII. 319.)

Nor was there less apparent security for the maintenance of the present state of things in the Church than in the State. Archbishop Laud, although in the 64th year of his age, was full of life and energy,—more active and assiduous in the prosecution of his designs than most other men at any period of life. He had introduced great changes into the practical relations between Church and State, and these changes were founded upon principles which seemed ever present to his mind, and which day by day he was carrying out as if by a process of development in some fresh direction, or with reference to some new subject. No man was ever either more consistent in his work or more persevering in it, and up to the time with which we are now dealing, no man could have been more successful. One of his great objects was to throw political power into the hands of the clergy. He himself was head of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, and had procured his friend the Bishop of London to be appointed Lord Treasurer, with the addition, as if it were a matter

of little moment, of the First Lordship of the Admiralty. Three great branches of the business of the State, and in some respects the most important, were thus lodged in clerical hands. The long pending questions respecting the Palatinate had assumed a new importance in consequence of the arrival at full age of the young Prince Palatine. This event brought along with it questions which involved negotiations the most difficult and intricate, and required the most consummate knowledge of foreign affairs. These were retained under his own management by the blunt, unpliant Archbishop; whilst to Bishop Juxon, whose capabilities as a man of business were those of a mere managing clerk, was confided the task of unravelling the tangled web of the finances, and the duty of setting out the great fleets which were to be paid for by the ship-money. Nor was this all. No one can look through the Volume now published without perceiving on the part of the Council, over which the Archbishop reigned supreme, a continual desire to put forward clerical persons to execute business which had not been supposed to be very nearly allied to the ministerial office. Our papers relating to Bishop Pierce of Bath and Wells will give several examples of what we mean. For example; the borough of Ilchester was taxed at 30*l.* for ship-money. To ease the burthen upon their own town the bailiffs united the adjoining parish of Northover with Ilchester in their taxation, assessing Northover at 10*l.* out of the 30*l.* Thereupon the hundred of Tintenhull, in which Northover had been previously taxed, complained to the Council. The Lords referred the case to the consideration of Bishop Pierce, the bishop of the diocese, and directed the sheriff to obey his award. He found that Northover was not a part of Ilchester, but ought to have been taxed in the hundred of Tintenhull (p. 31). Again; the hundreds of

Bruton and Norton Ferris, in the same county of Somerset, complained to the Council that in all general taxations they had been accustomed to pay with Horethorne and Catsash, and that the whole amount taxed upon the four hundreds was usually divided in thirds, Bruton and Norton Ferris paying one third, and the two other hundreds one third each. In the ship-money each of the four hundreds had been taxed at one fourth. This dispute also was referred to Bishop Pierce and the sheriff in succession to that one who made the taxation, and they found the complaint to be just (pp. 185, 467). A third case was that of William Strode, described as "the merchant," of Barrington, in the same county of Somerset, of whom we shall hear again hereafter. He was taxed to the ship-money at five marks, and refusing to pay, the constable, who was both assessor and collector, distrained a cow, which Strode asserted to be worth 6*l.*, and sold it for 3*l.* 10*s.* Some months afterwards Strode, tracing his cow, fetched her away by replevin, and sued the constable for the distress. This was the complaint against him. Being brought before the Council, he asserted that he did not replevy as refusing to pay the tax, but because the tithing in which he lived had been unfairly assessed. It had been usual for that tithing to pay the same amount as the tithing in which the constable lived. On this occasion the constable had assessed his own tithing at 11*l.* and that of Strode at 15*l.* 10*s.* The King in Council referred the question to Bishop Pierce, with direction that if what was alleged by Strode were found to be true, the constable was to compensate Strode; if the contrary, Strode was to do the like by the constable, and be liable to further punishment (pp. 205, 216, 222, 341, 400, 401 (2), 505, 522).

Another case of the same kind had relation to the city of

Gloucester and the surrounding parishes which constitute the county of that city. The custom had been for the city to pay one third of all taxations and the county two thirds. In the case of the ship-money the city had made the assessment to its own advantage over the county, and too much having been collected claimed a share of the overplus in the proportion of the incorrect assessment. The matter was referred to Godfrey Goodman, the bishop of the diocese, whose award was to set the matter right (p. 109).

And not only were bishops thus put forward in the transaction of civil business, but even the lowest of the clergy found themselves objects of the Archbishop's special care. We have seen what notice was taken of the whole body in the assessment of the ship-money; to secure the attention of the sheriffs to the directions upon that subject they were commanded to return to the Council a special account of what sums they had assessed upon every clergyman, and to specify how much of it had relation to the value of his living, and how much to the amount of his separate temporal estate. Many of these returns occur in the present Volume, containing the names of all the clergy in the counties to which they refer, and giving information from which the comparative amounts of their incomes may be safely inferred. It is clear, also, from the ready ear that was given by the Council to the complaints of the clergy to whatever subject they related, that redress was far more easily accessible to them than it was to the other classes. Their interests and welfare were specially cared for, and the strong arm of the executive was ever ready to be extended for their support in their quarrels with patrons, with impropiators, or with any other persons who interfered with what they conceived to be their rights. Under Archbishop Laud the Ecclesiastical Commission, that tremendous clerical

tribunal, extended its care to a variety of cases, with which it had not been customary for it to interfere. It repressed all want of uniformity within the Church itself. It punished with severity all those who sought to sever themselves from the established fold. Lectures and lecturers had been very nearly got rid of. Great attention had been given to the reparation and adornment of churches, and their internal arrangement had been brought into the form desired by the Archbishop. The communion table had been removed from the body of the church into the place formerly occupied by the altar. It was railed in, and distinguished by altar-like adornments. It was approached by acts of reverence, and finally it became the custom to designate it by the ancient name of "the altar," whilst the officiating minister resumed his pre-Reformation title of "the priest." Clerical vestments were strictly looked after. Long sermons, for which the people had a strange fondness, were discouraged. The prescribed formularies of the Common Prayer Book, which in many places had been curtailed, or but laxly followed, were insisted upon to the very letter. These and other alterations effected in the same spirit had now been all but universally carried out. Many of them were extremely adverse to the religious feelings of the day, and the people had in the first instance raised opposition. They had asked, Why these changes? What their meaning? What their ultimate design? Warm spirits had denounced them as involving anti-Reformation principles, and as leading directly back towards Rome. They had even inferred that such was the intention of their promoters, and had directed attention to the unusual stir among the Roman Catholics connected with the Court of the Queen, to the great gatherings attracted to the newly decorated Queen's chapel in Somerset House, to the activity of the priests, who were

protected by her Majesty's influence against the severities of the law, to the open residence in the metropolis of an agent from the see of Rome. Some opposition had been raised on grounds like these, but it seemed as if it had died out, or had been crushed out, under the measures of repression resorted to by the Archbishop. The United Provinces had afforded a place of refuge to some of the more active of the dissidents, New England had given a home to many more, some few of the clergy, who had been dispossessed of their curacies or incumbencies for non-conformity, wandered about in country places, keeping alive a feeling of dissatisfaction, but there was no open opposition, and even those who were believed to be hostile in their hearts, yet professed conformity and practised it externally. The well-known Stephen Marshall is described at p. 545 as an eminent example of this class of superficial conformists.

It was at this time, when the Archbishop was at the very summit both of his personal glory and of his political power, that the King and Queen invited themselves to visit him at Oxford.* What ensued is an incident which forms a conspicuous feature in the Archbishop's history and in the present Volume. Although Chancellor of the University, and ever zealous to promote what he esteemed to be its real interests, his ecclesiastical innovations, and his claim of an archiepiscopal right of visitation, had excited some mutterings of disapprobation even there. But all these had subsided. His clerical opponents had either submitted to his pleasure or been extirpated. His right of metropolitanical visitation had been solemnly debated in open Council in the presence of the Sovereign, and had been confirmed by his Majesty's decree.

* Heylyn says that he invited them (*Life of Laud*, p. 318) ; Laud says they invited themselves. (*Laud's Remains*, Vol. 11. p. 102., ed. 1700.)

If in these things there was found any offence, he had compensated for it in Oxford by employing his power in procuring signal advantages for the University. A new body of statutes had been accepted by them as a favour of inestimable value. A new royal charter had conferred upon them many valuable additions to their privileges. His own personal munificence had been displayed in noble gifts to the Bodleian Library, and in splendid additions to the fabric of his own College of St. John's, additions which had just been completed. Such testimonies of his super-eminent liberality blinded men to qualities which might have excited controversy or mistrust. In their presence no one could doubt his affection for Oxford, nor return it save with eulogy and compliment.

Our Volume contains ample evidence that he prepared for the reception of his royal visitors with the same valuable attention to details which distinguished him in the transaction of other business. But not even in the fullness of the gratification excited by the anticipation of this intended honour could he lay aside the reserve and secrecy which in matters of greater moment were characteristic qualities both of himself and of his master. Secretary Windebank's house at Haines Hill near Wokingham lay convenient as a resting place for the Archbishop on his way from Croydon to Oxford. Windebank was ardently desirous to allure him thither, as offering an opportunity to heal the unkindness between them, which was commented upon in the Introduction to our last Volume, and which still kept these two old friends apart. Bishop Juxon was solicited by Windebank, as attached to both parties, to endeavour to bring this result about. On the 13th August the Lord Treasurer waited on the Archbishop at Croydon, and communicated to him some papers which Windebank had entrusted to him for that purpose. The occasion was

opportune. Juxon took advantage of it. He led the conversation from Windebank's papers to Windebank himself. He alluded, no doubt in terms of very sincere regret, to the state of feeling which he found to exist towards Windebank in the mind of the Archbishop. In the Archbishop's remarks on the subject he could discover no other cause for this than their difference of opinion on the disputed question "of the soap." I told him, remarks Juxon in his report to Windebank, written the day following, that it was no strange thing for a man to be of one opinion upon the first proposition and opening of a business, and another after long agitation and debate. "True," replied the Archbishop, "but why did he not acquaint me with his alteration of judgment? I might, haply, upon better scanning, have altered my judgment also." Juxon answered, "That might be forgetfulness."* It was a good answer. A clear breach was made in the Archbishop's line of defence. A few kindly and judicious words, just then thrown in by Laud's "old and trusty friend" (Heylyn, p. 303), might have made their way to a restoration of that ancient brotherhood which had been so miserably interrupted. But Juxon was no match for the uncommunicative man. The Archbishop gave no encouragement; the overawed ambassador made no advance: "So," he says, "I left it." On the other point his management was even more unskilful. The Lord Treasurer of England gathered from the tittle-tattle of the Archbishop's servants, that the places where their master was to lie on his journey were already fixed, although where they were the inquirer could not discover. But having ascertained that they were fixed, "I thought," he remarks, "it would be in vain to labour an alteration;" for him to have done

* Vol. CCCXXX., No. 33.

so would evidently have been futile. A better diplomatist had been beforehand with him. On the 4th August Sir Thomas Roe had secured the Archbishop for one night at Cranford, upon two conditions; "the one," the Archbishop says, "that you will let me come as to a private lodging for ease, and not to trouble yourselves with chargeable entertainment; the other, that you will let me be gone betimes in the morning without eating, for my thoughts will be full of my business, and will make me no good company for any of my friends. And these conditions performed may make me more free with you at my return."*

On Tuesday the 23rd August, the Archbishop started from Croydon with all the dignity of a Prince of the Church. His own "coach" was drawn by six horses, and was attended by 50 horsemen, all of them his own servants. Sir Thomas Roe received the entire cavalcade, horses and men, and sent on one of his own servants the next morning, with provisions, to Wycombe, where they dined at an inn. On the second night they rested at Cuddesdon, where Bishop Bancroft of Oxford had just completed the erection of that mansion, which, according to his intention (p. 507), has ever since remained the seat and residence of his successors in that see.† The third day the Archbishop came on to St. John's in Oxford, and was received as a guest in the "President's lodgings," from which he had taken his upward flight in 1614.

Once in Oxford, according to the friendly custom of the time, provisions for the coming entertainment, and even gifts in money, poured in upon him. The presents in

* Vol. CCCXXX., No. 8., p. 86.

† Vol. CCCL. No. 24, p. 50*,

money amounted only to 155*l.*, but seven stags, sixty-three bucks and does, five oxen, seventy-four wethers, two lambs, and one calf, sent to him not merely by his immediate friends and neighbours, but by many of the noblest people in the land, constituted very important contributions to the solid portion of the coming feast, besides poultry innumerable, swans, pheasants, partridges, quails, turkeys, ducks, rabbits, and pea-chickens; fish, including carp, tench, and pike, with two salmon pies; fruit, principally grapes and melons, with preserved apricots and barbarys. Good housewives added cakes, cream, and cheeses, and a late Vice-Chancellor, besides six "muttons" and other good things, transmitted half a dozen sugar-loaves.

After a day devoted to Oxford, the Archbishop proceeded on Saturday morning to pay his respects to the King, who, in the course of a progress, had then reached Woodstock, with the Queen and his two nephews, Charles Louis and Rupert, sons of Elizabeth of Bohemia, of both of whom our present Volume contains valuable information. The Archbishop returned to St. John's on Sunday night, to be ready for the ceremonies of the morrow.

In the meantime, Oxford was filling with distinguished visitors. The Lord Treasurer was at Wadham; Sir Nathaniel Brent, Warden of Merton, received the Earls of Hertford and Essex, whilst the Earls of Newcastle, Pembroke and Montgomery, Carnarvon, Berkshire, and Elgin; Bishops Curle, of Winchester, Bancroft, of Oxford, and Wren, of Norwich, with Lords Digby, Craven, and a multitude of minor notabilities, were scattered about the city, principally as guests of the various colleges. There was indeed, at that time, much to render Oxford peculiarly attractive, besides and beyond the pending festival. In no part of the kingdom had the then prevalent desire for the restoration and beautifying of ecclesiastical buildings pro

duced more striking results than in that splendid city
“ Within eight years, for so long have I been absent from
“ the University,” are the words of the observant Garrard,
the letter writer, in an account brought to light among
our papers, “ the churches or chapels of all the colleges
“ are much beautified—extraordinary cost bestowed on
“ them. Scarce any cathedral churches, not Windsor or
“ Canterbury, nay, not Paul’s quire, exceeds them. Most
“ of them new glazed ; richer glass for figures and painting
“ I have not seen, which they had most from beyond the
“ seas. Excellently paved—their quires with black and
“ white stone. Where the east end admits not glass,
“ excellent pictures, large and great, church-work of the
“ best hands they could get from the other side, of the
“ birth, passion, resurrection, and ascension of our blessed
“ Saviour. All their communion tables fairly covered
“ with rich carpets, hung, some of them, with special
“ good hangings. I am sure Merton College is so, and
“ railed about with costly rails. But that chapel of
“ Lincoln College, built by the present Bishop of Lincoln,
“ now under a cloud, deserves a particular commendation
“ —which is roofed with cedar—the communion table,
“ pulpit, and an excellent fair screen all of cedar.” *

Strolling among these attractive sights, Garrard tells us
that he “ lighted on my Lord Cottington,” whom he “ left
“ not until near ten at night, wandering up and down with
“ him.” †

On Monday morning the Archbishop held a levee at
St. John’s, which was attended by “ Earls, my Lord New-
“ castle, Barons, Bishops, heads of houses, Doctors, I,”
remarks Garrard, “ among the rest. . . He was under the

* Vol. CCCXXXI., No. 14., p. 113.

† Ibid.

“ barber’s hands when I came, but at length he came
“ forth. Courteous he was to all, but walked most and
“ entertained longest my Lord Cottington”—his chief
political opponent, whom he had recently manœuvred out
of the Lord Treasurership—“ showing him his new build-
“ ing, the rooms where he meant to entertain the King,
“ and the hall where the play was to be.”*

The hour of noon brought dinner, and that over,
“ at one of the clock the University bell rung out
“ to call all the students of quality, in their degrees,
“ to wait on his Grace, their Chancellor, to meet his
“ Majesty, two miles out of town, on horseback, all
“ riding on foot cloths.” There follows a full account of
the ceremonies and braveries, the state and pageantry, of
the King’s welcome. University and Corporation strove
who should do him most honour, but the narrative is cold
and heartless. It commemorates mayor and aldermen,
and recorder, and the town clerk, “ in a velvet coat, with a
“ chain of gold about his neck,” and all grades of
University men from heads of houses down to the humblest
scholars; but there is no word in it of that which can alone
give life and animation to such stately ceremonies—the
masses and multitudes of gazing people, with the hearty
enthusiasm of their cheers. We learn indeed from the
account given by Anthony Wood (*Hist. and Antiq.*
Oxford, II. 408), that so far as relates to cheering, there
was nothing of the kind. Though the streets were lined
with scholars of all degrees, “ yet neither they nor the
“ citizens made any expressions of joy, or uttered, as the
“ manner is, ‘ Vivat Rex ! ’ ”

University receptions were in those days made up
of gifts, and speeches, sermons, feasts, and plays. None

* Vol. CCCXXXI. No. 14., p. 118.

of these peculiarities were forgotten on the present occasion. To the King the University presented a folio Bible, with velvet cover, richly embroidered,* and, according to custom, a fair and costly pair of gloves; to her Majesty, gloves, no doubt equally fair and no less costly; to the Prince Elector, who still hoped to be as his fathers had been, the chief Protestant Prince in Germany, Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity; to the young soldier Prince Rupert, Clement Edmond's Observations on Cæsar's Commentaries, and to both the Princes the customary gloves. Three speeches (all said to have been well approved) were addressed to the royal couple before they were received into Christchurch. There the King accompanied the Queen to her lodgings, and then proceeded with all the Lords to the Cathedral. At the great south door, "lifting up his hands and eyes, with his long left lock" (according to the then mode) shelving over his "shoulder,"† he did his private devotions. These ended, he was "entertained" with another speech, and thence proceeded into the choir to the evening service. At his return to Christchurch the Mayor and his brethren waited upon him with "a bowl and certain pieces of gold in it."‡ After supper, their Majesties were presented with their first play, an English comedy, entitled "Passions Calmed, or the settling of the Floating Islands," written by William Strode, the Public Orator, but being philosophical rather than poetical, the Archbishop records that "it did not take the Court so well."§ Lord Carnarvon "flew out against it" as the worst play he had ever seen, save

* Heylyn says the Bible was given to the Queen, which does not seem likely, and is contradicted by our paper, Vol. CCCXXX., No. 29.

† Wood's Hist. and Antiq., II. 408.

‡ Ibid.

§ Laud's Remains, II. 102.

one he had seen at Cambridge. But it had one distinction which is worthy of being remembered. It was the first dramatic representation in England in which, amongst much other beautiful scenery, the billows of the sea were represented as rolling, and the islands from which the play took its name glided in continual motion.*

The next day, Tuesday, the 30th August, was the high day of this great festival. The King was at morning prayer in the Cathedral at eight o'clock, the Earl of Essex carrying the sword. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Browne,† the senior proctor of that year, whom Garrard commemorates as "son of the sexton of "St. Dunstan's, in Fleet Street," and that "he lived with "Tom Cary, during his life,—a man of good parts and "learned."‡

After sermon the King was left in peace whilst a Convocation was held in which various degrees were conferred upon the most distinguished of the visitors. Cambridge had granted Prince Charles Louis the degree of Master of Arts. Oxford considered that "too low," inasmuch as he could give degrees in his own University of Heidelberg,—that is, if he had been in possession and not in exile;—it was therefore agreed, that in lieu of offering him any degree, the honour of Doctorship should be conferred upon whomsoever he would recommend, a privilege of which he immediately availed himself. Prince Rupert was not treated with so much ceremony. Invited to accept a Master's degree, he complied willingly; and "putting

* Wood, as before, II. 409.

† The nature of the sermon may be gathered from the text:—"Blessed "is the King that cometh in the name of the Lord, peace in heaven and "glory in the highest."—Luke xix., 38.

‡ Garrard, p. 114 of this volume.

on," it is said, "a scarlet gown," the honour was at once conferred.*

Convocation over, the Archbishop resumed his attendance upon his principal royal visitors. "The Queen being not "ready," he escorted the King and princes to the Bodleian Library then newly erected. After the inevitable speech, which this time was in Latin and well spoken by "Will Herbert," younger son of the Lord Chamberlain (to his father's great delight) the King inspected the library, noticing especially the donations of the Archbishop, surmounted by a bust of his Majesty, standing, as the Archbishop expressed it, *veluti Inspector*, so that no one might dare to injure books thus placed under royal charge. The library interested his Majesty greatly. He stayed there for more than an hour, "and was loath to leave the place." But the Queen having now arrived, the King took his seat in her carriage, and, accompanied by all the train of Princes and nobles, proceeded to St. John's, where the Archbishop exhibited to them his new additions to his beloved College, his quadrangle "carried up," as Garrard notes, "with pillars "of a fine marble on two sides, a grayish colour interlaced "with veins of blue, found out near Woodstock by the "Lord Treasurer when he hunted in those parts." Here, as everywhere else, the loyalty of the Archbishop ruled over all his other feelings, and the statues of the King and Queen by the master hand of Hubert le Sueur, which have been several times mentioned in our previous volumes, were now seen erected in their places as the guardians and principal ornaments of the Archbishop's stately buildings. From the quadrangle the visitors mounted to the library. "As soon as they began to ascend," remarks the Archbishop, anxious to commemorate all his odd little con-

* Garrard, p. 114 of the present volume.

trivances for their entertainment, "the music began a fine
" short song, fitted for them as they ascended the stairs."
In the library there was another speech, after which they
passed to dinner.

That was a period of enormous extravagance in entertainments. Clarendon commemorates that the highest excess of feasting, if not introduced in 1633, was then carried to a height which it had never attained before, and from which it hardly declined afterwards, "to the great
" damage and mischief of the nation in their estates and
" manners." The same historian derives this "appetite
" for excess," from the superabundance of the entertainments given by noblemen, especially by the Earl of Newcastle, on the reception of the King and Queen during their progresses. The Archbishop's liberality on this occasion is vouched for in emphatic words by Garrard, who lived at the tables of the great. It was, "a mighty feast,
" equal to any that I have heard of, either that of my
" Lord Newcastle's or my Lord Spencer's. I do wonder
" where there could be found mouths to eat it, for, without consideration of presents, his Grace had provided at
" his own charge sufficient to feed, nay feast, all, from the
" highest rank of men, even to the guard and footmen of
" both courts."* The details given in our papers are most curious, not only in reference to the cost and management of the great entertainment, but as to the way in which our ancestors arranged, in days when there were no Gunters or Bridgemans, to provide things necessary for their monster banquets.

Dinner ended the guests "entertained themselves" for an hour, whilst the Hall was being made ready for the second play, which was written by George Wylde, a fellow

* Garrard, P. 114. as before.

of St. John's, and after the Restoration, Bishop of London-derry. Its title was "The Hospital of Lovers." The Archbishop states that * "the plot was very good, and " the action. It was merry and without offence, and " so gave a great deal of content. In the middle of the " play," he adds, " I ordered a short banquet for the King, " the Queen, and the Lords." Garrard says that the dialogue of the play was too long, and that it was not over until after six. When it was finished, their Majesties returned to Christchurch, where they supped privately, and at eight o'clock went into the hall to a third play, the Royal Slave, by Cartwright, then a young M.A. of Christchurch. This was the most successful portion of the royal entertainment. The Lord Chamberlain, who was always a butt on these occasions, swore "mainly" that he never saw such a play with all its properties before. The Archbishop remarks that it "was upon a piece of a Persian story. It " was very well penned and acted, and the strangeness of " the Persian habits gave great content;" so much so that the Queen afterwards sent to have the apparel used by the actors forwarded to Hampton Court, where the play was repeated, under the inspection of the author, by professional dramatists on the 12th January 1636-7.† The Archbishop adds that "by all men's confession the players " came short of the University actors."‡ This has been disputed, but not upon any very strong grounds. Heylyn states that Inigo Jones § furnished "the enterludes," which may mean all the plays, or the two exhibited on the second day, with as much variety of "scenes and motions"

* Laud's Remains, II. 104.

† Collier's Annals of the Stage, II. 76.; and see the present Volume p. 563.

‡ Laud's Remains, II. 104.

§ Heylyn's Life of Laud, p. 319.

as his "great wit" and skill "in setting out Court
"masques to the best advantage could extend unto."

Cartwright's play was the last of the entertainments. A leave-taking at nine the next morning, with many compliments on both sides, brought the royal visit to a close. Laud entertained the heads of houses at St. John's on the same day, an act of condescension which gave the University, he says, "a great deal of content, being that which had never been done by any Chancellor before. I sat with them at table; we were merry, and very glad that all things had so passed to the great satisfaction of the King and the honour of that place."* On the day following the Archbishop left Oxford on his return to Croydon.† His account of the whole transaction is written in a quaint, methodical, business-like manner, full of self-gratulation at his success in what, for him, was an unwonted achievement, with a great anxiety to make it appear how much the display had cost him, and how punctual he was in paying all the bills. His total expense was 2,666*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

We have been the more particular in detailing the leading incidents of that great ceremony, because it marks a point and era, not only in the life of the Archbishop, but also in the history of his government. It was shortly after his return to Croydon that he first heard the mutterings of what turned out to be the coming storm.

Among many other incidents of interest, our present Volume indicates the close of the Earl of Northumberland's cruise with the great ship-money fleet in 1636. We left him in our last Volume at Plymouth, but about to return

* Laud's Remains, II. 121.

† On his return he passed one night at Cuddesdon, and the other at Henley at the house of Mr. Justice Jones.

to the Downs, and thence to proceed to the North. His instructions were to vindicate the English sovereignty of the seas, by compelling the Dutch fishermen to accept and pay for licences to ply their trade in the Narrow Seas. Northumberland executed his disagreeable duty with the frankness and *bonhommie* of a sailor. His numerous letters in the present Volume tell the tale with simplicity and truthfulness. Licences forced upon fishermen under the muzzles of great guns, might perhaps prove that the King had made his claim to a sovereignty of the seas, but could not establish anything respecting his right, which the Dutch were ready to contest, even, if necessary, by war. The Queen of Bohemia trembled at the consequences to herself and her family of such a result of the Spanish policy of her infatuated brother. Letters in the present Volume set forth in the strongest manner her reasonable fears. But Charles's foreign policy was at all times a kind of see-saw, an alternate threat and retreat. In this instance he had made his claim; he had threatened and irritated the Dutch. They had intimated to him that the same course adopted again would infallibly produce a breach between the two nations. He then found that he should have other uses for his fleet in the year 1637, and determined to let the fishing question rest for the present. Northumberland on his return made great complaints against the management of the navy. Some reforms were effected, Northumberland was again appointed to the command for the year 1637, and the results will appear in our next Volume.

The visit to England of the young princes, Charles Louis and Rupert, was an appeal to the King to interfere on behalf of the former for the recovery of the Palatinate. It was given out that he would certainly do so. Courtesy to the Emperor, it was contended, demanded Lord

Arundel's mission to announce the Prince's arrival at majority, and demand the restoration of his inheritance. If that failed, the King would instantly show his indignation and exhibit his power. Such is the tenour of many letters now calendared. Arundel's embassy failed miserably. He himself was beyond measure indignant. The King's anger was unquestionable, but it oozed gradually away in the course of a multitude of meetings of the Council, and in the end, whilst Europe was expecting that with his great fleet and his purse replenished with ship-money, he was about to make manifest the strength and influence of England, he came to the determination that all he could do was to allow his nephew 1,000*l.* a month, and to let him expend it under the direction of his mother. The astonishment which was naturally excited by this lame and impotent conclusion is largely pictured in the letters of Sir Thomas Roe and the Queen of Bohemia contained in our present Volume.

The characters of Charles Louis and Rupert are admirably brought out in the papers which relate to their visit to England. The former, calm, inert, spiritless, the worst kind of person in the world to bear the standard of a falling cause; and yet his mother's favourite son. His "sweet nature" gave her little trouble. She could lead and mould him at her will. He was too sparing of words and too steady ever to disturb her by the revelation of secrets or by any other imprudences, and was at the same time capable of a warm affection towards those whom he believed to be his friends. The King, his uncle, treated him kindly enough, except when the disappointed lad was stirred up to plead for an extension of his liberality, but there was no affection between them. Rupert was the very contrary of his brother in all things. Full of spirit and action, willing vehemently whatever took his

fancy, never idle, never at rest, and, although no great talker, yet in conversation sharp and witty on occasion. Such are the two boys as pictured by Sir Thomas Roe (p. 71). No one can wonder that the King preferred the latter, or that such a boy as Rupert was captivated by the Quixotic scheme of adventure and conquest in Madagascar (p. 559).

The ship-money is the one great subject of our present Volume; it might almost be said to be its beginning and end—and very curious are the cases which it brings before us. In the seclusion of country places many persons assumed the character of patriots, defied the sheriff to distrain upon them, and threatened lawsuits and Westminster Hall. But few persons could withstand the influence of a warrant from the Council, and appearance in the custody of a messenger before that all powerful body. Such a result is not to be wondered at when we remember the well-known case of Lord Chief Justice Richardson, and how he, who had often made others quail, quailed himself before Laud upon the question of recreations upon Sunday. The present and our last Volume both contain cases of this kind. Men, whose big words had seriously impeded the action of a sheriff, and who had led a whole district almost to revolt, returned home humbled and as tame as need be after having been brought face to face with the magnates of the Council or it might be with the King himself. That course does not appear to have been tried in the instances of Lord Saye or of Hampden, probably on account of special circumstances in their particular cases. Of Hampden's case we have no notice in the present Volume, although we find the constables of his parish of Great Hampden sent for by warrant for refusing to assess. To Lord Saye's case there are several allusions. He possessed

lands called Norton Grounds, in Gloucestershire, which were in the hands of tenants, he himself living in Oxfordshire. These lands were assessed at 25*l.*, and the tenants (no doubt by his direction) refused to pay the amount, alleging that their landlord would not allow them the amount. The sheriff laid the case before the Council, who directed him to distrain, and that, if Lord Saye and his tenants should not accord, the tenants were to seek relief in a Court of Equity, where they might be well assured to have justice (pp. 121, 122). The sheriff in reply expressed his intention to act upon these directions, but regretted that he was ordered to do so, inasmuch, he remarks, "as I understand the assessors have dealt abusively in assessing my Lord at two parts, and themselves but at one, whereas they are accustomed in all other payments to pay double as much as my Lords. I touch upon this," he continues, "that I may not receive blame hereafter if my Lord Saye should complain to the honourable Board for injustice in the assessment" (p. 134). Lord Saye's point was that the tax and distress were illegal, therefore the amount payable would probably not come in question, but we find other notices of the lordly privilege here alluded to, of paying in ordinary taxation only half the proportionable amount assessed upon others, a privilege so long obsolete that it is totally unknown to the world at large that it ever existed amongst us. The result of the distress upon Lord Saye's tenants appears at p. 194. The sheriff took certain beasts and sheep. The former were redeemed by the tenant who owned them, at 5*l.*; the latter, after having been kept for three weeks without a bidder, were sold at 20*l.* 5*s.* which balanced the account, 5*s.* having been paid for taking the distresses. Garrard alludes to the future progress of probably this very case

in one of his printed letters. Lord Saye, he tells us, sued the constable for an illegal distress. The constable pleaded the King's writ, whereupon, in Trinity Term 1637, Lord Saye demurred that the writ was not a sufficient warrant. Upon this, Garrard remarks, an argument must follow hereafter,* but probably the determination of the case was rendered unnecessary by the full judgment against Hampden.

The period to which this Volume relates was one in which the plague made great ravages in various parts of England, and many papers relating to that subject will be found noticed in the Calendar. The precautions taken to isolate the royal residences; the stoppage of the barges by means of which the passenger traffic along the Thames was carried on; the closing of paper mills lest infection should be spread by their use of rags derived from infected persons; the way in which persons visited were secluded, and how the poor were relieved by county rates, are all points which will be found to be amply elucidated.

Another topic of interest is the despatch of the expedition against Sallee under Capt. William Rainsborough. The depredations committed upon the fleets of our fishermen and our coasting vessels by the Turks still continued, in spite of the great ship-money fleets. They freed only the coasts which they frequented. Beyond and around them the active pirates in their well-built craft plied their dangerous and detested trade almost at freedom. The papers are full of pitiable tales of the numbers of Englishmen whom they captured and sold into slavery, and of the treatment to which the slaves were subjected. Giles Penn, captain of a Bristol merchant vessel,

* *Strafford Correspondence*, II. 86.

and grandfather to William Penn, of Pennsylvania, suggested an attack upon Sallee, which had then become the chief seat of these marauders. A simple tale of misery told by Captain Dirdo, who had himself been captured with his son—the latter still remaining in the hands of his captors,—with sorrowful petitions from wives and orphans, further stirred the sympathy of the government, and ultimately, with more expedition than was usual in Admiralty matters, a fleet of four ships was despatched in February 1636–7, under the command of Rainsborough in the Leopard. His instructions were to proceed in a straight course to Sallee, to suppress the pirates and redeem all Englishmen who were detained in captivity. Rainsborough's letters prove that he entered upon the task *con amore*. Our next Volume will relate the result.

The miscellaneous papers in the Volume are as usual full of interest, diversified in their subjects and affecting almost all kinds of people and all parts of the kingdom. Personal and local inquirers should especially consult our Volumes. There are few families in the kingdom and few places with respect to which our pages do not contain some particulars, and as to many they are mines of information which will amply repay the working. Two or three examples derived from the present Volume will show this more conclusively than any amount of dissertation.

The biography of EDWARD, LORD HERBERT of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower, afterwards Earl of Glamorgan, and finally the second Marquis of Worcester, has lately been brought before the public by Mr. Dircks,* in an

* *The Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of the Second Marquis of Worcester.* By Henry Dircks. 8vo. Lond. 1865.

extremely handsome volume. Lord Herbert's claims to notice are numerous and exceedingly dissimilar. In his character of an ardent loyalist all readers of history are familiar with his enormous pecuniary sacrifices, his questionable dealings for the maintenance of the cause of King Charles I., and his endeavours to procure some compensation for his losses in unprecedented additions to his family honours. His scientific acquirements and his approximation to the invention of a steam-engine, as set forth in his *Century of Inventions*, are known even still more widely. In the present Volume there are two papers relating to this nobleman which it is a subject of regret were not seen by Mr. Dircks.

In 1636, the year to which these papers relate, Lord Herbert's father, the Earl and afterwards the first Marquis of Worcester, had held the Lord Lieutenancies of the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth for a period of nearly thirty years, and had distinguished himself in those offices by the same unwavering loyalty which he displayed in all other transactions of his life. Upon an allegation that those Lieutenancies had of old times belonged to the Lord President of Wales, some representation was made to the Earl of Worcester, apparently by the King, at the instance of the Earl of Bridgewater, then Lord President. Lord Worcester, animated by chivalrous feeling, instantly proffered his resignation. The King, little dreaming how soon he should stand in need of all the assistance to be derived from the Earl's wealth and influence, accepted his resignation, and turned over the coveted offices to the Earl of Bridgewater.

The change was an important one to the Earl of Worcester. He was a Roman Catholic, and lived in seclusion in Monmouthshire. He seldom visited the metropolis, and never attended Parliament, but occupied himself at

Ragland in the duties of a country gentleman, and in the education of a large family, whom he carefully brought up in his adopted faith. Under such circumstances the lord lieutenancies were of considerable value to him. His unpopular faith was probably at the bottom of the movement which produced his resignation; no doubt it added to the satisfaction with which many of his neighbours viewed his dismissal. They who, whilst he was in office, professed that "he had their hearts and good will," now subjected both himself and his family to "daily affronts," making him feel that in spite of his past devotion to the royal service, which in the instance of the forced loans was said to have produced the King as much as 40,000*l.*, he was now no more than a cast-off servant, or, as they familiarly termed him, "a Jack out of office."

So great was the annoyance thus occasioned to him that young Lord Herbert, who then "waited upon the King," represented the facts to his Majesty, perhaps unwisely, although in a manner which was infinitely creditable to his feelings as a son. He dwelt upon his father's past exertions; his peculiar fitness, on account of local influence, for doing the King good service; the great expense he had incurred and was still willing to keep up in maintaining the efficiency and dignity of the lieutenancies; his impartiality as between Protestants and Roman Catholics; his permitting Lord Herbert to "wait upon the King . . . being so chargeable to him;" and finally the young Lord excused his own interference by the expression of his conviction that the restoration of his father to his old position would be most conducive to the service of the King, and by the admission that his own great obligations to his father, who had very lately undertaken "a huge debt" of his, made him thirst after

occasions to acknowledge his filial gratitude, and if possible to obtain for his father some extraordinary favour from his Majesty. Upon these grounds he solicited the King to restore his father to his lost offices.

The King, in the customary official way, seems to have requested Lord Herbert to put the reasons which he had assigned into writing, and in that form they exist among our papers.*

The result appears in another paper. The lieutenancies

* "Reasons which might induce his Majestie to return the Lieutenancies to my father, and such as moved me to speak to the King about them." Vol. CCCXXXIV., No. 51. Some of these reasons are worthy of quotation, as for example ;—

"Thirdly, he hath hitherto kept a stable of twelve great horses, which I find him now willing to put down, as he hath reason, and though it might save him 400*l.* yearly, yet I prefer the readiness of them to do the King service before so much saved, and if he had the Lieutenancies he would keep them still, and I would take a course that the light horses of that county should be fitter and more ready to do the King service than those of any county at this time.

"Fourthly, since the King hath very good reasons to be assured of my father's most loyal, real, and affectionate service, no other doubt can be made, since none of the religion whereof he is suspected to be can be put into offices under him, since they must take both oaths, and my father is so cautious to offend the laws as that of my own knowledge no man he keeps ever saw him do an act contrary to them, nor in thirty years, during his authority, did he ever prefer or favour any of that religion more than others in that country, so careful hath he ever been and (I dare swear) will be in proceeding in businesses of this nature.

"Fifthly, he is pleased to let me wait upon the King, which, though I say it, is the greatest pledge he can give his Majesty of his loyalty and desire to serve the King, this being so chargeable to him.

"My motives of speaking to the King were these : first, I know it will be advantageous to his service ; secondly, the great obligations I have to my father, as no son can have more to a parent, and I thirst after occasions to acknowledge them by my endeavours to give his Lordship contentment, which consists in nothing more than in any testimony of the King's good opinion and favour to him ; thirdly, he hath been pleased very lately to undertake a huge debt of mine, and my infinite desire is to make it appear not ill spent, if I might be able to obtain some extraordinary favour from

were not restored, but the King addressed a letter under the signet to the Earl of Bridgewater, in which he declared that in accepting the Earl of Worcester's "willing resignation," he had no intention to lessen his power or credit, and that therefore he had required the Earl of Bridgewater to show him the respect which the worth of his person and the King's affection towards him deserved. The King again put the Lord President in mind of his injunction not to suffer the power or reputation of the Earl of Worcester to be diminished, which must needs suffer if any deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, or other offices should be bestowed on any other persons than those whom he, living amongst them, should recommend. A copy of this letter was to be sent to the Earl of Worcester, and also into each of the counties interested. With these honeyed words * the business seems to have terminated.

Our former Volumes have contained various notices of LUCIUS CAREY, the illustrious LORD FALKLAND, and some which, standing by themselves, conveyed an imputation against him with reference to the treatment of his mother which warred with our notions of one whom men of all parties agree to designate, in the words of Pope, as "the virtuous and the just."† The elder Lady Falkland, whom Clarendon describes as a lady of "a most masculine character, allayed with the passions and infirmities of her sex," having returned from Ireland, where her

the King to him, which would likewise encourage him to continue his bounty and goodness towards me, so my heart's desire would be fulfilled, which is placed in a continual attendance upon his Majesty, without further ambition or design."

* Vol. CCCXXV., No. 21.

† It is much to be regretted that Lady Theresa Lewis, who had access to all these papers, did not investigate this matter in her *Life of Lord Falkland*. Her silence has led to the conclusion that there was something in Falkland's conduct to his mother that would not bear the light.

husband was Lord Deputy, fell in the way, on her arrival in London, of some of the priests who formed part of the Court of Queen Henrietta Maria, and shortly afterwards evidenced the result of her new acquaintance by accompanying her Majesty to mass. In a worldly point of view her conversion was most disastrous to her. We have already published many evidences of the deep poverty to which she was reduced. She was the only child of a wealthy lawyer, Lord Chief Baron Tanfield, but many years before her conversion to Rome, having displeased her father in some pecuniary matters, in which she had acted contrary to his advice in order to secure a benefit for her husband, her father passed her over in the disposition of his property, which is stated to have amounted to 2,000*l.* a year, and left it to her son Lucius. On her conversion to Rome her husband separated from her; and being himself overwhelmed with debt, was unable, as well as unwilling, to make her much of a separate allowance. Under these circumstances her son Lucius seemed to be her only refuge; and the papers to which we have alluded purported to show that he totally neglected her maternal claims. Fortunately for his reputation, some of his mother's friends at Court, or she herself, brought the subject under the notice of the King. His Majesty directed the Lords of the Council to command the young Lord to certify what was the income that was settled upon his mother, and what allowance he intended to make her in future. His answer is full and explanatory. It was true that the Lord Chief Baron had made no settlement upon her, but her mother, the Lord Chief Baron's widow, had left her 100*l.* a year during her husband's lifetime, and 200*l.* a year afterwards, during her own. Those annuities her son had always paid to her, but she had sold or mortgaged 140*l.* per annum out of the 200*l.* per annum, so that only 60*l.*

remained for herself. She had also a jointure of 240*l.* per annum, but that she had also sold or mortgaged. She was shortly to receive 1,500*l.* out of Aldenham in Hertfordshire, a place which had belonged to her husband. Whether that sum was to go to satisfy other creditors, or those who had the mortgage on her jointure (if there were one), Lord Falkland could not tell. For five years before his father's death she had received from him, besides what his grandmother left her, more than 250*l.* per annum, and ever since more than 150*l.*, not to speak of accidental additions, which on one occasion had amounted to 200*l.* He adds:—

“This, I confess, is not much in itself, and less, if considered from a child to his mother, but yet not little if considered from how little it proceeded, and that what I gave her, joined to what I paid to her and for her (I mean that part of her annuity which she hath sold), was near as much yearly as (my debts considered) I had to maintain myself, my wife, my children, and my family. For the future, therefore, I hope I shall receive your Lordships' pardon if I do not tie myself to give her any certain allowance; and if I believe that my past readiness to provide for her undertakes sufficiently for me that the same for the time to come will not be wanting according to my power and her necessities.”

The tone of the whole of this explanation proves that the mother and son were not at this time upon affectionate or even upon confidential terms; but those who investigate the matter will find that Lady Falkland was a peculiarly difficult person to deal with. Having “no over-frugal disposition,” which her son remarks is the most that it would be fit for him to say of any expense of hers, it is obvious that it would have been very difficult to have supplied her wants according to her own notions, besides that her new religion was converted by her into a grievous source of discord. She had rushed hastily into Roman Catholicism, and with the fervour of a new convert, had deter-

mined to take over to the same faith all "her own," as she termed her children. Failing with her eldest son, she was all the more eager with reference to her younger children. Her two daughters were the first fruits of her missionary zeal. Archbishop Laud endeavoured to stay them in the Church of England, but filial duty and their affection for their mother outweighed his controversial acuteness. They might not be able to answer his arguments, but the showy attractiveness of the faith of their mother, the winning influence of her courtly friends, and the strength and boldness of her personal character finally prevailed.

Lady Falkland's next attempt was upon her two younger sons, Lucius's younger brothers. They were residing with him in his celebrated house at Great Tew, where they occasionally came, as their mother supposed, under the influence of Chillingworth, Sheldon, Morley, Hammond, and others of the illustrious company whose meetings in that house have been commemorated by Clarendon in one of the most attractive passages of his *Autobiography*. Having a special dislike to Chillingworth, Lady Falkland, with the assistance of one of her daughters who was also living with her brother Lucius, and of some persons of low condition who were sent thither for the purpose, procured her two younger sons to be inveigled away—stolen is the term applied to the transaction by Lord Falkland—in the manner mentioned in our last Volume,* and to be conveyed to the Continent for Roman Catholic education. This incident occurred in May 1636. It was highly resented by Lord Falkland, and no doubt gave tone and colour to the letter from which we have been quoting. More information will probably turn up in the course of our future volumes, but it is clear, from

* pp. 431, 444, 451.

what we have already stated, that the case does not stand in the way in which it was represented in Lady Falkland's earlier papers. Lord Falkland, it will be perceived, had an answer to the complaints of his mother, and, if the whole facts were known, it was in all probability entirely complete.

Among papers which have a local interest the following may be quoted as an example. On the western side of Great Yarmouth there lies a wide extent of marsh lands stretching inland almost to Norwich. These valuable marshes had at various and in some cases at far distant periods been won by the adjoining proprietors by embankment. In the time of Charles I. the manufacture of salt was a favourite branch of commercial industry, and with a view to its promotion various persons and companies obtained grants of extensive and valuable monopolies, for which they paid large sums to the crown. Among these speculators there were two persons, named Nicholas Murford and Christopher Hanworth, whose salt-works were established in the immediate neighbourhood of Great Yarmouth. Murford and Hanworth looked with longing eyes upon the broad expanse of this adjoining marsh, and, alleging that it had been won from the sea, endeavoured to make it appear that it belonged to the King by legal right. An opinion was given by some of the King's counsel in favour of this pretended title, and the King was advised to write to the principal possessors of the marshes, including among them Sir John Wentworth, the owner of Somerleyton, and William Paston, the sheriff of Norfolk for 1636, apprising them that his Majesty had intended to settle these lands by Royal authority for the manufacture of salt "against all such as "pretend themselves to be owners," but that finding Murford and Hanworth to be willing to yield some satisfac-

tion to the present possessors, the King recommended them to treat with the saltmakers, lest otherwise he should use the power of his right. (p. 371.)

Startled by a claim enforced in a manner so peremptory, Sir John Wentworth and William Paston addressed the King by petition in very calm and humble manner. They acknowledged the receipt of the letters in which he had called upon them to yield up their "proper inheritance" upon terms of composition. They alleged the great prejudice that would result to the town of Yarmouth from the proposed application of their marshes, and the consequent want of pasture for horses and cattle. They denied that the marshes were ever overflowed by the sea. They solicited the King to refer the business to some persons of quality in that neighbourhood to examine into the commodity pretended by the saltmakers, the unfitness of the place for such a work, and the prejudice that might ensue to the town, lands, and inhabitants. Finally, they prayed that in the meantime their marshes might not be disturbed. The King, whose foible it was never to see the real character of the positions in which he placed himself, treated the matter as if it had been a mere squabble between private persons. He directed the Council to call the parties before them and compose their differences, or otherwise to acquaint him with their opinions. The Council probably saw the matter in another light, for so far as we have gone we have found no more about it.

It is of such papers that our miscellaneous documents consist. To dwell upon their importance would be a waste of time.

Mr. William D. Hamilton and Mr. Alfred Lowson continue to give me their valuable assistance. The papers during the period with which we are now dealing

are so numerous and complex, that it is only by steady and continued application that the processes of arrangement, calendaring, indexing, and correcting the proofs can be got through so as to enable us to complete our annual Volume.

JOHN BRUCE.

18th March 1867.

ERRATA.

Page 93, line 38, *for Smaly, read Small.*

„ 137, „ 15, *for Cardwell, read Cordwell.*

„ 178, „ 17, *for Dr. John Speght, read Dr. James Speght.*

„ 205, „ 9, *for Sheriff, read Undersheriff.*

DOMESTIC PAPERS.

CHARLES I.

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June 20.

Petition of Captain John Millward to the King. His Majesty having granted his protection to petitioner and his son, to prevent the tearing their estates in sunder by violent courses, petitioner presented himself and son and both their estates to the consideration of his creditors, who appointed Messrs. Langham, Cockaine, Gibson, and Lowe to examine the same. They certified that the utmost which the estate would produce was 10s. in the pound. This composition some of his creditors refuse to accept, 62 agreeing and about 25 refusing, by reason whereof petitioner cannot give security to his sureties, receive in any debts, or give satisfaction to such creditors as have subscribed, his estate being liable in future times to be called back again. Prays his Majesty so far to protect him in his estate that he may dispose thereof to such of his creditors as will be content to accept thereof according to the said agreement. [1½ p.] *Underwritten,*

1. *Reference to Lord Keeper Coventry, Lord Treasurer Juxon, the Earl of Dorset, and Lord Cottington, to mediate with petitioner's creditors. Hampton Court, 20th June 1636. [Book of Petitions. Vol. cccxxiii., p. 34. ½ p.]*

June 20.

[Hampton Court.]

1. Order of the King in Council, on a petition of the hackney coachmen of London, who sued to be made a corporation, and that 100 of them might have liberty, notwithstanding the proclamation, to work with their coaches in the city and suburbs, for which they offered to pay his Majesty 500*l.* per annum, and to let their coaches at moderate and certain rates. His Majesty not only rejected the petition, but declared that the proclamation should be put in execution. [Draft. ¾ p.]

June 20.
Hampton Court.

2. Order of Council. Taking into consideration the inconveniences that happen by Hundreds having been granted to private persons, whereby the sheriffs have not requisite assistance by the bailiffs of such hundreds for execution of writs, it was ordered, that the Attorney-General should take care that no such grant be thenceforth passed, and should also bring *quo warrantos* against lords of hundreds passed since the 12th James I. [Copy. ¾ p.]

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June 20.
[Hampton
Court.]

3. Order of Council on petition of Benjamin Blaxton, clerk, showing that upon actions of debt he had been prisoner in the Fleet two years, before which time much money was due to him upon specialties from Philip Bull, merchant, deceased, and Elizabeth, his relict, upon whose complaint it was ordered that petitioner should not be discharged from the Fleet till he gave bond, with sureties, to the clerk of the Council, to stand to such order as the Court of Requests should make, which order he being willing to obey, now besought that he might have leave with his keeper to go abroad to do the same. It was ordered accordingly, and that Blaxton, giving bond according to the former order, should be set at liberty. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 20.
Hampton Court.

4. The Council to the Justices of the Peace for the rapes of Lewes and Bramber, Sussex. Great inconveniences have arisen by the excessive number of maltsters, by means whereof much waste of grain has been occasioned, and scarcity of bread corn, besides sundry abuses, as buying barley on the ground before it be cut, whereby the markets are forestalled, and malting at unseasonable times of the year, whereby it becomes unwholesome. For reformation, his Majesty has resolved to lessen the number of maltsters, and reduce them under government by incorporating in every county some able persons who shall be allowed of, and to restrain the rest. The persons addressed are to send for all the maltsters within their two rapes, and to let them know his Majesty's intentions therein, acquainting them with certain articles inclosed, and certifying the names of such as are desirous to be conformable, who are to address themselves to the Council for further directions. [*Copy.* 1 p.] *Pre-written,*

4. I. *Copy of the articles above mentioned to have been enclosed in the preceding letter.* 1. No person to buy corn but in open market. 2. No brewer or person using any other trade to malt. 3. No maltster to malt in June, July, or August. 4. No maltster to buy malt to sell again. 5. None to malt who are not members of the intended corporations. 6. None to be admitted into the corporations without bringing a certificate of the size of their cisterns or steeping vats. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

4. II. *Notes of the several persons in Kent, Hants, Sussex, and Surrey to whom letters similar to that calendared above were addressed.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 20.
Hampton Court.

5. The same to Montjoy, Earl of Newport. To supply the garrison of Portsmouth with two lasts of powder, and match proportionable, together with 200 shovels. [*Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

June 20.
Hampton Court.

6. The same to the Sheriff of Middlesex. The Earl of Dorset has acquainted them, that one Smith has lately erected a house near Drury Lane, suddenly, and for the most part by stealth in the night, not only contrary to proclamation, but to the command of

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the said Earl. Require the sheriff to commit the said Smith to prison, and also to demolish the said house, and to detain Smith in prison until the house be demolished. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

June 20. 7. The Council to the Sheriff of Essex. Understands there are
Hampton Court bailiffs of liberties in Essex (where the bailwicks are granted out of the crown), that refuse to execute the warrants of the sheriff issued for the shipping business. He is to require the bailiffs to execute such warrants as he shall issue for that service, and if any of them refuse, he is to bind them to appear before the Board to answer such contempt, or, if they refuse to be bound, to commit them to prison. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 20. 8. The same to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Inn-
Hampton Court keepers and others. Lady Stanley, with her children and servants, are about to take their journey to West Chester, and by reason of the present danger of sickness it is to be feared that some impediments may be given them upon the way. She and her followers are to be provided with convenient lodging and other necessities, paying for the same such rates as are usual. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 20. 9. Minute, for entry on the Council Register, of five close warrants to the sheriffs of cos. Surrey, Oxford, Hertford, Northampton, and Buckingham, to attend the Lords upon Friday then next at 8'clock in the morning. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 20. Similar minute, of a warrant to the Sheriff of Middlesex, to attend the board on the morrow, being Tuesday, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. [*Written on the same sheet of paper as the preceding.* 3 lines.]

June 20. 10. The like, of a pass for Robert Curdon of London, gentleman, to go into France for two months. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 20. 11. Sir Thomas Aston, Sheriff of co. Chester, to Nicholas. Is
London. not able to give Nicholas the particular account required of the charge of the ship-money on every division in co. Chester. The county being charged 1,500*l.* more than usually it has been rated at in proportion with Lancashire and Staffordshire (which was complained of at the Council table); and the country having been at 7,000*l.* accidental charge, which had been levied in the ordinary way of taxes the same year; therefore, to appease the discontent of the country, he was constrained to raise a third part of the sum on particular men's personal estates, which brought the commonalty, who had borne the sole burden of the former charges, to pay the rest with contentment. But this being a way much feared by the country to be a dangerous precedent, he was obliged to assemble at meetings all the principal men of every township and procure them to make returns of the persons most able to pay to this service, and ultimately to leave the returns of the money collected with the justices, that they might see that the country had not been injured by raising too much, neither he nor the head

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constables having any copies of the same. By these means he made up the amount with good content to the country, which is the best account he can give. The other two parts were raised by an ancient tax which they call "the mise," which for many ages has been paid at the creation of every Prince of Wales, and according to which all charges are usually paid by the country. This is the rule most pleasing, because accustomed, but is shown to be unequal in respect of the change of times since it was rated. [1 p.]

June 20.
His Majesty's
Fort [near Ply-
mouth.]

12. George Bagg to Sec. Windebank. The enclosed examinations will give the Secretary knowledge that there are four sail of Turks upon that coast, who have taken five fisher-boats of Looe, as they were fishing in the deeps between England and Ireland, and in them 30 persons. Three more of the same place are suspected likewise to be lost, for there are 18 sail of that town come home from the same voyage who report that they saw five fishing boats floating upon the sea with never a person in them, nor sail to their yards, for which reason they could not bring them home, and further, that the three that are wanting had made an end of their fishing voyage, which gives the more cause of fear that they are likewise taken. At St. Keverne and Helford, near Falmouth, there were seven more fisher-boats taken by the Turks on Thursday last. Lamentable complaints of widows and children. Has sent copies of the examinations to the Lord Admiral at sea by the Mary Rose, which resolves, if possible, to set sail that day. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

12. I. *Examination of Philip Harris of Looe, Cornwall, fisherman. At this season of the year, divers boats of Looe make a fishing voyage between England and Ireland in the deep, where were this year about 27 or 28 sail, of which those that on Sunday last came home (being in all 19 sail), report that five of their company were taken by the Turk, and their men, being six or seven in each boat, were carried away, and only the five boats, without sails or anything else in them, left floating on the water. Further, the company report, that four sail of Turks lately took a bark of Bristol with 30 passengers in her, bound for Ireland, besides two boats coming out of Kinsale, and carried every person of them away. [½ p.]*

12. II. *Examination of Richard Plummer, master of a barge of Plymouth called the Margery. On Wednesday night last he sailed in the said barge, out of Plymouth, with three others to St. Keverne, Cornwall, and arrived there on Thursday morning, where he heard it credibly reported, with sorrowful complaint, and lamentable tears of women and children, that on the 15th instant three fisher-boats belonging to St. Keverne, three others of Helston, and one more of Mollan [Mullion] and about 50 men in them, being on the coast fishing near Black Head, between Falmouth and the Lizard, not three leagues off the shore, were taken by the Turks, who carried both men and boats*

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away. During the time of his abode at St. Keverne, which was from Thursday till Sabbath-day then following, there was no news heard of either men or boats, so that it goes for an absolute truth thereabouts, that they were all surprised by the Turks and carried away. [1 p.]

✓ June 20.
London.

13. Peter Richaut to Sec. Windebank. By the last post he had notice from Signor Spinola of Genoa, that he had paid to Windebank's son 300 pieces of eight, which make 67*l.* 10*s.*, and had given him credit at Florence for 600 pieces of eight, and to that purpose he sent Richaut a bill of exchange drawn by Windebank's son on his father. Richaut forwarded the bill and a letter to the Secretary by Lord Maltravers, who says that Windebank answered that the money was not then paid. Richaut marvels at this, thinks there must be some mistake, and beseeches the Secretary to write to him what his son says. Incloses Spinola's letter which came with the bill. Has not for a long time been more troubled than by this contradiction. The bearers are some of the merchants who are interested in the goods of Robert Adams; they will declare to the Secretary in what danger of confiscation English goods are in Zealand. [*1½ p.*]

June 20.
Portsmouth.

14. John Goodwin to Nicholas. Prays Nicholas to move the Lords how he shall be satisfied for the charge for men to watch at night and to keep the ships by day; he means the Holland man-of-war and the Dunkirk frigate. He is at 5*l.* or 6*l.* charges already, and what will come more he knows not. He sent Nicholas a letter by the packet that he sent to Sir Henry Marten. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

June 20.
Westminster.

15. Jo[h]n Castle to the same. About a fortnight since, he received letters from Sir Henry Marven [Mervin] which came in the packet to Nicholas. The writer also sent letters to Nicholas's house to take the course of the next that Nicholas should send to "my Lord" [the Earl of Northumberland]. Wishes to know whether he has other letters directed to the writer; and if none, then where the fleet is, and when Nicholas is next to send any packet towards them. [*Seal with arms. ¾ p.*]

June 20.

16. Statement of Eiday Suttcliff, wife of Thomas Suttcliff, of Kingston-upon-Thames, innholder, that on Monday the 13th instant, James Knowles, an officer of Kingston, with a gentleman, came to the house of her husband to take post horses. She told them that the horses which were in a certain stable were the King's messengers' horses, and bade them take heed that they did not more than they could justify, nevertheless the horse of Mr. Peachy, one of his Majesty's messengers, was by them taken post. [*¾ p.*] *Under-written,*

16. 1. *Statement of Anthony Langley, of Kingston, cooper, in confirmation of the preceding. [¾ p.]*

June 20.

17. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

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June 21.

Petition of Thomas Southcoate, and of Sir Popham Southcoate, his son and heir, gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber, to the King. One of petitioners has been very much wronged by his grandfather who had disinherited him of lands worth 20,000*l.*, which should have descended to him, but were alienated to the heirs of his grandfather's third wife. Under tuition of his father-in-law, petitioner, who had married very young, commenced a suit in the court of wards against his grandfather's eldest son by his third wife, but his guardian being weary of law, wrought with the friends of petitioner's half-uncle to compose all differences by an award, which being consented unto by petitioner, then ignorant and overruled, he was defeated of his inheritance. Notwithstanding his half-uncle, who had thus secured to himself an estate of at least 2,500*l.* a year, had continued to vex petitioner with unjust suits, and so had broken the award, but pretends to have a bond against petitioner to defend himself. Being doubtful to run the hazard of a suit in law, petitioner prays a reference to some of the Privy Council, to determine a course for his redress. [1½.] *Underwritten,*

- I. *Reference to Lord Treasurer Juxon, the Earls of Manchester, Pembroke and Montgomery, and Dorset, to determine these differences. Hampton Court, 21st June 1636. [Book of Petitions. Vol. cccxxviii, p. 36. ¼ p.]*

June 21.

Petition of Andrew Hele, to the same. Walter Hele, petitioner's grandfather, had issue two sons, Eliz[eus] and Nicholas, which last died leaving petitioner and a brother, Thomas, his only issue by Christian his wife. On the death of Walter Hele, petitioner's grandfather, his lands descended to his son Eliz[eus], who having issue by Mary his first wife, Walter Hele, his son, after the death of the said Mary intermarried with Alce the widow of Nicholas Eveleigh. After which marriage Walter, the grandson, about fifteen years since died of the stone in the bladder. Alce having no issue by her husband Eliz[eus], and fastening her eye upon his estate and finding petitioner and his brother in her way, persuaded her husband "without any colour of ground" that petitioner's mother was a witch and had bewitched his son by his first wife, Walter Hele, to death, whereby the said Alce caused her husband, being 76 years old, to disinherit petitioner and consign his lands to John Maynard and others to charitable uses. In January last Eliz[eus] died, leaving unto his said wife 600*l.* per annum during her life, and 10,000*l.* in personal estate. Petitioner, who is the next rightful heir both to Walter and Eliz[eus] Hele, prays relief and a reference to Archbishop Laud and Lord Keeper Coventry. [1½ p.] *Underwritten,*

- I. *Reference as prayed to Archbishop Laud and Lord Keeper Coventry. Hampton Court, 21st June 1636. [Book of Petitions. Vol. cccxxviii, p. 38. 1½ p.]*

June 21. 18. Order of the King in Council concerning the Archbishop of Hampton Court. Canterbury's right to visit the universities metropolitically. After

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a statement of the case, and of the principal objections, with the counter-evidence in support of the asserted right, his Majesty adjudged the right of visiting both the universities, as universities, and the chancellors, scholars, their servants and all others enjoying the privilege of the said universities, to belong to the Archbishops and metropolitical church of Canterbury, and that the universities should be from time to time obedient thereunto. The order was to be drawn up by the King's counsel and to be put under the broad seal. The universities were exempted from episcopal and archidiaconal visitation, and it was declared that the Archbishop might visit on any emergent cause, but that after his first visitation, he should not visit on any such cause unless the same were first made known to his Majesty and approved by him. [*Copy. In the first page are some words introduced in the handwriting of Archbishop Laud, respecting the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence adduced against his claim. The paper bears this endorsement by Nicholas: "This was showed to his Majesty, and the additions [in] it were by his Majesty's especial command."* 2½ pp.]

- June 21. 19. Copy of the foregoing Order in Council. [4 pp.]
- June 21. 20. Minutes of the same order. [*Endorsed by Archbishop Laud, and with alterations thought to be in the handwriting of Sir Edward Littleton, the Solicitor-General, afterwards Lord Keeper.* 2 pp.]
- June 21. 21. Copy of a draft of the same, but ending with the affirmation of the archiepiscopal right, and containing a suggested addition for limiting the power of visitation to such matters only as were of ecclesiastical cognizance and jurisdiction. [2½ pp.]
- June 21. 22. Copy, but without the addition suggested in the last article. [2½ pp.]
- June 21. 23. Copy of another draft of the same. Here the addition suggested in the preceding article but one was introduced into the draft, and power was given to the Archbishop to visit triennially or otherwise upon emergent cause. [4½ pp.]
- June 21. 24. Copy of another draft, which is endorsed as "the last draft." It agrees with the first copy calendered, with the exception of the words finally introduced by the Archbishop upon the King's authority, as stated above. [2½ pp.]
- June 21. 25. Draft of the clauses finally adopted for exempting the universities from episcopal visitation, and limiting the archiepiscopal power after a first visitation to the case of emergent cause. [*Stated by Nicholas in an endorsement to be "Dr. Duck's alteration to be inserted into Mr. Solicitor's draft."* ½ p.]
- June 21. 26. Suggestions made to [the Earl of Holland, Chancellor of Cambridge,] for alterations to be made in the order as drawn up but before it was actually passed by the King. They are made in the interest of the universities. [1 p.]

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- June 21. 27. The Council to the Sheriff of co. Hereford. Of the sum
Hampton Court. required of that county for ship-money, there is still unpaid
355*l.* 9*s.* A fleet of ships, prepared with the moneys of that and
other counties being already at sea, and other ships prepared to
second that fleet and forthwith to go forth, the service may abide
no further delay. He is therefore required forthwith to levy and
pay over the 355*l.* 9*s.* And if his predecessor has been short in his
proceedings, the person addressed is to require him instantly to
perform whatsoever is behind. Where he finds any persons (of
what quality soever) that refuse to make payment, he is to proceed
to levy the same by distress or otherwise, according to the writ and
instructions. Lastly, if any constables refuse to do their duties,
he is to bind them over to answer their neglect at the board, and
if any refuse to enter into such bond, he is to commit them till
they shall perform their duties in this behalf, and to take care in
the meantime that notwithstanding their refusal the levying of the
money proceed by such others as he shall appoint. [*Draft. Cor-*
rected by the Lord Keeper, and endorsed "Minute of 33 letters to
the sheriffs of several counties." 1½ *p.*]
- June 21. 28. Fair copy of the form of the above letter, with memorandum
underwritten of the counties to the sheriffs of which it was
addressed. [2 *pp.*]
- June 21. 29. Another list of the counties to the sheriffs of which the
above letters were sent, with an underwritten receipt of the
several letters, (there being one letter only for the sheriff of
co. Cambridge and Huntingdon) to be sent to the sheriffs, dated
the 22nd instant, signed "Jo. Graunt." [1 *p.*]
- June 21. 30. The Council to Sir John Bramston, Lord Chief Justice of the
King's Bench. Approve his opinion concerning John Hodges, and
pray him to cause bond to be taken as he suggests, and to send
down certain enclosed papers to the justices of peace of co. Somerset,
and require them to bind over Giles Baker to give evidence.
[*Draft.* 1 *p.*]
- June 21. 31. Minute for entry on the Council Register of a letter to the
Lieutenant of the Tower to receive into his custody Thomas Lord
Wentworth, son to the Earl of Cleveland, and to keep him prisoner
till further order from his Majesty or the Board. [½ *p.*]
- June 21. 32. Similar minute of a pass for Sir Francis Lower to go into
the United Provinces for one year, and to take with him one
servant. [½ *p.*]
- June 21. 33. Minute of similar entry that John Lockier and John Main-
waring of Weymouth, merchants, having been sent for by warrant,
this day tendered their appearance, but are to remain in the custody
of the messenger until discharged. [4 *lines.*]
- June 21. Draft minute for entry on Council Register of five warrants for
David Scott, John Peniall, Hugh Peachy, Thomas Davis, and Nicholas

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Pye to be lodged and received, from time to time, as they shall have occasion to travel up and down upon his Majesty's service. [See Vol. cccxxvi, No. 79. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

June 21.
Chichester.

34. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Being at Portsmouth to settle the navy business for this summer, he rode into the woods to view the Earl of Southampton's timber, which for the quantity is the best parcel that ever he saw, and by reason of the late extreme drought his Majesty's purveyor has been very diligent to get it carried to the waterside for lading, on a promise to the carters of payment from the country, exceeding his Majesty's usual price of 5*d.* a mile, which is to be levied by the justices of peace. Hopes to have the rest of the bargains carried by Allhallowtide, and with that view returns a letter to the justices of peace of Hants, to be altered from 1,700 to 2,000 loads at 3*s.* 6*d.* a load. Hampshire having been at great charge in carriage of timber from "Alsholt" these late years, being 20 miles distant from the water, and stood the country at a mark a load above the King's price, it is desired that Wilts and Dorset may be joined in contribution. Is in treaty for a further parcel of 450 loads which is already at the waterside at Fareham and Brusselldon [Bursledon] river. Philip Holland, cook in the Anne Royal, "took his bane" when the ship sank, and shortly after died. Recommends Hercules Price for the place. Sir John Pennington, with the St. Andrew alone, anchored off St. Helen's point on Sunday night. It is supposed he means to ply westward. [Seal with arms. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 21.
London.

35. Jo[h]n Fish to the same. Entreats Nicholas that, to enable the writer to perfect his accounts with the [Spanish] Resident before his departure, Nicholas will cause his man Francis to run over his books from the peace in 1630, and make a catalogue of all the Spanish businesses that have passed through Nicholas's hands. Also to send the writer for the Resident the warrants for delivery of the ship sent in by the Earl of Northumberland, and those for wafting the Dunkirk ship towards Spain. The bearer, who is sent for them by the Resident, will pay Nicholas's fees for them. [2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

June 21.
Boston.

36. Sir Anthony Thomas to the same. The delinquents of the fens that were sent for by the messengers, John Santey, and Jasper Heiley, are all brought up, save two. Beseeches Nicholas to assist the just complaints of the undertakers, which concern Mr. Surveyor, from whom Nicholas will have information which he has received from Mr. Smith, his deputy there. Had come up himself to attend the Lords, but that he is forced to stay and solicit the justices of the country for the qualification [*sic*] of a seditious people that are like to rebel if order be not taken against them. P.S.—Their witnesses cannot possibly be all there before Sunday next. Prays Nicholas to stay proceedings till they come. They are to attend the justices there on Friday next. Begs him to speak with Mr. Surveyor General. [Seal with arms (?) $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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June 21. 37. Master and Wardens of the Shipwrights' Company [of
Wapping. Rotherhithe] to Nicholas. Many difficulties yet remaining in settling their corporation, and reducing into conformity the members thereof, and foreseeing the inconvenience of too much lenity to an unruly multitude, they present some part of their present interruptions and request assistance. They have had much hindrance by the boatmakers, some of whom are come in, but so as that they are still labouring to recede both from hand and oath. Herein the Lords declared for a general obedience to their charter. If Nicholas would conceive an order according to the proceeding at the two last hearings before the Lords, they doubt not to determine speedily that difference. In payment of the moneys imposed by Sir Henry Marten, they find much slackness, and in some a wilful refusal. Some of these they now present, beseeching direction to a messenger for their apprehension. In the summons to enter bond not to serve a foreign prince, they find a very great slighting of their officers' warning, scarce one in twenty appearing. For remedy, if Nicholas will assist them, either by warrant dormant to Mr. Smith, or by letters to Sir Henry Marten, they will be enabled with comfort and good success to attend this service, which they protest is only in obedience to his Majesty, and to give his Majesty and the state a good account of their proceedings. [1 p.]
- June 21. 38. H. Tayller to same. On Sunday last he petitioned Sec.
July 1. Windebank for an order from the Lords of the Admiralty to
London. Capt. Stewart, that on his arrival at the Downs he should convey the Marquis of Mirabell to Dunkirk, which order the writer would fain carry down beforehand himself, that he might have it ready to present to the captain in case the marquis come in his Majesty's ship, of which the writer is now [not?] wholly certain. Begs Nicholas to help him in procuring this most singular favour, which would be such to the writer, for the particular obligations he has to the marquis. [*Nicholas has endorsed "Mr. Tayller lies in Holborn, near the Feathers tavern."* Seal with arms. 1 p.]
- June 21. 39. Certificate of Thomas Sheppard, Justice of Peace for
His house in Middlesex, that Sir Thomas Aston, of Aston, co. Chester, and John
High Holborn. Aston, his brother, had that day taken the oath of allegiance. [*Endorsed "A certificate for a pass to France for three years."* Seal with arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- June 22. 40. The Council to the Governors, Wardens, and Company of
Hampton Court. the Artificers and Tradesmen within the suburbs of London and Westminster. Having considered the great number of artificers strangers that are now in and about the cities of London and Westminster, and holding it very convenient that there be some order observed in the admittance of them, and that all such of them be not admitted as shall desire it, the persons addressed are to forbear to admit any artificer stranger until further order from the board. [*Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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June 22.

41. Minute for entry on the Council Register, of the appearance before the board of James Knowles, constable, of Kingston-upon-Thames. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 22.
The Triumph,
over against
Plymouth.

42. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to the Lords of the Admiralty. On the 16th inst., the wind coming fair to carry them out of Plymouth Sound, by 5 o'clock that morning, they set sail. The weather has been extremely ill ever since that time. The day after they spent their fore-topsail yard, and the Swallow her fore-topmast the day following. From the land news was brought them the other day, that some Turks came out of the Irish seas upon the coasts of England whilst the fleet put into Plymouth, and took above 30 persons out of fisher-boats, near the Manacles. So soon as they had notice of it, they took the best care they could to meet with them, but had not the good fortune, for the Turks made no stay in those parts. He has sent the Adventure and a Whelp to seek after them towards St. George's Channel and about the entrance into Severn, which is a place they frequent. Does not see how they will at all times be able to prevent such accidents, for the Turks can see the King's great ships at a further distance than they can discern them, and being good sailers, avoid them at pleasure. This morning he received the Lord's letter of the 14th inst., and with it hears from Plymouth that an Irish bark brings news of the French fleet being passed towards Dunkirk, and that he met them over against Cane [Caen] in Normandy. The Earl thinks himself very unhappy in missing them, but he hopes within two days to find them. Since morning they are thus far advanced from off the Lizard, and are making all haste towards the east. Desires that he may receive his Majesty's and the Lords' directions at Dover or the Downs. [2 pp.]

June 22.

43. Certificate of Thomas Earl of Cleveland, that this day John Tracy, son of Sir Robert Tracy, of Gloucester, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance before him. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 22.

44. Protest of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, of their right and interest in the election of the Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, in that university. The protestors contend that they only have the right of such election, founded not only upon a charter of the university of the 1st year of Queen Elizabeth, but also upon a prescription of almost 100 years, and that such right will remain notwithstanding any declaration, decree, or statute to the contrary. [*Latin. Copy, authenticated by John French, notary public and registrar of the University of Oxford. Endorsed by Archbishop Laud as received by him on the 31st August 1636; "made," the Archbishop adds, "when the new statutes were sent down."* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 23.

45. The University of Oxford to the King, who is addressed as "augustissime regum et hominum divinissime." Return thanks for their statutes, and for the illustrious delegates or commissioners

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whom his Majesty had sent to lay before them the book of statutes and the royal confirmation thereof under the great seal. [*Latin.* 1 p.]

June 23.

Petition of Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, and the rest of the partners in the drainage of Hatfield Chase, to the King. At the time of petitioners' contracting with his Majesty for draining the level of Hatfield, it was conceived that the manor of Finningley belonged to his Majesty, and it was agreed that all the lands allowed to the undertakers were to be held in free and common socage, but when petitioner Vermuyden was engaged in that undertaking it was found that Finningley had commons which were drained and did not belong to his Majesty, so that he was constrained at a very high rate to purchase that manor, out of which there was allotted to the undertakers for drainage, 852 acres. The undertakers have covenants to have their lands in socage, but the manor of Finningley is held by knight's service, so that their contract cannot be fulfilled unless his Majesty please that the tenure be in socage as was at first intended. Prays licence to the lord of the manor of Finningley to grant the same accordingly. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

1. *Reference to Lord Treasurer Juxon and Lord Cottington, calling to them the Attorney-General, and if they find Finningley to be contained in his Majesty's contract and intended to be passed in socage, to give order for a grant as desired. Hampton Court, 23rd June 1636. [Book of Petitions, Dom. Car. I., Vol. cccxxviii., p. 41.]*

June 23.
London.

46. Peter Richaut to Sec. Windebank. The Attorney-General yesterday sent for Richaut, and declared that he had presented to his Majesty the grievances of the adventurers in the fishing of the Earl Marshal's Association, and that the King sent for Windebank and gave him directions to acquaint the Council for the Fishings, that they should consider of a way for redress. This morning the writer has been with Lord Maltravers, who signified his pleasure to send the bearer, the adventurers' officer, John Lawrence, to Windebank, to desire a meeting of the Council for the Fishings to-morrow afternoon at Hampton Court, at which time Lord Maltravers, the Attorney-General, and others will be there. The names of the Council for the Fishings he encloses; Nicholas is their clerk. [*Seal with arms, imperfect.* 1 p.] *Enclosed,*

46. 1. *Names of the Council for the Fishings: for the English, the Lord Treasurer, the Earl Marshal, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Cottington, and Secs. Coke and Windebank; for the Scots, the Duke of Lennox, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl Morton, and the Earls of Roxburgh and Stirling, and Sir John Hay. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

June 23.
Southwell.

47. Archbishop Neile of York to Archbishop Laud. Thanks for Laud's great love and favour shown to the church of York at the

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hearing of the cause betwixt the church and city. Prays him also to present to his Majesty an acknowledgment of his goodness to the same church at his ordering of that cause. The drainers of the level of Hatfield Chase do not employ Englishmen in husbanding, but altogether Frenchmen, and a few Dutchmen, who are already become a plantation of some 200 families, and more are daily expected. There is at present a ship full at Hull, and another at Harwich. This new plantation has set up among themselves the form and discipline of the French church. A barn of Sir Philiberto Vernatti's is the place they use for their church, and thither the whole company resort on Sundays; they baptize in a dish after their own manner, and administer the sacrament after their homely fashion of sitting. For their government they have their consistory of the minister, three lay elders, and three deacons. The barn wherein they perform their divine service is on the very edge of Lincolnshire, adjoining Yorkshire; by advantage whereof they pretend licence given them by the Bishop of Lincoln *non in scriptis, sed verbo tenus*, to have their exercises of religion according to the form of the French church, as it is permitted in other parts of the realm. Their minister, who has been with them these two years, is Peter Bontemps, admitted into the ministry, as he says, by the French ministers at Leyden; the writer has spoken with him, and from his mouth had the effect of that he has here written. He sends a letter of Bontemps which he wrote to the sharers of that level, whereby Archbishop Laud will see how it is endeavoured to bring the form of the French church into England, which the writer will ever to the uttermost of his power oppose, and trusts his Majesty will uphold him therein, and enable him to bring them to the practice of the Book of Common Prayer in the French tongue, whereof they may have as many books already printed as they desire. The writer had made known to the Council that Sir Philiberto Vernatti had moved him that the strangers might build a chapel for divine service, whereto the writer had answered that he would afford them all lawful favour, so as they would conform themselves to the Church of England, otherwise not. At which time he also moved the Lords that if Sir Philiberto should move them to any other purpose, they would second the writer in his resolution and answer, of which the Lords well allowed, and he now beseeches Archbishop Laud to move his Majesty that neither Sir Philiberto nor any other may obtain anything to the contrary. Upon the answer that he gave Sir Philiberto, he made recourse to the Bishop of Lincoln, and perhaps obtained as much as is aforesaid. They have burned bricks and are preparing materials to build a chapel in Lincoln diocese, to which all the inhabitants of the level might repair, but the writer will prohibit those that live in his diocese to go thither. He is very confident that Laud favours him in this resolution, and will assist him in constraining them to conform to the Church of England, and he leaves to his Majesty's consideration with what conveniency such a plantation should be permitted of strangers, men of very mean condition, that may

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become as vipers nourished in the bosom, that take the bread out of the mouths of English subjects by overbidding them in rents of land, and doing more work for a groat than an Englishman can do for sixpence. If Laud knew in what cottages these people live, and how they fare, he would wonder at it. The writer's brother, Dr. Newell, in a late letter signified Archbishop Laud's desire that the writer would provide 500*l.*, to be paid in Yorkshire for lead for St. Paul's church, to be repaid in London; if the time and place for payment be signified, the amount shall be ready on a few days warning. The writer and his whole family are in health and safety; a rumour to the contrary was untrue. Dr. Duncon is now at Winchester; on his return the writer will be glad to hear of Laud's good health, and to receive answer concerning the French plantation in the level of Hatfield Chase. [4 pp.] *Enclosed,*

47. I. *Peter Bontemps, pastor of the Gallo-Belgian church, to the proprietors of land in the level of Hatfield Chase. That district being inhabited by natives of France and Belgium, of whom the greater number are ignorant of English, it is necessary that they should be allowed to worship according to the French church, as was promised them, and on which account he had been called out of Holland. Propounds to the landholders that if they intend to encourage the French church, it is necessary—*
 1. *To set apart a place for worship.* 2. *That according to the King's grant, the ministers should not be subject to any prosecution.* 3. *That a stipend should be settled for the minister, to be paid in common by the participants in the drainage.* 13th June 1636. [*Latin.* 1 p.]

June 23.
Croydon.

48. Archbishop Laud to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Now they are in one of their general chapters, suggests to them some subjects for amendment. Thinks some of their farms should be visited every year, and that for such service a mark a day, with oats and other corn, is a sufficient allowance, so that the overplus might go to the choir, the dean contributing as well as the receiver. Complaint has been made of a decree made by three or four prebends in the absence of the dean; wishes them to search their register for precedents and confirm or abrogate the decree accordingly. As to the permission for the inferior officers of the church to execute their offices by deputies; thinks such men should be appointed as would execute the offices by themselves, but that in any case a deputy should be approved by the dean and chapter. Suggests a regulation of the practice of the dean, nominating to these meaner offices none but his servants, and reminds them of the King's order against their renewing the leases of premises within the close. [*Copy, in the handwriting of William Dell.* 1½ p.]

June 23.

49. Bond of Sir James Pryse, of Maengwyn, co. Merioneth; Sir Andrew Corbett, of Morton, co. Salop; and Robert Corbett, of

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Homfreston, co. Salop, to Archbishop Laud in 400*l.*, conditioned for payment of 200*l.* to the Archbishop in the hall of his manor house at Lambeth, on the 30th December 1639, towards the repairs of the west end of St. Paul's Cathedral. [*Seals with arms. The Archbishop's receipt endorsed for 100*l.* paid on 4th December [1639], the other being promised in the following Easter term. 1 p.*]

June 23. 50. Bill of Edward Brooke for 29*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, for lights or candles
[1636 ?] supplied to [Endymion] Porter, between May 1635 and February 1635-6. They are charged at 5*s.* 10*d.* the dozen lbs. [1 p.]

June 24. 51. Petition of William Carringham and John Carringham, in behalf of themselves and four orphans more, brothers and sisters, to the King. Petitioners having a gift given them by William Carringham of Albury, Surrey, their uncle, of 90*l.*, to be divided within three months after his death, these six orphans are all under age, unfit for suits, and have no guardians, insomuch that they are likely to lose the said gift by means of Alice Carringham, executrix, who denies to pay them or give security. Pray his Majesty to give power to Sir Ambrose Browne and [Richard] Evelyn, justices of peace of the said county, to hear and determine for the relief of petitioners. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

51. I. *Minute of the King's pleasure, that the committees desired, with one other of like quality, to be chosen by the adverse parties, should order and end the complaint according to justice. Hampton Court, 24th June 1636. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

51. II. *Sir Ambrose Browne and Richard Evelyn to the Council. Report that in pursuance of the above reference they summoned Alice Carringham to attend them, and make choice of one of like quality with themselves to join with them in mediating the said difference, all which she refused to do. They heard the complaint of the petitioners, which appears to be true. 7th July 1636. [1 p.]*

June 24. 52. The Council to Lord Treasurer Juxon and Francis Lord Cot-
Hampton Court tington. Upon the 21st January 1634-5 they signed an order to the late Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington, for issuing 50*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* out of the Exchequer to Capt. John Talbot, administrator to Lieutenant Grimshaw, in satisfaction of his arrears, which not being yet paid he has again made suit for the same. Pray them to give order for issuing the same if it be still unpaid. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

June 24. 53. The same to Francis Earl of Bedford. There are buildings erecting upon his ground in a passage or alley leading from Covent Garden to St. Martin's Lane, not being many feet in breadth. Request him to stay the said buildings until further order. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

53. I. *Memorandum that a like letter was written to the Commissioners for Buildings. [2 lines.]*

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- June 24. 54. The Council to the Mayor of Weymouth. John Lockier, late mayor of that town, in the time of his mayoralty did his endeavours for levying the ship-money under the writ issued in 1634, but the obstinacy of divers ill-affected to that service caused 70*l.* to be in arrear, and he being out of office has not been able to get the same, yet he has paid Sir William Russell the 70*l.* The person addressed is to take order that out of the moneys levied in that town for that year's service Lockier be reimbursed; and if any refuse to pay the moneys assessed by Lockier, the person addressed is to certify their names that further course may be taken. [*Draft.* 1½ *p.*]
- June 24. 55. The same to the Court of Assistants of the English merchants at Rotterdam. Enclose a petition of the creditors of Henry Vincent, Thomas Skinner, and Daniel Vincent, deceased, wherein they will perceive that 30,000*l.* is owing to them, and that the greatest part of Vincent and Skinner's estates is in debts and merchandise in Hamburgh, Rotterdam, and other places beyond the seas, as also that with the liking of Vincent and Skinner, they authorized Thomas Clutterbuck to attach, in the hands of Robert Kilvert, all debts, moneys, &c., but Kilvert denied the delivery of the merchandise or giving an account. Request them to call Kilvert before them, and cause him to deliver an account of the estate of Vincent and Skinner, and if he refuse, to return a certificate that further course may be taken. [*Draft.* 1 *p.*]
- June 24. 56. Order of Council. Considering the extraordinary pains taken by Sir Henry Spilman upon sundry occasions for his Majesty's service, the Council conceive that he well deserved a recompence of 300*l.*, and thought fit that his Majesty should be moved therein, and that the Attorney-General prepare a bill for a privy seal. [*Draft.* ½ *p.*]
- June 24. 57. Similar order. The Lords, considering the letters patent granted for sealing purls, cut-works, and bone laces, and that the same casts a heavy burden on divers of his Majesty's poor subjects, and works not that effect for prohibiting foreign commodities as was intended, it was ordered, that the further execution of the same be stayed until further order. [¾ *p.*]
- June 24. 58. The like. The Lords having referred to the Solicitor-General a difference between the parishioners of Merton, Surrey, on the one side, and Thomas Hunt on the other, concerning his detaining from the parish half an acre of ground, the Solicitor-General returned his report that Hunt was content the parish should enjoy the land in question as formerly they did, and would give 5*l.* for the mesne profits, which the churchwardens accepted, but Hunt had not yet made satisfaction thereof. It was ordered that Hunt should be required to pay, not only the 5*l.* mentioned in the report, but 2*l.*

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more for the trouble and charge he had put the parishioners unto.
[1 p.] *Annexed,*

58. 1. *Affidavit of Robert Marston and John Frickley, both of Merton, that they showed the annexed order to Thomas Hunt, and that he promised and made appointments to pay the said 7l., but has never done so. Sworn 16th May 1637. [½ p.]*

June 24. 59. Draft of the same order. [1 p.]

June 24. 60. Minute for entry on the Council Register of a pass for Jaques de Mayerne, son of Sir Theodore Mayerne, Isaac Chouart, and Daniel Treswell, to go to Mons. de Mayerne's house near Geneva, and to take with them two servants. [½ p.]

June [24.] 61. The Council to all Mayors, Sheriffs, and other Officers. To
Hampton Court permit Capt. Philip Skippon to embark himself, with his wife and four children, two men servants and a maid, at any of his Majesty's ports for their passage into the United Provinces. [= ½ p.]

June 24. Minute for entry on the Council Register of three warrants, viz., to Edmund Barker, George Carter, and William Butts to travel up and down [upon his Majesty's service]. [*Written on the back of the preceding paper.* ¼ p.]

June 24. The like of similar warrants for Joseph Butler, Simon Wilmoth, and Tobias Know. [*Ibid.* ¾ p.]

June 24. 62. The like of a pass for John Tracy, son of Sir Robert Tracy of co. Gloucester, to travel into foreign parts for three years, with a proviso that he repair not to Rome. [½ p.]

June 24. The like of a similar pass for Sir Thomas Aston, of Aston, co. Chester, and John Aston, his brother, and to take with them three servants. [*Written on the preceding paper.* ½ p.]

June 24. 63. The like minute for entry, that James Knowles, constable of Kingston, sent for by warrant for taking a messenger's horse post, having given the messenger satisfaction and paid all fees, was discharged. [¼ p.]

June 24. The like of the discharge of John Lockier and John Mainwaring. [*Written on the preceding paper.* ¼ p.]

June 24. 64. The like of a warrant to Joseph Butler to fetch before the Lords, Edmund Phipps, high constable of Stoke, and Joshua Halsey, constable of Chesham, Bucks. [½ p.]

June 24. The like to George Carter, to fetch the constables of Great Hampden of and Dunton, Bucks. [*Written on the same paper as the preceding.* ½ p.]

June 24. The like to Hugh Peachy, to fetch William Fowler of Ippollitts, William Field of Lilley, Thomas Nutting of Baldock, and Robert Watson of Baldock, Herts. [*Ibid.* ½ p.]

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- June 24. Minute for entry on the Council Register of a close warrant to Sir Peter Temple, to attend the Board at Oatlands on Sunday morning next, the 3rd July (*sic*). [*Written on the same paper as No. 64. 3 lines.*]
- June 24. The like of a warrant to Edmund Barker, to fetch Robert Beeton, high constable of Hamfordshoe, and John Harryatt, chief constable of the hundred of Higham Ferrers. [*Ibid. 5 lines*]
- June 24. 65. Petition of the Wholesale Tradesmen of London that frequent the two annual fairs at Bristol, to the Council. On 25th July next, one of the usual fairs is held at Bristol, whereunto petitioners resort with their servants and goods for supply of most of the counties of this kingdom and also of Ireland and Wales, at which fair divers of their chapmen and debtors meet (many nowhere else) to be furnished with new credit and pay their old debts. Petitioners have been informed that the Council of Bristol intend, upon pretence of the infection in London, to inhibit both the persons and goods of the petitioners. Pray order that petitioners, bringing a certificate from the Lord Mayor of London that none of their families have been this year infected with the plague, may be permitted to have access as formerly, and as lately they have had both at Exeter and elsewhere. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*
65. I. *The reasons of the wholesale men's petition. They set forth the damage it would be to credit if they were debarred this customary mode of receiving their debts, as well as the great hindrance to trade. Many drapers, skimmers, leather-sellers, and "upholsters" ride to Bristol (it is stated) to bestow many thousand pounds; but there are petty tradesmen that live in obscure places about the city that go to take a little money, but give no credit; as also many loose people resort thither. [2 pp.] Written under the petition.*
65. II. *The Lords holding it requisite that petitioners should not be debarred of their usual trade at the said fairs, unless there be more than ordinary cause, and being not willing to make any express order therein until they see how the infection at London increases or diminishes, remit the consideration of this petition until Sunday next come sen'night. Hampton Court, 24th June 1636. [1 p.]*
- [June 24.] 66. Petition of the Inhabitants and terre-tenants of Ilchester, Somerset, to the same. Ilchester lies within the hundred of Tintinhull, and was ever rated with the hundred until writs came for ship-money, when they were charged 30*l.* by themselves, which is above a quarter part more than their proportionable part with the hundred, by reason whereof Sir Henry Berkeley and others have refused to pay without being distrained. Pray the Lords to direct the sheriff that Ilchester may be assessed with the hundred of Tintinhull, as the towns of Taunton and Langport are with the hundreds in which they lie. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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June 24.

67. Petition of Henry Isham and John Isham, of London, merchants, to the Council. Petitioners have bought 100 lasts of grain in London, which came from foreign parts. In respect it has lain long upon their hands and is not fit to be vended in this kingdom, they pray licence to transport the same to the United Provinces, paying customs. *Underwritten,*

67. I. *Reference to the Farmers and Officers of the Customs to certify what sorts and proportion of grain brought from foreign parts petitioners have on their hands, and what they conceive fit to be done. Hampton Court, 24th June 1636. Annexed,*

67. II. *Reference from the referees above mentioned to the Bakers' Company. Custom House, 30th June 1636.*

67. III. *Report of the Bakers' Company. They have viewed several parcels of foreign wheat and rye. It is defective, and not vendible to be spent in London. 1st July 1636.*

67. IV. *Report of the referees above mentioned. Annex a certificate from the collector inwards that there have been imported 310 quarters of wheat and 400 of rye, which make 71 lasts of foreign corn: also annex certificate from the Bakers' Company. Custom House, 2nd July 1636. [1 p.]*

June 24. Hampton Court. 68. Lords of the Admiralty to Capt. George Carteret, of the Happy Entrance, in the Downs. The abbot Escalia is now at Dunkirk or Brussels expecting a passage for England. Carteret is either to stand over to Dunkirk, or to send some of his Majesty's ships under his command, to bring the said abbot to England. As soon as Carteret or any other captain comes into Dunkirk road, he is to send into the town, and if the abbot shall not be come thither, to send to Brussels to let him understand the cause of the captain's being there. [*Admiralty seal. 1 p.*]

June 24. 69. Giles Penn to Nicholas. Being with Lord Cottington concerning a relation Penn gave him, touching the suppressing those Moorish pirates of Sallee, his answer was, that the relation was well liked, and was remitted to the Council of War or Admiralty, and he commanded Penn to repair to Nicholas for his assistance to give it despatch. The writer is shortly to go beyond seas, before which he should be glad to do his King and country service in this particular. Doubts not but the charge of sending to Morocco may be excused, and his Majesty's subjects there captives, be brought thence without any cost, either for presents or else by the course he will declare. Nicholas is prayed to direct to him at the sign of the Black Boy, in Ave Maria Lane near St. Paul's, a mercer's house. P.S. Endymion Porter, Mr. Wakerley [Weckherlin], or Sec. Windbank's secretary, can tell Nicholas who the writer is. [*1½ p.*]

June 24. 70. Robert Corbett, Sheriff of Salop, to the Council. Reports, that on examination, as directed by the Lords, he found the facts

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to be as stated in the annexed petition of John Weld, whereupon he ordered that Mr. Haughton should restore the cow mentioned in the petition, or pay Mr. Weld 4*l.*; and also restore 15*s.* to Roger Moane and John Uxley, unto which order, Mr. Weld, to avoid further trouble, condescended; but Mr. Haughton refuses to perform the same. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

70. i. *The Council to the Sheriff of Salop. Send him petition of John Weld. Require him to take examination of the alleged facts, and if the petitioner has been charged beyond the rateable proportion, to cause repayment to be made.* [1 p.] *Inclosed,*

70. i. i. *Petition of John Weld, Town Clerk of London, to the Council. The liberty of Wenlock, in Salop, being rated for the ship-money at 295*l.*, the bailiff thereof rated petitioner for his lands therein at 5*l.*, and the sheriff also rated petitioner for other lands lying out of the liberty at 5*l.* more, which petitioner paid, although he had been lately rated as a resident in London at 17*l.*, as a full proportion of his estate, and had readily paid the same. Afterwards, the sheriff finding he wanted of his proportion, laid a new tax of 100*l.* on the county, after the rate of 20*s.* upon every allotment, being a hundred allotments, and directed his warrant to Francis Haughton, Bailiff of Wenlock, to levy 7*l.* upon seven allotments within that liberty, of which 7*l.*, Haughton rated 40*s.* upon petitioner, and 13*s.* 4*d.* upon one Thompson, petitioner's household servant, and several other sums upon other petitioner's tenants, and because petitioner's servant, conceiving the bailiff's action unequal, delayed to pay the 40*s.*, the bailiff distrained a cow of petitioner's which cost 5*l.*, and sold her for 4*l.* Prays them to direct such course, that those who are conformable may not be grieved by unequal rating or partiality.* [1 p.]

June 24. 71. William Mansergh, Undersheriff of Westmoreland, to Nicholas. A former letter having miscarried, he certifies, that in the assessment for shipping he proceeded by a general taxation, with a certain sum of money at every pound rent. The county being divided into four wards was thus rated:—Kendal ward 156*l.*, Lonsdale ward 65*l.*, East ward 152*l.*, and West ward 123*l.*; and he assessed Kendal in 15*l.*, and Appleby in 5*l.*, for that the latter is most miserably poor, and Kendal not rich; and the clergy were assessed but in 18*l.*, in regard of their small benefices, great charge, and the directions of the Council for their favourable usage. The whole assessment was 534*l.*, but very many little sums imposed on the poorer sort, both of the clergy and laity, cannot be gotten in. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 24. 72. Edward Fenn to the same. Has not received any moneys on account of the shipping business since the last certificate. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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June 25.
The Triumph,
riding in the
Downs.

73. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to the Lords of the Admiralty. At their arrival there last night, late, they found themselves abused in the advertisements of the French fleet's being come into those parts, yet they came with so much appearance of truth that made him rather lose a few a days in coming thither, than suffer them to lie long in those seas without speaking with them. If it be their pleasure that he attend again his service in the west, he will hasten thither. Dunning's frigate has taken two frigates of Calais: one of them had three guns, four murtherers, and 29 men; the other had but one brass gun and 22 or 23 men. Prays the Lords to send order to Dover, how the men and vessels shall be disposed of. Some of these men have been the principal pillagers both of his Majesty's ketch and other English barks. Some of their ships have almost spent their proportion of victuals. He, yesterday, met Sir John Pennington, and found the Assurance in the Downs. Within a day or two he will give an account of all things there, and send the opinions of the seamen concerning carrying those ships to the northward about the fishing business. [*Seal, with crest and garter.* 1 p.]

June 25.
The same.

74. The same to Nicholas. Thanks for his last letter, accompanied with a packet from Lord Scudamore. By the preceding letter Nicholas will see how the Earl has been abused in the report of the French fleets. [1 p.]

June 25.
Twitnam
[Twickenham]
Park.

75. Sir Theodore Mayerne to the same. The passports of the Council to quit England have of late been very much enhanced in price. The writer having lately required one for his son, whom he is sending to his house in Switzerland, Mr. Willis, who serves Nicholas, reckoning at an angel per head, required of the writer's servant 50 shillings, besides a fee to himself for having written it, a further sum which he said was required for the seal, and some gratuities for the porter and others. Having, on many previous occasions never paid more than 20s. for the licence of the Secretary of State, and 10s. for the seal, when the passport was granted by the Council, Nicholas will not think it strange if the writer sends back the passport until he understands from the President or some others of the Council, whether any new imposition has been put upon such matters. If it be so he will pay whatever is necessary. [*Seal with arms.* 1½ p. *French.*]

June 25.
The Office of
Ordnance.

76. Edward Sherburne to the same. They are despatching a bark for the Isles of Wight and Scilly, and within two or three days shall put aboard the provisions and munition which they have been ordered to send thither. Prays Nicholas to move the Lords to appoint a convoy for the said bark, and to deliver the warrant to the bearer. The bark is the Grace of Weymouth, of 80 tons; John Beere, master. [1 p.]

June 25.
Westminster.

77. Robert Smyth to the same. Sends various letters left for Nicholas, especially one from Dr. Marten, in answer to which

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Nicholas is requested to send word what he thinks the Lords will do. Sir Henry Marten came to town yesterday, and purposes to leave again about the middle of next week, and so does Thomas Wyan. If Nicholas thinks requisite, Sir Henry Marten will write letters to the Lords or Nicholas on Dr. Marten's behalf. Mr. Holland has not heard of Sir John Harvey lately. He had offered some security to pay the men's wages in Virginia, but the officer would not yield to that, but wished him to provide either the money or good security there in town to pay the wages on the ship's return. Holland entreats Nicholas to speak to Sir John about this particular if he sees him. Sir William Russell will be in town next week. —PS. Has sent away Nicholas's letters to Capt. Percival. [1 p.]

June 25.

78. Bond of William Hall, of Thimbleby, co. Lincoln, husbandman, in 50*l*., to the King, conditioned for performance of orders made by the Commissioners of Sewers, in that county, and not to do any act to the prejudice of lands drained by Sir Anthony Thomas. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June 26.
Croydon.

79. Archbishop Laud to Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia. Answer to her letter of June $\frac{1}{11}$, (Vol. cccxxv., No. 18.) Thinks there may be some mistake in her assertion that the Emperor had deluded the Kings, her father and brother, for 16 years. He was scarce ever put home to show himself till now; but now he must declare one way or other, and then the King will do what shall best beseeem his wisdom. If Lord Arundel mistook either Elizabeth or the Prince of Orange, the Archbishop cannot help it; but if the latter said that if the Lower Palatinate were restored freely he might accept it, the King never spoke or thought of less than the Lower Palatinate, nor to take it in any other way. But the Queen adds, that both she and the Prince of Orange think that neither the Emperor, nor Spain, nor Bavaria will do this but upon dishonourable terms; this is the very thing in question until Lord Arundel have his answer. She says that if the recovery be gotten by arms it must be by pieces; but if by treaty, and they mean really, they may as well give all as a part. True; he that is in possession and renders by treaty 'may' give all at once, but there's never a "must" upon him so to do. She denies that she said to the Lord Marshal that she had rather her son were restored by force than by treaty, but she grants that it is all one to her by what way he be restored. Under favour, it cannot be all one to recover by effusion of Christian blood and without it. Hopes and prays that she may have real comfort in the good end of the whole business. [Draft. 2 pp.]

June 26.

80. [Robert Reade to his cousin Thomas Windebank.] Received a letter this day from his cousin Frank, from the fleet which is now at Plymouth Sound, expecting to be affronted by the French and Dutch, which are met, and make about 50 sail. The Dutch have as yet been very mannerly, and it is thought the French will be so too, though the Ambassador and some others of that nation give out that they will not strike sail to us. Our other 10 ships are making ready, which will make a very considerable fleet. Of the news of

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Flanders he need say nothing; it will be with him sooner than better; yet he does not hear that there is anything yet lost of great consequence. The writer's aunt [Lady Windebank?] begins to be very impatient of the stay abroad of the person addressed, especially since he has expressed his desire of staying in Spain next winter. [Draft. 1 p.]

June 26. 81. Capt. Edmund Rossingham to Nicholas. There is a private report in town that the Lord Admiral is fallen very sick at sea, and is coming home. He hopes both these reports are false, but has sent a messenger to be resolved of the truth. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]
The Holy Lamb
over against
St. Dunstan's
Church, in
Fleet Street.

June 26. 82. William Nicholl to Sir Humphrey Mildmay, High Sheriff of Essex, at his house at Danbury. Tendered the assessment to John Glasscock, whom Sir Humphrey intended for one of the collectors, but he refused the service, saying that there be divers other John Glasscocks of Stanford Rivers whom it may concern, he not being set down by any special name. Thomas Sumner, of the same parish, also refuses the service by reason of his sight failing him and other impediments. [1 p.]

June 27. 83. Warrant for payment to the gentlemen ushers, daily waiters, gentlemen ushers, quarter waiters, yeomen ushers, yeomen hangers, groom, porter, and bed carriers to the Queen, for apparelling and making ready of houses for three years ended at Michaelmas 1633, 620*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; the same to be paid to Sir Henry Uvedale, Treasurer of the Chamber, to be by him issued to the persons before-mentioned. [14 lines on parchment.]

June 27. 84. Sir Henry Marten to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has received their letters of 24th inst., sending him examinations taken at Portsmouth touching the Bull of Amsterdam and a Dunkirk frigate surprised by her at Helford, and likewise the petition of John Pero, captain of the frigate, with directions to proceed against the Dutch captain. Pero is arrested for robbing the King's subjects, much iron and other things found aboard the frigate being goods of the King's subjects at whose suit Pero is arrested. If therefore the frigate was surprised as alleged, yet it would not be just to restore it to Pero until he makes satisfaction to the King's subjects for the goods of which he had robbed them. The offence of the captain of the Bull of Amsterdam is first the dishonour done to the King in his haven, and 2nd in respect of the Dunkirker, but if Capt. Pero, when he was surprised, was a pirate, that quality will draw ill consequence upon him and entitle the King to his ship. The writer advises that the captain of the Bull should put in security for his appearance in the Admiralty Court next term and so be enlarged, and his ship be appraised and good security given for the value. This course is necessary in this dangerous time, when the registrar is fled for fear of the plague which is come within some few houses of the Admiralty office, and none of the inferior ministers of the court left, and the writer upon his departure into the country. [1 p.]
Aldersgate
Street.

June 27. 85. Copy thereof. [3 pp.]

1636.

June 27.
Aldersgate
Street.

86. Sir Henry Marten to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has received their letter of the 25th inst., with examinations concerning a sloop of Calais apprehended by Capt. Lewis Kirke, captain of the *Repulse*, for pillaging his Majesty's subjects, and sent into Plymouth; against which vessel and company the Lords require Sir Henry to proceed. If Sir Henry is so to proceed, it must be criminally as against pirates, in which case the parties and witnesses must be brought up to London, and if now brought up Sir Henry will not be there, for he hopes he shall have liberty as other men have to secure his life by departing from this contagious place, whence the registrar is resolved to fly away presently; and as for the marshals they are daily so conversant in places infected that he has no great desire to have much of their company. Besides they can keep no sessions till the beginning of Michaelmas term if they were there. Suggests that they should be tried in the Vice-Admiralty court of Plymouth, and that the Lords should write to the Vice-Admiral to hold a sessions and in the meanwhile to furnish themselves with proofs. In this way the business will be despatched with much convenience and facility, the pirates receive their deserts, and justice be done to the honour of the King and security of his subjects. Vice-Admirals should understand that as they have many profits, and nothing is so incident to their office as proceeding against pirates, they should so manage business of this nature that pirates should not escape unless they be brought up thither, which requires that they accustom themselves to more frequent keeping of sessions. Vice-Admirals are very apt to seize private goods but have no great zeal to punish their persons. Urges upon the Lords the great necessity at this time that the Vice-Admirals should do as appertains to their offices by keeping sessions. [*1½ p. Seal with arms.*]

June 27.

87. Sir Thomas Roe to Charles Lewis, Elector Palatine. Archbishop Laud having dined with Sir Thomas he had fit opportunity to show him the advice the Elector had left with Sir Thomas. The Archbishop read it over twice and Sir Thomas dilated upon it. He was warm at the clause that there was more zeal in England for recovery of Lorraine than the Palatinate (which he said was false), and that this advertisement should have come from a man of esteem in London. The negotiation with Denmark he understood not, but Sir Thomas opened it, and from the whole circumstance concluded that they only purpose to steal away the opportunity, and not to perform sincerely that which the King's patience merits, and the justice of the Elector's cause requires. The Archbishop judged it very necessary to acquaint his Majesty timely that he might prepare his resolutions against the first advice from the Lord Marshal. He promised to show it the next time he went to court, and said he would expound and comment upon it, and make the best use he could to do the Prince service. Sir Thomas advises the Prince to speak with the Archbishop upon it on Sunday, and suggests to him what remarks he should make, in order amongst other things to discover who was the "*persona multum estimata*" who had

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expressed the opinion respecting the feeling in England as to the Palatinate and Lorraine, and also to impress upon the King that they presume they can cozen him, but generous princes and great hearts can digest a scorn worse than an injury. [*Copy. 2 pp.*]

June 27.

July 7.

Paris.

John Lord Scudamore to Sec. Windebank. Yesterday evening, about ten o'clock, Sir Francis Crane departed. In the whole course of this business he has behaved himself like a stout and humble christian and member of the church of England. His nephew, Mr. Crane, that is fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, lays the fault upon the surgeon. The wound grew to an ulcer and gangrene. His body will be carried into England. [*Extract. See French Correspondence.*]

June 27.

Sunninghill.

Nicholas to Algernon Earl of Northumberland. Had received his letters dated from the 2nd to the 22nd inst. but not the original examinations of the French relative to the sloop sent into Plymouth. It seems Sec. Coke had them. The copies of those examinations had been sent to Sir Henry Marten, with command to proceed against the captain and master of that vessel, and also against the vessel legally on the King's behalf. The Lords were dispersed; would not meet again till Sunday next at Oatlands. Sends 100 licences signed by the King, with blanks, to be given to Hollanders for their liberties and security to fish in the King's seas. There is a report that Dunkirk is besieged by sea and land, both by the French and the Hollanders, and that the Infante Cardinal is coming towards it with 10,000 men. The French King had drawn great forces out of Normandy into Picardy. A letter was sent by the King's command to Captain Stewart to transport to Dunkirk the Marquis of Mirabell after he had landed the Spanish Ambassador. When the Lord sent that letter to Capt. Stewart there was no news of the Earl standing for those parts, therefore the letter was directed to Capt. Stewart and sent by Mr. Tayller, the Infante's agent, who proposes to go to Dover or the Downs to attend the arrival of the Victory from Spain. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Domestic James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 123.*]

June 27.

Moor.

88. Sir Charles Harbord, Surveyor General, to Nicholas. Was at Hampton Court last week and found not Nicholas there. Had not time to visit him at Sunninghill and is now on a second journey to the Fens. He and his wife purpose to ramble into Windsor Forest this summer to find Nicholas out and see their friends at Easthampsted. In the meantime wants to know how he likes his new habitation. Sir Robert Pye has bought Orston of the Duchess. [1 p.]

June 27.

Compton.

89. Sir Grevill Verney to the same. Since his letter of last week about the ship-money has received 200*l.* so that now he has 400*l.* to be paid in. Still goes on distraining and collecting, but meets with so many interruptions touching the inequality of the levies as occasions new assessments and hindrance to the service. [*Seal with crest. ½ p.*]

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June 27.
St. James's
Church, Dover.

90. Sentence of Dr. Thomas Rives in the Court of Admiralty at Dover in a cause of Charles Lloyd, merchant of London, against the Swan of Flushing and Martin Williamson, captain of the same, respecting 47 barrels of tallow by the same ship taken upon the high seas and carried into Flushing. The ship was adjudged to Charles Lloyd, as security for 540*l.* damages and 10*l.* costs. [*Copy, attested by Dr. Rives. Latin. 2 pp.*]

June 28.

Petition of all the Fishmongers of the city of London using that trade, to the King. In the corporation of fishmongers there are divers members of other professions, who being men of great estate have become masters and governors to advance their own particular ends, and though they have no knowledge in that trade yet have kept the government and succeeded one another, neglecting petitioners who are of the profession, and to whom by charter the government properly belongs. Petitioners, who have been bred up in and subsist only upon the mystery of fishmongers, and best know both the enormities past and the dangers likely to ensue, pray a confirmation of their charter, with such rights and privileges as were formerly granted by Edward III., Richard II., and Henry VI., whereby the company may be governed by the experienced men of the trade, and they to have the benefits and privileges to the said company belonging, they being best knowledged how to dispose of the same for the good of the company. *Underwritten,*

- I. Reference to Lord Treasurer Juxon, Lord Cottington, and [Sec. Windesbank?], who calling to them the Attorney General, are to certify their opinions. Hampton Court, 28 June 1636. [*Book of Petitions, Vol. cccxxiii., p. 40. 1½ p.*]

June 28.
Office of the
Ordnance.

91. Officers of the Ordnance to the Council. According to commands by letters of 27 June 1636 the writers have made a collection of ordnance delivered for supply of Portsmouth and of the residue not delivered. They conceive it necessary that the residue should be delivered, but they require present money. The estimate delivered was 1,078*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* of which 653*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* was paid, so that there remains 424*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, on issue whereof the stores shall be sent with all diligence. P.S. Since subscribing the above a warrant has been received for supply of two lasts of powder with match and shovels for Portsmouth, which shall be sent accordingly. In the former estimate nothing is inserted for freight, which will amount to 120*l.* which must be added to the 424*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* above mentioned. [*1½ p.*] *Enclosed,*

91. I. Account of part of a proportion of munition heretofore sent to Portsmouth. 28th June 1636. [=3 pp.]
91. II. Estimate for freight of the munitions sent and remaining to be sent to Portsmouth. 28th June 1636. [1 p.]

June 28.
Office of the
Ordnance.

92. The same to the same Acknowledge receipt of their letter dated 14th June 1636, with a list of Sir James Bagg's demands of munitions for supply of the forts at Plymouth and St. Nicholas

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Island, requiring their opinion of the said demands, and also what increase of fortifications and men have of late been made in the said fort and island. They cannot certify whether the demands be requisite before a survey thereof, by which the present remain would appear; also the pay of the men not being within the account of that office, they cannot certify anything therein; neither as to enlargement of the fortifications, because no officer of that office has been employed therein. [1 p.]

June 28.
The Triumph,
riding in the
Downs.

93. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Having received command to repair about the end of the month to the northward, and discoursing with some about it, he found them apprehensive of going into those seas with those ships, whereupon he called together all the captains and masters, and they all agree that if they go into those parts it had need be within 14 days, when they shall find the Flemings beginning their fishing to the northward of Bockness [Buchan Ness?], betwixt that and Shetland; from thence they must come along the coast with them to the back side of the sands of Yarmouth, where they end their herring fishing, but that channel is not for the Earl to stay in, only to pass through, without great hazard of losing the ships. Pilots for this service may be best got from the Cinque Ports, Aldborough, Easton, and Yarmouth, without whom none of these masters will undertake the employment. The objections they make are; i., that between the Downs and the furthest place they are to go, there is not any harbour or road where they can put in, but the Firth; and ii., that those seas are unfit for ships that go so deep as they do, and that the biggest men-of-war that go thither draw not above 12 feet water, and yet carry 50 and 56 guns, as great as are in any of our ships. Leaves these statements to be considered, and attends their pleasure for the time of their departure. [2 pp.]

June 28.
Chatham.

94. Officers of the Navy to the same. Having made a provision of knees and treenails to be brought into his Majesty's yards out of Ireland, if they may be delivered free from custom, they shall be able to deal for their transportation on such terms as may best answer the expectation of the Lords. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

June 28.
Chatham.

95. The same to the same. They have contracted about Tunbridge, Warnham, and in Surrey and Sussex, for 800 loads of timber, which will have to be carted by land 14 or 15 miles, at a cost of 8s. 9d. a load, over and above his Majesty's usual rate of 5d. a load per mile, amounting to 350l. or 400l., which in respect of other jobs of land carriage in other parts of Surrey and Sussex will be somewhat burdensome to those counties. Pray letters to the justices of the peace not only of Surrey and Sussex, but also to those for the west parts of Kent, requiring them to cess the county to contribute to the surplusage of the said land carriage to be performed this summer. [1 p.]

June 28.

96. See "Papers relating to appointments in the Navy."

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June 29. 97. Draft entry on the Council Register of appearance before the Council of George Goodson, of Weston Turville, and Alexander Ginners [Jenings], of Aylesbury hundred, sent for by warrant; they are to remain in custody of the messenger. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

June 29. The like draft entry in relation to Joshua Halsey, constable of Chesham, co. Buckingham. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

June 29. The like in relation to Edmund Phipps, high-constable of Stoke, co. Buckingham. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

June 29. The like in relation to Thomas Nutting, of Baldock and Robert Watson, of the same place. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

June 29. 98. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 142*l.*, paid by Henry Fielder on behalf of Sir William Balfour, Lieutenant of the Tower, in part of 5,500*l.* charged for ship-money on Middlesex by writ dated the 4th August last. [1 p.] *Anvixed,*

98. i. *Similar receipt for 223*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, paid by William Walley on behalf of Sir William Balfour, ship-money collected by him in the liberty of the Tower under writ dated 20th October 1634. It is added in an underwritten note that there was 40*l.* more within the collection of the Lieutenant of the Tower, which was assessed upon the forty warders and which the Council discharged by order dated 14th February 1634-5. Dated 17th June 1635. [1 p.]*

June 29. 99. List, certified by Stephen Alcock, of his Majesty's ships then at sea, with the several times up to which they were victualled. [1 p.]

June 29. Cambridge. 100. Hugh Grove, saltpetremen, to Nicholas. Thanks for presenting his petition respecting the obstacles thrown in his way at Cambridge (*see Vol. cccxviii., Nos. 42, 43*) and returning him an answer. Unless the Lords restrain others from doing the like he shall not be able to do the service. Incloses various certificates which prove not only a refusal of five persons one after another in one day, but a braving of the mayor and constable. Incloses also a certificate of his own as to what he had been enforced to do since the warrants were issued to charge the various persons to provide carts. Martin Pearce, the mayor, had died, and Mr. Foxton had succeeded. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Inclosed,*

100. i. *Testimony of Hugh Grove as to the circumstances complained of. Coming to Cambridge to work in the King's service in February 1635-6, he repaired to Martin Pearce, the mayor, who made his warrant to the constables to provide carts. The constables, Thomas Amos, John Aspland, and Edward Kent charged certain inhabitants accordingly, but they refused. The constables certified the mayor, and solicited him to take a course with the refusers. He delayed, whereupon the number of refusers increased,*

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and Grove was obliged to remove his vessels out of the town. The mayor having died the refusers remain unquestioned and the work hindered. [1 p.]

June 29.
Feering.

101. Dr. Robert Aylett to Sir John Lambe, Dean of the Arches. A paper stated to be inclosed is a kind of defence of Mr. Sym, a Scotchman and minister of Leigh, in Essex, being questioned by the writer for bidding and keeping a solemn fast in his parish church on Wednesday in Ascension week, when the people, as the writer was informed, remained all day in the church, fasting, praying, and Mr. Sym preaching. It is in Rochford hundred, and in Essex archdeaconry, where the writer hears there are many such kinds of preaching and fasting, whereof, if he be commanded by the Archbishop, he will better enquire, though it more properly belongs to the Archdeacon or his official. Has caused many of the communion tables in his officialty to be railed in, and the people to come up and kneel and receive at the rail, although with much opposition, because they see no such thing, they say, in the churches in London, but since the article-books for the metropolitcal visitation were delivered, they have found an article, which as they conceive gives them leave to remove the table at the time of celebration, and place it as may be most convenient for the parishioners to come about it and receive, which in some places, where the minister is willing to please his people, undoes all the writer has done, and lays on him an imputation as if it were his own invention, crossing the articles delivered by the Archbishop's visitor. For this the writer desires to know the Archbishop's pleasure and intentions. Reminds Sir John of Robert Sorrell, who opposes the authority of the writer's proctors appearing for their clients. For more than four months he had practised in open court, before all the clients, to oppose all their proceedings in causes of instance by virtue of his Grace's commission, as if all were illegally done. Wishes Parsons or Flamsted were sent to him to Pleshey to teach him better manners. Desires Sir John to show all lawful favour to Mr. Brigham, brother-in-law to Mr. Booth of Aldersgate, a minister of Kent, in an appeal from the official of Canterbury. Sends humble service to the Archbishop. The hops are ready to preserve and shall be sent as soon as safely they may. [2 pp.]

June 30.
Westminster.

102. Warrant for payment to Sir Richard Wynne, Treasurer to the Queen, of 2,000*l.* for the expenses of the Queen's progress for this and the last year, the King having yearly bestowed upon her Majesty 1,000*l.* towards the expenses of her progress, which for the past year she received not. [8 lines on parchment.]

June 30.
Westminster.

103. Similar warrant for payment to James, Marquis of Hamilton, Master of the Horse and Steward of the House of Hampton Court, of 150*l.* to be disbursed in and about the bowling alley and mending the park pales there. [The like.]

June 30.

104. Petition of John Finch to the King. Petitioner being not above 16 years of age and of good parentage, by the instigation

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of one Evans, a bricklayer, was drawn through his ignorance to accompany him to the Temple, where Evans in the day time took money out of the chamber of Mr. Audley of the Court of Wards. Petitioner was condemned at the last sessions at Newgate but is reprieved. Prays a pardon. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

104. I. *Reference to the Recorder of London to certify the quality of petitioner's offence. Oatlands, 30th June 1636. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.] Annexed,*

104. II. *Certificate of Thomas Gardiner, the Recorder, to the King. That Finch and Jeffrey Evans, now in goal, with Edward Rily and Henry Woodward who are not yet taken, upon Ascension day last, between twelve and one in the day-time, raised a ladder against the study window of Hugh Audley, three stories high, in the Inner Temple, no person being therein. Evans entered at the window, and delivered to Finch upon the ladder, out at the window, 200l. and upwards, which money Finch delivered to Rily and Woodward in the Temple church, and they escaped therewith. Then, Finch returning up the ladder to Evans, they were both apprehended in the manner, and about 550l. found about them, which they had taken out of Mr. Audley's study. They were both convicted, but upon a legal doubt conceived by the court, judgment has not yet been given. Evans is a plasterer's son, who used to work with his father about the Temple, and plotted the mischief, Finch being very young and a stranger. 6th July 1636. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

June 30.

105. Petition of James Gresham, gentleman, on behalf of himself and Elizabeth his wife, of Greenwich, to the King. Petitioner about five years since married the widow of Roger Hurst of Greenwich, brewer, one of his Majesty's servants, who left behind him his mother, a very aged woman, and seven small children, whereunto the marriage of petitioner with the widow has added three more. He left also debts amounting to 1,300l. to be paid out of his estate, which amounted not to above 300l. In respect of the great danger of the times the debts of Hurst are now called upon to be presently paid, which petitioner cannot discharge, having many debts owing to him from his Majesty's servants, and 100l. due from his Majesty's late mother for glass-dialling in divers of his Majesty's houses done by Roger Hurst, whereupon petitioner prays a protection. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

105. I. *Reference to the Council to do therein as they shall think good. Oatlands, 30th June 1636. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.] Annexed,*

105. II. *Statement by James Gresham of the value of his brew-house and stock therein, and that his father being lately deceased his creditors conceived that some great estate had thereby accrued to him, which was not the case. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

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1635-6.
June 30.
Oatlands.

106. The Council to Sir John Finch, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Send him a petition from the bailiff and burgesses of Ilchester, and an answer made thereto by Sir Robert Phillips, with two letters from the Board on former complaints about assessing Northover at 10*l.* towards ship-money as a member of Ilchester, when they are liable to pay with the hundred of Tintinhull. The difference was referred to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and has been settled by him, and the money is paid to the sheriff accordingly. Pray him at the next assizes to consider the matter, and if he sees no cause to alter the directions of the bishop, to confirm the same and punish those who persist in troubling the Board with frivolous petitions. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

106. I. *Petition of the Bailiff and Burgesses of Ilchester to the Council. For raising 8,000*l.* for shipping Ilchester with its members was rated at 30*l.*, and the hundred of Tintinhull at 130*l.*, which was paid, yet in January last Sir Robert Phillips procured a reference to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, alleging that Northover, which was taxed with the borough, belonged to the hundred, and that the 10*l.* paid therein should be paid to the constables of the hundred, which the constables say is to go to Sir Robert Phillips for his charges, and that he requires 10*l.* more, which Sir Henry Berkeley and others refuse to pay. Pray that the 10*l.* paid by Northover may be accepted as part of the 30*l.* on the borough, and that paying the other 20*l.* they may be at quiet.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

106. II. *The plain and true answer of Sir Robert Phillips to the preceding petition. Ilchester being assessed at 30*l.*, Darwe the bailiff and one Smith, two factious men, most injuriously encroached on an adjacent parish of Northover, rated it at 10*l.* as a member of their borough, and cunningly got into their hands the greatest part of the money. The inhabitants of Tintinhull conceiving themselves injured petitioned the Board, a reference was made to the Bishop of Bath and Wells who found Northover to be a distinct parish, and directed the bailiff to pay over the money collected in Northover to the sheriff towards 130*l.* set upon the hundred, which was done. The allegations against himself are most scandalous and false, preferred by the two turbulent men, Darwe and Smith.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

106. III. *The Council to Bishop Pierce of Bath and Wells. Copy of the letter whereby the dispute above mentioned was referred to his decision. 10th January 1635-6.* [1 p.]

106. IV. *The same to [Henry Hodges], Sheriff of Somerset. Apprise him of the reference contained in the preceding and require him to obey such order as the bishop shall letter set down. 10th January 1635-6. [Copy. 1 p.]*

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June 30. 107. Draft of the letter from the Council to Lord Chief Justice Finch, calendared on the preceding page. [1 p.]

June 30. 108. The Council to Sir Philip Landen, —— Cunny, W. Landen, George Ashton, and Rutland Snoden, Justices of Peace for co. Lincoln. Divers insolences have been lately committed, and more daily threatened, in the level of fens on the north-east side of the river Witham, co. Lincoln (now drained by Sir Anthony Thomas) by the inhabitants of Easter Keal, Wester Keal, the Higher Toynton, Nether Toynton, Halton Hollowbeck, and some others, a list of whose names is enclosed. As their offences are such as are not to be suffered in a civil commonwealth, the persons addressed are to call the parties before them, and if they find cause, to bind over some of the principal delinquents to appear at that Board on the 2nd of September next. [Draft. 1 p.] *Underwritten,*

108. 1. *List of the names of the offenders ; 17 in number.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

June 30. 109. The same to the Justices of Peace for Surrey. His Majesty
Oatlands. has bought about Tunbridge and Warnham in Surrey and Sussex 800 loads of timber to be brought to Deptford this summer, but considering the burthen would lie too heavy on Surrey and Sussex the Lords have thought fit to join the west part of Kent, allotting 300 loads to Surrey, 300 to Sussex, and 200 to the west part of Kent. The persons addressed are to take order accordingly. [Draft, with underwritten memorandum that similar letters were addressed to the justices of peace for Sussex and the west part of Kent. 1 p.]

June 30. 110. The same to the same for the west part of Kent. Similar
Oatlands. letter to the preceding. [Copy. 1 p.]

June 30. 111. The same to the same for Hants. His Majesty has bought
Oatlands. of the Earl of Southampton 1,700 loads of timber out of Titchfield Park, and of others thereabouts 300 loads, all which is to be brought to Fareham Quay by Allhallowtide next. The Council have thought fit for the ease thereof to apportion the same as follows ; 1,000 loads to be carried by Hants, 500 loads by Wilts, and 500 by Dorset. The persons addressed are to take order accordingly. [Draft, with underwritten memorandum that similar letters were addressed to the justices of peace for Wilts and Dorset. 1 p.]

June 30. 112. The same to the Mayor of Banbury. By the King's writ he was directed to levy within that town 40*l.* for ship-money, which sum the Council are informed he not only refused to pay to the sheriff but had forborne to pay in to Sir William Russell, the Treasurer of the Navy. The Council cannot pass by this great neglect without letting him know that if they should call him to so strict account as he deserved he could not answer the same ; he is therefore required to levy the said sum, and within a month to pay the same over to the sheriff or the Treasurer of the Navy ; and if he finds any person, of what quality soever, that refuses, he is to levy the sum assessed by distress, according to the writ. [Draft.

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It appears from the endorsement that similar letters were written to the bailiff of Chipping Norton for 30l. and of Burford for 40l. 1 p.]

June 30.
Oatlands.

113. The Council to the Bailiffs of Kingston-upon-Thames. The Lords have been informed by a petition of the landholders of Kingston, that a warrant has been directed to the constable of that town to warn 12 carts to carry 15½ loads of ship-timber from Alsenholt to Hamhaw, or to pay 12s. 6d. per load. There being but 12 remove carts in Kingston, the burthen is like to lie upon petitioners, the other landholders that have no carts refusing to contribute. In levying ship-money all landholders are proportionably entered and pay accordingly, and all landholders in Surrey are charged towards the carriage of timber. The bailiffs are required to cause such order to be observed in the said carriage as is practised in the hundred adjoining. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

June 30.

Draft entry on the Council Register of minute of the appearance before the Council of Thomas Millerd, of Dunton, and Thomas Millerd of Great Hampden, co. Buckingham, sent for by warrant. [*See No. 97 in this volume. 3 lines.*]

June 30.

Similar draft entry of the appearance of Robert Beeton, high constable of the hundred of Hamfordshoe, and John Harryatt, chief constable of the hundred of Higham Ferrers, sent for by warrant; they are to remain in custody of the messenger. [*Ibid. 5 lines.*]

June 30.
The Happy
Entrance, in the
Downs.

114. Capt. George Carteret to the Lords of the Admiralty. His Admiral had commanded him to send the examination of the men belonging to the small men-of-war of Calais which Capt. Dunning took last week. Instead of bringing them to the writer, Dunning carried them to Broadstairs pier, where, for want of a good guard, many of them ran away, but they have all since been taken, and to the number of 20 are now in Dover Castle, besides the two captains. The rest are still where they were first landed. Thirteen of those in Dover Castle confess, that on the 5th inst., being at sea in a man-of-war which is now at Calais, they met with a Scotch bark which is now at Dover, and the master called George Campbell, which bark they pillaged of goods to, the value of 100l. Three others confess that they were in the vessel that took his Majesty's ketch with the packet. There is nothing yet proved against the captains, but all say that this is their first voyage. Sends the examination with an inventory of things found in the two ships. Capt. Dunning has left them in Broadstairs pier. The biggest is of 20 tons, with three pieces of ordnance, four murderers, and 30 men; the other is of 14 tons, with one small brass gun, two murderers, and 20 men. They belong to the president, judges, procureurs, and advocates of Calais, and so do six or seven more. The Whelp which is to convey the ammunition for Jersey and Guernsey is still in the road; she has been three times at sea, and still forced back. The Second Whelp, which went to Holland to carry Lord Arundel's chaplain, is not yet come back, nor the True Love and the Roehuck which conveyed a fleet of merchant ships to Ostend. [*2 pp.*]

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June 30.
The Downs.

115. Captain George Carteret to Nicholas. Those of Calais have not meddled with the King's subjects since Carteret's admiral went to the westward, but with a Scotchman coming from Dunkirk on the 5th inst., whom they pillaged. States the capture by Capt. Dunning of the two vessels mentioned in the preceding letter, with the contents of their examinations. Those that were at the taking of Capt. Dunning, in the King's ketch, say that he shot first at them three pieces of ordnance and a musket, before they meddled with him, and that he had his flag in the main-top, and that they had but four guns and the ketch seven. As for Capt. Slingsby chasing a Calaiser, the writer does remember it. Some three weeks since he chased a Dunkirker, after she had struck her top-sails. He shot three pieces of ordnance and killed some of her men, which occasioned some of the True Love's men to be beaten at Dunkirk. Carteret's admiral had information that the French fleet was before Dunkirk, which made him haste back to the Downs. He stays to hear from the Lords before he goes back to the westward. [1 p.]

June 30.
Aldersgate
Street.

116. Sir Henry Marten to the same. Not having been able to see him on his visit to Westminster this day, has sent the bearer, the registrar of the Admiralty, Thomas Wyan, down to him at Sunninghill, to confer with him on certain pending Admiralty matters. Recommends that the Lords write to all Vice-Admirals that if ships or suspected persons be sent into their vice-admiralties they should arrest them to his Majesty's use, and that examinations should be taken of the prisoners and of all persons able to testify against them, and that the latter be bound to appear at the next sessions. And because most of the vice-admirals are ignorant or unwilling to proceed against pirates, the writer advises that Wyan should be sent down to Plymouth and afterwards to Portsmouth to instruct them and settle the course of proceeding. Also that Solomon Smyth, the marshal of the Admiralty, be sent with the registrar to see inventories taken, to sell what cannot be kept and cause the rest to be safely kept. The registrar being very expert will be able to direct the weakest vice-admiral or judge of Admiralty, and the marshal being a very able minister and obliged personally to his Majesty for his place, will see his Majesty's droits honestly answered. Has written already about the Bull of Amsterdam. Does not conceive the captain can be charged with piracy, and yet his offence may deserve the confiscation of his ship, as a contempt done to the King. [1½ p.]

June 30.

117. Copy of the greater part of the preceding. [4 pp.]

June 30.
Oatlands.

118. Philip Paine to Mr. Hayles, one of the teller's clerks of the Exchequer. The writer desires Hayles to speak to Sir Robert Pye to let him have 10*l.* due to him out of his pension, for he is to go the progress with the Queen and is unprovided for the journey. [½ p.]

June 30.

119. Thomas Jones to George Rawdon. A high hand having taken the writer off the preferment he was qualified for, he solicits Rawdon's help in procuring him the next presentation to the living

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of Hun[t]sham in the gift of the Court of Wards, the incumbent being 75 years of age ; or an exchange with one of Lord Conway's chaplains beneficed near Warwick, so that he may be nearer Lord Conway and his own friends. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[June ?] 120. Petition of John Browne, the King's founder of brass and iron ordnance and iron shot, to the King. States the circumstances mentioned in the calendar of previous papers under which the King had granted petitioner a protection for twelve months, and prays a removal of the same for another year. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[June ?] 121. Petition of a hundred of the King's poor subjects, coachmen, housekeepers in London and Westminster and the suburbs, to the same. Recites proclamation of 19th January 1635-6, calendared under that date, whereby hackney or hired coaches were forbidden to be used except to travel at least three miles out of London. The offences grown by the general use of coaches have been occasioned by chandlers, innkeepers, brokers, and other tradesmen, intruders into the profession of coachmen, who have set up coaches and hired men to drive them, and for the faults of these intruders petitioners are like to be undone, and many inconveniences to arise in times of entertainment of ambassadors and removes. Pray a charter of incorporation, with power to put in execution such good orders for the future government of hackney coachmen as shall be established by the Lord Keeper and the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[June ?] 122. Case laid before the twelve judges as to the power of his Majesty to make several sheriffs in the instances in which it had been the practice to appoint only one sheriff for two counties, with the underwritten opinion of the judges. They deemed that his Majesty might do so if he thought it convenient. [*Signed by all the twelve judges.* 1 p.]

[June ?] 123. Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty of Bristol to the Council. Divers goods with several men and women have been brought into Bristol upon certificate from the Lord Mayor and others of London that they did not come from houses infected. But understanding that the contagion in London is much dispersed, and that the manufacture of goods for St. James's fair, Bristol, is carried on in Holborn and places adjoining, where the infection is the most, petitioners from this time will not permit any goods to be brought in, and shall not allow those of London and other infected places to keep the fair. All which they submit to the consideration of the Lords. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[June ?] 124. Petition of Thomas Nutting and Robert Watson, of Baldock, co. Hertford, to the same. Petitioners being assessed to ship-money, denied not the payment, but only answered they had not then moneys to pay the same. Having been sent for by a messenger, express contrition and pray to be discharged. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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[June?] 125. Petition of Thomas Nutting to the Council. Petition similar to the preceding, but of Nutting only. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- [June?] 126. Sir Peter Wentworth, late Sheriff of co. Oxford, to the same. Answer concerning the collecting of ship-money imposed upon the parish of South Newington in that county. After many journeys, and appointing divers meetings for executing his Majesty's writ, and having lost his labour, the sheriff sought after the constables to imprison them according to the tenour of his letters of instructions from the Council, but could not find them. At length there was produced the answer sent by Michael Willett (*see Vol. cccxviii., No. 75*) and already calendared. On receipt of that answer, the said town being levied [assessed?] at 12*l.*, the sheriff took so many beasts as amounted to 12*l.*, which are still in the sheriff's hands for want of buyers, for the country refuse to buy them, pretending the sheriff has not power to sell them. The reason whereof is in regard of the speeches of Thomas Roberts, of South Newington, who has given out, especially in the hundreds of Bloxham and Banbury, that people should forbear the payment, and that he would excuse them for a pottle of sack. And since the distress Roberts has demanded a replevin, and being denied used very uncivil language. In all which the sheriff craves the directions of the Board. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- [June?] 127. John Newton, late Sheriff of co. Salop, to Nicholas. Sends a note of what the clergy, and what every hundred and corporate town were assessed to the ship-money. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*
127. i. *Note or account above mentioned. The total sum was 4,500*l.*, of which the clergy were assessed at 161*l.* 17*s.* [1 p.]*
- [June?] 128. Petition of Emilia Lanyer, widow of Capt. Alphonso Lanyer, his late Majesty's servant, to the Council. Recites an order of 21st April last, in the cause between petitioner and Clement Lanyer, that he should pay petitioner 20*l.* per annum according to a former order, or otherwise surrender a grant mentioned in the same, or stand committed to the Fleet within 10 days after a copy of the said petition and order should be showed to him. States endeavours made to serve him with a copy of the order, and that he had tendered petitioner 4*l.* and required a general acquittance, swearing that he had great friends who would alter whatsoever the Lords set down. Prays that the 20*l.* may be settled upon her for the time of her patent. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- June. 129. The Council to all Mayors, Sheriffs, and all his Majesty's loving subjects. David Stotte [Scott?] one of the messengers of Hampton Court. the Chamber, having given and being about to continue his attendance on the Lords for his Majesty's service, all subjects are to receive and lodge him as he shall have occasion to travel up and down. [*Draft, without date of day.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- June. 130-4. The same to the Sheriff of a county in arrear of his Hampton Court ship-money. Peremptory directions to levy and pay in the

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sum in arrear, according to the writ and instructions of the Board. Also, if any constables neglect to do their duty, to bind them over to answer at the Board, and if they refuse to be bound, to commit them, and that in the meantime the necessary levies proceed by such others as the sheriff shall appoint. [*Five copies, signed by the Lords of the Council, with blanks left for names and amounts. 2 pp. each.*]

[June ?]

135. Petition of Anthony Kirle to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner being sent for from Kingston-upon-Hull by a messenger from the Lords, made his appearance on the 30th May, and on the 3rd inst. annexed to a petition, then presented, particulars of the receipt and disposal of all saltpetre delivered to him by William Richardson, saltpetre master of co. York, whereupon the Lords discharged petitioner from the messenger, but commanded his attendance. Having to pay for the account of his Majesty 1,050*l.* to Edmund Nicholson, for pretermitted customs in the port of Hull, part whereof cannot be procured without petitioner's personal attendance, and not having wilfully offended, he prays to be discharged. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[June ?]

136. Note by Capt. Henry Dunning of the particular character and armament of the two French sloops taken by him and carried into Bradstowe [Broadstairs] pier, and since fetched by the Lord Warden's officers into Dover pier. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

June.

137. Statement of reasons why certain newly invented pendent furnaces are most safe, saving, and commodious to have on board ships. [*Endorsed by Nicholas: "Dr. May, touching a pendent furnace. 3 pp."*]

June.

138. Petition of the Canons, Residentiaries, and Prebends of the Cathedral of Exeter, to Archbishop Laud and Lord Keeper Coventry. The persons addressed, on a reference from his Majesty, have appointed to hear a cause this day, depending between the petitioners. The ways being somewhat dangerous in regard of the sickly season, they pray a prorogation of the day of hearing until Michaelmas term. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[June ?]

139. Memorandum, in the handwriting of William Dell, Secretary to Archbishop Laud, that the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, having about 6,000 communicants, had had from this Lord Mayor but 14*l.* towards relief of the poor. Last week there died 22, of whom 4, instead of 12, were set down to die of the sickness. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[June ?]

140. Note, by Sir John Lambe, that Raphael Britten, of Olney, lace buyer, said there was good news that the King had fallen out with my Lord of Canterbury and had cast him off, and we should have a Parliament. Afterwards asking George Castle why Worrell did not read the book, he said he need not. Castle saying that my Lord of Canterbury had punished some in the High Commission for it, Britten said "No matter! He is a papist; no good man will read it or cause it to be read." [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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[June?] 141. Anne Smedley to Nicholas. Her Grace [of Buckingham] is as much troubled that Nicholas is disappointed as he can be himself. If her Grace does not receive the money that day, the writer is to wait on Nicholas at night with that which is a great deal better than money, till the money be paid, which will not be long. [1 p.]
- [June?] 142. Edward Conway to George Rawdon. Thanks for his care of the writer, who came safely to Marlow, where he met his uncle Popham. Next day they came to Littlecote, where he met his grandfather, who was to take his journey home the day after, so that he waited on him home and was welcomed of everybody and specially of his mother, whom at first sight he scarce knew. [1 p.]

PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY,
TO OFFICES UNDER THE RANK OF CAPTAIN,
AND DATED BETWEEN 1ST JANUARY 1635-6 AND 30TH JUNE 1636.

Date.	Office.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1635-6. Jan. 18. Bristol.	Purser in one of his Majesty's ships.	Robert Kitchen to Nicholas. Recommends John Fitzherbert. Went with his father, a merchant, to the East Indies, where his father died. He returned home, and has been employed in the Ninth Whelp, under Thomas Morgan. He has Bishop Coke of Bristol's letters of recommendation to his brother Sec. Coke.	Vol. cccxi, No. 80. 1 p.
Jan. 21.	A gunner's place in one of the pinnaces building at Woolwich.	Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Recommend Francis Kitchen for appointment.	Vol. cccxii, No. 4. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
Jan. 27.	Boatswain in any of his Majesty's ships.	The same to the same. Recommend Henry Rhodes.	Ibid., No. 54. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
Jan. 29.	Deputy to Richard [?] Maplesden, purser of the <i>Dien Repulse</i> .	The same to the same. Recommend John Jourdan, Maplesden, by reason of long sickness, whereof he is not yet free, being unable to attend to his place.	Ibid., No. 72. 1 p.
Jan. 29.	Purser in place of — Fletcher.	Sir Henry Palmer to Nicholas. Fletcher being unable to serve from ill health, desires to resign to John Milner, an able man. Prays dispatch; if not done before Mr. Secretary's return, he will be very averse to it.	Ibid., No. 73. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Date.	Office.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1635-6. Feb. 6. Mincing Lane.	Purser of the Dieu Repulse for the present voyage.	Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. George [?] Maplesden, purser of the Dieu Repulse, being sickly, the writers recommend Richard Hooker for the present voyage.	Vol. cccxiii., No. 44. 1 p.
Feb. 8.	Purser in one of the pinnaces then building.	Petition of John Fitzherbert to the same. Sets forth services, and prays appointment. <i>Annexed,</i> <i>1. Officers of Navy to Lords of Admiralty. Recommend John Fitzherbert for appointment.</i>	Ibid., No. 65. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Ibid., No. 65 l. 1 p.
Feb. 10. Arundel House.	Boatswain in a King's ship.	Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey to the Lords of the Admiralty. Recommends Henry Rhodes for appointment. [<i>Seal with arms.</i>]	Ibid., No. 82. 1 p.
Feb. 24.	Purser in one of his Majesty's ships.	Petition of William Bradbent to the Lords of the Admiralty. Prays appointment. <i>Annexed,</i> <i>1. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Recommend William Bradbent for purser in one of the pinnaces now building.</i>	Vol. cccxiv., No. 75. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Ibid., No. 75 l. 1 p.
March 8. Deptford.	Smith's place at Portsmouth.	Peter Pett to Nicholas. Begs him to send word if any warrant has been obtained for John Tymbrell for this appointment.	Vol. cccxv., No. 77. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 11. The Six Clerks' Office.	Boatswain in one of his Majesty's ships.	Francis Smith to the same. Thanks him for his favour to Mr. Reynolds of the Six Clerks' Office, and applies for appointment of a poor kinsman of the writer by marriage, Henry Rhodes, a seafaring man, who lost his hand in the King's service at sea.	Ibid., No. 127. 1 p.
1636. March [28].	Cook in the Vanguard -	Peter White and five others of the Vanguard, to their Commander, Admiral Sir John Pennington. William Hewes, their cook, being dead, they state the claims of Thomas Dober, who was actually appointed by the late Duke of Buckingham, and in possession of the office; but the Duke, forgetting what he had done, gave warrant to another, who dispossessed Dober shortly after the Duke was slain.	Vol. cccxvii., No. 55. 1 p.

PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Date.	Office.	Name of Document.	Reference to Document.
1635. March 28.	Cook in the Vanguard -	Certificate of Sir John Pennington in recommendation of Thomas Dober.	Vol. ccxvii., No. 56. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
May 9. Mincing Lane.	Purser in the Unicorn -	Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Recommend Edward Boate for appointment, on retirement of his brother Augustine Boate, now employed as keeper of the out-stores at Chatham, both of them being sons of Edward Boate, the master shipwright.	Vol. ccxxx., No. 54. 1 p.
May 14.	Boatswain in the Swan frigate.	Petition of Stephen Thackster to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner, being boatswain of the Minikin, prays appointment to the Swan. <i>Underwritten,</i> 1. <i>Certificate of Henry Dunning, late captain of the Minikin, to petitioner's ability.</i>	Vol. ccxxxi., No. 23. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Ibid., No. 23 L. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
May 16. Mincing Lane.	Cook of the Dreadnought.	Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. William Barrett, cook of the Dreadnought, being unfit to go to sea from an old hurt received in the King's service, Thomas Rowland is recommended in his place.	Ibid., No. 32. 1 p.
May 19.	Purserships of the St. Andrew and the St. Dennis.	Petition of Henry Holt, purser of the St. Andrew, to the same. Being ill, prays interchange of offices for the present expedition between himself and William Finney, purser of the St. Dennis, appointed to go with the second fleet. <i>Annexed,</i> 1. <i>Certificate of James Speght, S.T.D., at the instance of Mr. Holt, that Henry Holt's vitals are weakened, and require a course of comfortable medicines. 9th May 1636.</i>	Ibid., No. 58. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Ibid., No. 58 L. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
May 24. Mincing Lane.	Boatswain of the Rainbow.	Officers of the Navy to the same. Henry Dunning, boatswain of the Rainbow, being appointed captain of the Swan, the writers recommend Elias Mitchell as boatswain-deputy in the Rainbow during Captain Dunning's employment in the Swan.	Vol. ccxxii., No. 4. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
May 24.	Boatswain's place in one of his Majesty's ships.	The same to the same. Recommend Captain James Bamford for employment when a place becomes void.	Ibid., No. 5. 1 p.

PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Date.	Office.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1636. May.	The next gunner's place that shall fall.	Petition of Michael Small, gunner, to Sir Henry Vane. Sets forth his past course of life and services, and prays for the next gunner's place that shall fall.	Vol. cccxxii., No. 65. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
June 28. From sea.	Boatswain of the Swan prize ship.	Stephen Thackster to Nicholas. Having been appointed boatswain to the Swan for this voyage, hears that she is found for his Majesty, and that others are, in his absence, seeking to get his place. Entreats that he may be continued.	Vol. cccxxvii., No. 96. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE,

FROM JANUARY 1635-6 TO JUNE 1636,

Most of them relating to Measures for Relief of the Poor, taken in pursuance of the King's Book of Orders and Instructions of the Council.

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1635-6. Jan. 20.	Wapentake of Skyrack, Westriding of co. York.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of alehouses allowed and those suppressed, apprentices bound, and rogues punished.	Vol. cccxi., No. 102. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.
Jan. 31.	Hundreds of Milton, Teynham, Faversham, and Boughton, with Isle of Sheppey, Kent.	Similar certificate of apprentices put out, (with the names of the masters and the sums paid,) rogues punished, and fines levied. All the latter are connected with tippling, except one;—William Adman, of Sittingbourne, grocer, was fined 2 <i>l.</i> for killing two pigeons with a gun.	Vol. cccxii., No. 83. 3 pp.
Feb. 8.	South division of the lathe of Aylesford, Kent.	Similar certificate of the numbers of apprentices placed out and vagrants punished.	Vol. cccxiii., No. 64. 1 p.
Feb. 10.	The forest division of Berks.	Similar certificate, with the addition of regulation of alehouses and keeping watch and ward.	Ibid., No. 81. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
Feb. 18.	Hundreds of Elmbridge and Kingston, Surrey.	Similar certificate of numbers of apprentices put out, vagrants punished, and alehouses suppressed.	Vol. cccxiv., No. 25. 1 p.
Feb. 20.	Rape of Chichester, Sussex.	Similar certificate of names of apprentices put out, and attention to other particulars required by the Book of Orders.	Ibid., No. 43. 1 p.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1635-6. Feb. 22.	Darenht, Southfleet, Greenhithe in Swans- combe, and Farning- ham.	Certificate of Sir Henry Bosville, of vagrants punished and ap- prentices put out.	Vol. ccxiv., No. 62. 1½ p.
Feb. 23.	Boxley, Deptling, Bough- ton - Monchelsea, Bredhurst, and Stockbury, Kent.	Note of apprentices bound out -	Ibid., No. 71. 2 pp.
Feb. 24.	Hundred of Copthorne, and half hundred of Eppingham, being the middle division of Surrey.	Justices of Peace to Judges of Assize. Certificate of names of apprentices put out, and their masters, also of vagrants punished, and keepers of un- licensed alehouses punished.	Ibid., No. 76. 1 p.
Feb. 24.	Division of Bethersden, and Smarden, Kent.	Sir Edward Dering and Sir Robert Darrell to the Judges of Assize. Similar certificate, (with addi- tion of the ages of the children apprenticed and of the rogues punished,) and also of fines levied.	Ibid., No. 77. 2½ pp.
Feb. 24.	Lower division of the lathe of Sutton at Hone.	Similar certificate, without a statement of the ages above- mentioned.	Ibid., No. 78. ¾ p.
Feb. 24.	Hundreds of Ock, Hor- mer and Moreton, Wantage and Lam- bourn, Berks.	Justices of Peace to the Council. Certificate of general con- formity with directions con- tained in the Book of Orders.	Ibid., No. 79. 1 p.
Feb. 25.	Reading division of Berks.	Similar certificate of Justices of Peace.	Ibid., No. 87. 1 p.
Feb. 27	The Wildish division of the rape of Bramber, Sussex,	Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 102. ¾ p.
[Feb. 27 ?]	The Downish division of the same rape.	Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 103. 1 p.
Feb. 29.	Rape of Lewes, Sussex	Justices of Peace to the Judges of Assize, in their circuit at East Grinstead. Certificate of numbers of apprentices bound, rogues whipped, and unlicensed alehouse-keepers punished.	Ibid., No. 114. ¾ p.
Feb. 29.	Rape of Arundel, Sussex	Similar certificate of Justices of Peace.	Ibid., No. 115. 1½ p.
Feb. 29.	Hundred of Knightlow, co. Warwick.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of general conformity to the Book of Orders.	Ibid., No. 116. ¼ p.
[Feb. ?]	Newbery division of Berks.	Similar certificate of one Justice of Peace.	Ibid., No. 131. ¾ p.
[Feb. ?]	Faringdon division of the same county.	Similar certificate of two Justices of Peace.	Ibid., No. 132. 1 p.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1635-6. March 1.	Borough of Southwark, and hundred of Brix- ton, Surrey.	Justices of Peace to Sir Francis Crawley, Judge of the Com- mon Pleas, and Sir Richard Weston, Baron of the Ex- chequer, Justices of Assize. Certificate of conformity with the Book of Orders.	Vol. cccxv., No. 15. 1 p.
March 1. Syston.	Hundred of East Gos- cote, co. Leicester.	Justices of Peace to Sir Richard Hutton and Sir Thomas Trevor, Justices of Assize. Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 16. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 2.	Wapentake of Manley, co. Lincoln.	The like to the same. Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 23. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 2.	West division of Surrey	The like to Sir Francis Crawley and Sir Richard Weston, Jus- tices of Assize. Similar cer- tificate, but stating names of apprentices put out in every parish, and the persons to whom they were bound.	Ibid., No. 24. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
[March 2 ?]	Hundred of Wallington, Surrey.	The like to [the Council ?]. General certificate of con- formity to the Book of Orders.	Ibid., No. 25. 1 p.
March 2.	North part of the hun- dred of Bradford, Salop.	The like to the same. Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 26. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 5. Leicester.	Hundred of West Gos- cote, co. Leicester.	The like to Sir Richard Hutton and Sir Thomas Trevor, Jus- tices of Assize. Similar cer- tificate.	Ibid., No. 53. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 9.	Parts of Holland, co. Lincoln.	The like to the same. They put out since the last assizes, 16 or 17 poor children, apprentices, and in all their several parishes have a town stock with a work- house, a master and utensils, and 200 poor people have been employed weekly. Vagabonds found have been punished.	Ibid., No. 99. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 14. Sutton-in-le- Dale.	Hundred of Scarsdale, co. Derby.	Justices of Peace to Justices of Assize. Have bound very near 100 apprentices. Richard Treaton, Christopher Sutton, and John Wood, obstinately refusing to take their appren- tices, have been bound over to appear before the Judges to answer their contempt.	Vol. cccxvi., No. 23. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
March 16. Bridgnorth.	Town of Bridgnorth	Bailiffs of Bridgnorth to the Justices of Assize. Report their attention to the several points contained in the King's Book of Orders for relief of the poor.	Ibid., No. 43. 1 p.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1635-6. March 20. Salop.	Division of Salop which contained Halesowen.	Justices of Peace to Justices of Assize. The like report.	Vol. cccxvi., No. 81. 1 p.
March 24.	The wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York.	Justices of Peace to the like. Similar report.	Vol. cccxvii., No. 11. 1 p.
1636. April 22.	Borough of St. Albans	Certificate of William Humfrey, mayor, and another, of the execution of the Book of Orders.	Vol. cccxix., No. 26. 1 p.
April 28.	Lathe of Shepway, Kent	Return of Justices of Peace, of apprentices bound, moneys levied from unlicensed ale-houses, and vagrants punished, from 1st August 1635 to this day.	Ibid., No. 64. 1 p.
April 29. [?]	Township of Whalley, co. Lancaster.	Lists of rogues punished on various enumerated days between the 5th July 1635 and this day.	Ibid., No. 74.=18 pp.
April 30.	Hundred of Dacorum, co. Hertford.	Certificate of Justices of Peace, of numbers of apprentices bound out, rogues punished, and care taken of the poor.	Ibid., No. 85.=7 pp.
[April?]	Hundred of Cashio, within the liberty of St. Albans.	Certificate of Justices of Peace. Since last certificate, 192 vagrants whipped and passed away. List of apprentices bound. Price of wheat 6s., malt 3s., pease 4s., and oats 2s. 10d. per bushel.	Ibid., No. 107. 1 p.
May 3.	Rape of Hasting, Sussex	Similar certificate of poor persons put forth, and apprentices and vagrants punished since 6th July 1635.	Vol. cccxx., No. 17.
May 11.	Hundreds of Hertford and Braughing, co. Hertford.	Similar certificate of general conformity to the Book of Orders. Vagrants punished since the 17th July last,—120. List of apprentices with their names, and those of their masters.	Ibid., No. 74. 1 p.
June 20.	City of Norwich	Certificate of Mayor and Justices of Peace to the Judges of Assize, of all penalties levied to the use of the poor since 1st July 1625. Total amount 52 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Vol. cccxxvii., No. 17. 2½ pp.

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July 1.

1. Petition of Benjamin Stone, blade-maker, on Hounslow Heath, to the King. Upon a petition to his Majesty, petitioner showed the great charge he had been at in perfecting the manufacture of sword blades, and entreated his Majesty to take into his store 2,000 blades, which were then in readiness, and to cause the Lord Treasurer to advance present money for the same, thereby to encourage the said manufacture, which never heretofore was brought to such perfection. His Majesty referred the petition to the Attorney and Solicitor General, who accordingly had certified their opinion, and had taken petitioner's oath that he had 2,000 blades in readiness to be delivered. But by reason of petitioner's great expenses in the said manufacture, and his being indebted to persons in the city of London, he dares not walk about in respect they threaten to arrest him. Beseeches that he may have present money upon delivery of the 2,000 blades, and a letter of protection for one year. *Underwritten,*

1. I. *Copy reference to the Attorney and Solicitor General as above mentioned. St. James's, 13th May, 1636. [1 p.] Annexed,*

1. II. *Attorney-General Bankes and Solicitor-General Littleton to the King. Report that petitioner has been at great charge in making sword blades, rapier blades, skein blades, and other blades for his Majesty's store, and for the service of his subjects, which for the most part had up to that time been made in foreign parts. Petitioner having no vent for his blades is like to be undone. He has 2,000 blades now in readiness, and 3,000 more, which will be ready by Michaelmas next. If his Majesty give order for taking petitioner's blades, his suit is for present money, that he may be able to go forward with the work. [Copy. ½ p.] Annexed,*

1. III. *Separate affidavits of Benjamin Stone, that he had the 2,000 blades ready, and that 3,000 more would be ready by Michaelmas then next. Sworn 1st July 1636. [Copies. ½ p.]*

[July 1.]

2. Petition of Nowell Warner, master of his Majesty's barges, to the Council. The difference respecting the price of lamperns, between the fishermen of the Thames and the patentee for the transportation, was by the Council referred to the Lord Mayor of London and Sir Henry Marten, who certified 52s. per 1,000 to be an indifferent rate from Bartholomew to the 20th January, and that the same was consented to on either side. The consent of the patentee was limited by provisoes that the fishermen should serve the patentee with such quantities as he was bound to serve the fishing companies for bait, at 45s. per 1,000, and that for transportation he would pay 52s. per 1,000, on delivery of the same

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alive at Greenwich, being the place where the same were taken abroad for transportation. Prays a day to be heard thereon. [1 p.]

July 1.
The Triumph,
at the Downs.

3. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Hears from Dunkirk that they expect the coming of the French fleet, that there are at Amsterdam 20 ships and some frigates fitting up to join with them and that in several parts of France it is reported that their design is for Dunkirk. Sends the Lords a relation from Capt. Carteret concerning the two frigates of Calais lately taken by Dunning; these had come two days sooner if the weather had suffered them to send a boat to shore. For disposing of the vessels and such of the men as the Lords think fit to be questioned, the Earl will attend their order. [*Seal with crest and garter.* 1 p.]

July 1.
The preceding is
at the Downs.

4. The same to Sec. Windebank. Sends letters for conveyance. The preceding is the fifth despatch he has made within ten days, but as yet has no assurance that they have come safely to hand. [*Received at Oatlands the 2nd.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

July 1.
Christ Church,
Canterbury.

5. Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to Archbishop Laud. Received his letter [*of the 23rd June, Vol. cccxxvii., No. 48.*] with no small comfort, having prevented his commands by composing a difference concerning an order made by the vice-dean and prebends in the absence of the dean, and by providing that all officers should execute their places either in person or by deputies approved by the dean and chapter. As for the maintenance of their choir, they have been zealous therein, so that, notwithstanding they have within a few years augmented it to 107*l.* by the year, besides other voluntary contributions to the most deserving of them, yet being very sensible of the meanness thereof, they are still ready to enlarge the same, and have therefore unanimously submitted to the means which his Grace had propounded to them out of the allowances reserved by their leases for the entertainment of the dean and receiver in their visitations. The dean has remitted his whole share, and the receivers are yearly to visit one third part of their lands, each receiver occupying 40 days therein and receiving 40 marks, the residue being devoted to the choir, will make up the 107*l.* per annum to 200*l.* [1 p.]

July 1. 6-7. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

July 2.

8. Lord Keeper Coventry to the King. Report upon a reference of a petition of Rebecca Holman [for which see Vol. cccxxv., No. 86]. The petition related to a difference between petitioner and the Earl of Newport touching certain houses upon Tower Hill, which were claimed by the Earl as in some sort appurtenant to the office of armory. The report stated what grants had been made of the houses in question in times past, and concluded that if his Majesty pleased to make the proposed grant to petitioner he might legally do so, but left it to his Majesty to determine whether he would

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sever these houses from the office of armoury with which they had a long time gone. [2½ pp.]

July 2.

9. Petition of Capt. Henry Bell, his Majesty's prisoner in the Gatehouse, Westminster, to the Council. The Attorney-General has in his hands petitioner's bond, with good security for his forthcoming. Ever since the 20th November 1634, the keeper of the prison has allowed petitioner nothing save bare bread and drink. Prays that in the time of this long vacation, danger, and sickness, the Lords would give warrant that petitioner (now and then, day times, one hour or two) might have liberty to take some comfort of the air, and that somewhat might be added to his allowance. [½ p.]

July 2.
The Triumph,
at the Downs.

10. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Will convoy the bark with ammunition for the Isles of Wight and Scilly according to directions. Has hitherto caused exact accounts of all stores to be taken throughout the fleet, but it seems that some believe that that service will be better performed by the Officers of the Navy's clerks, for that day a troop of them came thither to that purpose. They would have begun with his ship, but he wished them to forbear until they should bring some better warrant than a letter from their masters; from thence they went to some other ships, but that work being undertaken by the writer, the captains would not suffer them to do anything without directions from him. Will give the Lords a more faithful account than they can do, or will leave it to them, but to be joined with them he desires to be excused. [*Seal with crest and garter. "Received at Oatlands, 3 at 10 at night."* 1½ p.]

July 2.
The Triumph,
at the Downs.

11. The same to Sec. Windebank. By Windebank's of the 1st inst., perceives they are to employ the remainder of this summer in looking after the fishing business. Before they can begin they must be supplied with provisions that are wanting, and unless some more expedition than ordinary be used, they will lose the beginning of the fishing, which is the principal season for the fishermen to be there. Of this he has written several times to Mr. Crane, the victualler. [1 p.]

July 2.

12. Sir John Rayney to Sec. Coke. Presuming on his father-in-law, Capt. Styles's acquaintance with Coke, he presents that Sir John Sedley, the writer's neighbour, a man of a violent and malicious disposition, has set on the constable to certify that the writer's horses carried not a load of saltpetre. The writer keeps not a foot of tillage, and his horses, bought to bring in materials for a building he has in hand, were at that time all sick and lame but one. Desired respite but half a day and he would have hired horses for the King's service, and besides that, he had offered satisfaction to the saltpetreman [Mr. Vincent]. The constable, with Sir John Sedley, have done the writer great wrong. Requests that he may have a fair hearing, and the constable be punished according to his desert. [1 p.]

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July 2. 13. Sir Peter Osborne to Nicholas. Having attended six weeks
 Cornbury Park upon the ship appointed for convoy of ammunition [to the Channel
 Islands], he again importunes Nicholas to hasten it away. By his
 servant that went along in the bark with the powder, he under-
 stands she proved very leaky. It may be that may occasion this
 delay. Lord Danby is now so well in the way of recovery that he
 purposes to go himself; his trunks remain still at Portsmouth, so
 that upon an hour's warning he will be ready. There is a report
 that the French fleet is put to sea; if it be true, there is more cause
 to despatch away this ammunition, whereof those islands stand so
 much in need. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

July 2. 14. Examination of John Cumming, merchant, of Eyre [Ayr?] in Scotland, taken before Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden. On Sunday, 5th June last, coming from Dunkirk in a Scotch bark called the John of Ayr, bound for Dover, he met in the middle way with a French shallop of Calais, in which were 24 men, one gun, and two murdering pieces, whereof John Coille was captain, who commanded them to strike their topsails, which was done, and afterwards they boarded and pillaged from examinant and his company goods amounting to 120*l.*, which they carried to Calais and delivered to the president there. Examinant's brother, being partner in the said goods, went over to Calais, thinking to right himself, and was there arrested on a false action, and beaten and much abused, and there yet remains. Seeing the French prisoners now in Dover Castle, examinant knows that 13 of them were at the robbing of his bark. [1 p.]

July 2. 15. Account rendered by Edward Fenn, on behalf of Sir William Russell, of ship-money received to this day; total, 169,741*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* [1 p.]

July 2. 16. Account of ship-money levied and remaining in the sheriffs' hands, being 3,216*l.*, making, with the 169,741*l.* paid to Sir William Russell, the total amount levied, 172,957*l.*, "which," adds Nicholas, "is but 182*l.* more than was expressed in my last paper presented the 17th June, and so there is in all, in arrear and uncollected, 28,743*l.*, deductis deducendis." [1 p.]

July 3. Petition of John Elliott, husband to the Duke of York's nurse, to the King. William Marten, citizen of London, died seized of certain lands and chattels. No heir appearing the right is by escheat in his Majesty. For discovery of which lands and rents petitioner is forward to adventure his industry and means, and if he recover the same for his Majesty, he prays a grant for 31 years, paying 20 nobles a year to the King. *Underwritten,*

1. Reference to Lord Treasurer Juxon and Lord Cottington to give order for a grant as desired, or otherwise to certify. Oatlands, 3rd July 1636.

[*Book of Petitions, Car. I., Vol. cccxxiii., p. 49.* 1 p.]

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**1636.
July 3.**

17. Petition of Robert Vaughan, merchant of London, to Bishop Juxon, of London, Lord Treasurer. About two months past petitioner brought into the port of London from Eastland eight hundred quarters of Dantzic rye, and four hundred quarters of wheat, which petitioner, having paid his Majesty's customs, laid up in warehouses. The same still lying on petitioner's hands, he prays liberty to transport the same beyond seas, paying his Majesty's duties for the same. *Underwritten,*

17. I. *Reference by the Council to the Farmers and Officers [of the Customs of the port] of London to certify. Outlands, 3rd July [1636] [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

17. II. *Farmers and Officers of the Customs to [the Council]. Foreign commodities imported into this kingdom may be exported out again notwithstanding any law to the contrary, as by letters patent annexed to the new Book of Rates appears. They conceive petitioner's request to be just and reasonable. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

**July 3.
Hatfield.**

18. William, Earl of Salisbury, to Sec. Windebank. At his Majesty's last being at Theobalds, the writer moved him for his favour towards Sir Arthur Capel. His Majesty was as ready in granting as the writer to move what was desired. Sends a draft accordingly, and when his Majesty has signed it, prays Windebank to return it and a copy. Begs him also to let his Majesty know that twenty-one stags from Lord Clifford's will be at Hatfield on the morrow night, and to inform the writer whether they shall remain at Theobalds or be sent to any other place. They must not stay above a day or two in one place till they come where they must continue. There are come with them eleven persons to keep them in order, whose pains his Majesty must consider. [*Seal with crest and garter. 1 p.*]

**July 3.
Pottnei.
[Putney.]**

19. Philip Burlamachi to the same. Sends him a letter from Holland. Expects with the first wind "the piece" of which it makes mention. He will observe the new taxes which are about to be imposed upon that people. What is proposed in the Assembly is generally resolved by the towns, and every deputy brings a consent to its being passed, the debate being more frequently as to the manner than as to the matter. Oh, happy England, if only it knew its own felicity! News from the seat of war in Germany. The designs of the Emperor being unsuccessful, he ought to give the King satisfaction in order to restore peace to Germany. Mr. Harby and the writer were on Thursday at Fulham with the Lord Treasurer, and found there Lord Cottington, who has put the affair in a way of settlement. Sends suggestions for Harby's instructions. [*French. 2 pp.*]

**July 3.
Wimbledon.**

20. Edward, Viscount Wimbledon, to the same. Had attended the despatch of his Majesty's letter to the Mayor and Burgesses of Portsmouth to redress such inconveniences as will be expedient for defence of that place. Complained that Lord Cottington had put out all those names that the Commissioners with the writer thought

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very convenient, in regard that the greatest inconvenience the commission suffered was for want of Commissioners, for that few attended. Amongst the rest, the name of Sir Thomas Grymes was put out, who was as able to be of that commission as any one. [*Seal with crest, 1 p.*]

July 3.

21. John Crane to the Lords of the Admiralty. Prays them to speak with the Lord Deputy of Ireland concerning the imposition laid upon pipe staves, that the proportions the Lords have written for yearly to be brought thence for the service of his Majesty may be discharged of paying the same. Further, to give order to Mr. Attorney-General, that in the contract with the writer he may be freed from the imposition on salt. [1 p.]

July 4.
Oatlands.

22. The King to the Justices of Assize for co. Hertford. Sir Thomas Leventhorpe has been lately slain by his Majesty's servant Sir Arthur Capel, for which fact (being found by the coroner's inquest to be manslaughter) Sir Arthur is to be tried at the next assizes. Being desirous to show favour to Sir Arthur, in respect of his long service to his Majesty and the late King, and of the information received of the manner and occasion of the fact, the Judges are required, after Sir Arthur shall be tried, to respite any further punishment until they receive further order. [*Draft. ½ p.*]

July 4.

23. Sir Henry Marten to the Lords of the Admiralty. Report on Mr. Bassett's remonstrance (for which see Vol. cccxxii., No. 17). The decree of the Admiralty mentioned in Bassett's remonstrance ought to stand, some of his objections to it being absurd. By the law of God and nature every man is not only enabled but enjoined to save the person and goods of another; but why this enabling every man must offend men of quality, that they will not intermeddle, Sir Henry understands not. But truly Sir Henry hears lamentable clamours against spoilers, and such as hinder the owners to save their own ships and goods, and the reputation of the kingdom suffers in foreign parts by the merciless and savage wickedness of the sea-coasters. Bassett's proposition admitted would render us more odious, for it is propounded that the owners may be restrained from using their liberty, and a monopoly in that respect be granted to the Officers of the Admiralty. Bassett's reasons in favour of this proposal are controverted, and it is hoped that the King will not accept this way of gain, which cannot be otherwise raised than by taking advantage of distressed merchants and mariners. [1 p.]

July 4.
Dover Castle.

24. Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden, to Sec. Coke. There landed that day the Marquis of Etona [Aytona?], "a young youth"; he has sent his train to Plymouth, and intends himself to see London, after which he will embark for Spain. The Marquis affirms that the Cardinal Infante has taken a frontier town in France called Capelle, and that he intends to march forward into France. [*Seal with crest and garter. ¾ p.*]

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July 4.

Counterpart indenture between the Society of Soapmakers of Westminster and Sir James Bagg. After reciting the incorporation of the society, subject to the stipulation that they should yearly manufacture 5,000 tons of soap, which 5,000 tons had been divided into 40 equal parts, the society assigned to Sir James Bagg the right to manufacture one of the said 40 parts, and he agreed to deliver yearly 125 tons of good white, sweet, soft, and merchantable soap into the company's storehouses, receiving 22*l.* for every ton delivered. [*See Dom. Charles I., Case D., No. 8, one skin of parchment.*]

July 4.
Oatlands.

25. Notes by Nicholas of Admiralty business to be transacted by the Lords this day. Answer the Earl of Northumberland's letter. Peruse Sir Henry Marten's letters touching a course to be settled for vessels sent in upon any misdemeanor by the Fleet. Resolve what course shall be taken concerning the second Fleet. Mr. Crane desires his contract may be perfected. Resolve touching men belonging to vessels sent in by the Fleet. Take order for particulars in a memorial the Lords presented to his Majesty, whereupon he has signified his pleasure. Resolve what shall be done touching the Dutch men-of-war sent into Portsmouth and the French shallop sent into Plymouth; and what shall be done on Capt. Carteret's letter. Two sergeants have been ten days in a messenger's custody for arresting a soldier of Upnor Castle. [= 1½ *p.*]

July 5.
Westminster.

26. Warrant for payment of 1,500*l.* to Robert Earl of Leicester, English Ambassador in France, over and above an allowance of 6*l.* per diem, and an advance of 2,000*l.*, to be afterwards defalked out of his said entertainment. [12 lines on a slip of parchment.]

[July 5?]

Petition of Israel Medley, one of the King's tenants within the manor of Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, and the rest of the tenants there, to the King. Sir Cornelius Vermuyden and others, the contractors for draining the waste lands of Epworth, have prosecuted several suits against petitioners concerning the commonable grounds within the said manor. [*Imperfect.* ½ *p.* *Book of Petitions, Car. I., Vol. cccxxviii., p. 47.*]

[July 5.]

27. Petition of Alexander Jenings, George Goodson, and Joshua Halsey, to the Council. Petitioners are, by warrant, in the messenger's custody, and have so remained these six days. Petitioners having great charge of families at home, beseech an order for their liberty. [½ *p.*]

July 5.
Dover Castle.

28. Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden, to Sec. Coke. There arrived that day three merchantmen at Dover. When they put from St. Lucas [Lucar], the town was full of bonfires of joy for a great treasure of money, sent by the Pope in supply to the French, which the Spaniards had taken in the Levant. [*Seal with crest and garter.* ¾ *p.*]

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July 5. 29. John Tresahar to Sec. Windebank. This instant received the
Pendennis. enclosed intelligence from the Mayor of Penzance. His Majesty's
fleet has not been seen near those parts in 14 days. [*Seal with
arms. 1 p.*] *Enclosed,*
29. I. *Anthony Gubbes, Mayor of Penzance, and Roger Polkinhorne,
to John Tresahar, Captain of Pendennis Castle. This day
there arrived at Penzance a bark of Tredarth [Tredagh],
in Ireland, which came from Crossac, in Brittany, and
the 3rd inst. met with a Turkish man-of-war of 100 tons,
5 pieces of ordnance, about 80 men, carvel build, with an
English beck-head, wearing English colours, which took
the bark and captivated the merchant, his name being
Christopher FitzSimons, and carried him away. The
master and the company, being Frenchmen, they set free
with the bark and goods, and the captain of the Turks said
they durst not carry Frenchmen into Sallee. In the same
bark there sailed two Irishmen, who, having the French
tongue perfect, escaped for Frenchmen. These two Irish-
men report that there were eleven sail more that wear
English colours, and that they intend to be about the
Lizard Point and Land's End, against St. James's fair.
Intended to wait in St. George's Channel to take pas-
sengers to Bristol fair. Desire Tresahar to give notice
of this. Penzance, 4th July 1636. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*
- July 5. 30. Sir John Rayney to Nicholson [Nicholas]. Encloses what he
promised under his hand, whereby Nicholas may understand that
Vincent has no cause to complain, but is made the instrument of
Sir John Sedley, knight and baronet, with one eye, a most malicious
neighbour of the writer, who seeks all occasions, though never so
small and frivolous, to vex and trouble him. He writes this
be[cause] there is another Sir John Sedley, baronet, a man of better
quality and estate. If Vincent stirs in this business, prays Nicholas
to send word to Sergeant Maxwell, and the writer will give his
personal attendance without any messenger coming down.—PS.
Will see Nicholas at Michaelmas, whether there be occasion or not.
[1 p.] *Enclosed,*
30. I. *Answer of Sir John Rayney of Wrotham, Kent, to a com-
plaint made against him by Edward Woodynd, constable
of that place, for not carrying a load of saltpetre. Gives
the same account of the matter as already given to Sec.
Coke in a letter dated the 2nd inst., No. 12, and protests
that no man in Kent shall be more ready for the advance-
ment of his Majesty's service in any respect than himself.
[1 p.]*
- July 5. 31. Sir Robert Phillips to Nicholas. Nicholas's most friendly
Wells. letter found him at Wells. He has sent Nicholas a sudden yet
true account of what passed. The fellow's relation is false in these
particulars:—first, that he craved Sir Robert's assistance; secondly,

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in omitting these words used by Sir Robert, that they would not carry until the Council had heard their cause and afforded their directions; and it is likewise cunning in joining coal and ashes together, all Sir Robert's division having assisted in the carriage of the ashes. This now demanded is insupportable, and without all manner of example in those parts, and truly will not be performed but with great discontentment. He most willingly follows Nicholas's advice, as suitable to his own resolution, in all things to advance his Majesty's service, but supposes this is rather the service of the saltpetremen, who, to ease themselves, endeavour to make his Majesty's subjects their slaves, and therein, until the Lords shall be pleased to declare their pleasure they will be so bold as to dispute the question. He is told they have removed their works from Hindon to Salisbury, and then the trick is visible; that this country, at an immense charge, shall bring their coal to Hindon, and that country to Salisbury, and by consequent to any other part of the kingdom, a practice never heretofore put upon the country. Prays Nicholas to remain satisfied with this answer, and to assist that they may be eased of this burthen, and that if the cause be presented to the Lords, Nicholas will, with it, present Sir Robert's actions in a right manner, and agreeable to Sir Robert's disposition, which is to serve his Majesty without dispute, but yet to present the abuse of those, who, under pretence of his Majesty's service, require unreasonable things.—PS. As for Somerton hundred, being the hundred now in question, he will not interrupt them there, so they will spare the hundreds of Tintinhull, Martock, and Stone, being within his peculiar division. [1½ p.] *Enclosed,*

31. I. *Certificate of Edward Shephard, that Sir Robert Phillips, being repaired to for assistance for carrying coals and ashes for the saltpetre works at Hindon in Wilts, said they should not carry any, but he would answer it for his neighbours, and took their parts; whereas the other hundreds next them have done their parts according to the commission. [Received 28th June 1636. ¼ p.]*

31. II. *Answer of Sir Robert Phillips, in which he states more precisely the objections already mentioned in his letter to Nicholas, above calendared. [1½ p.]*

July 5.
Portsmouth
Dock.

32. Edward Hayward to Nicholas. At the instance of the purveyor appointed by the Officers of the Navy in the Earl of Southampton's woods, he has sent this messenger for a warrant for the land carriage of that timber, the particular places and manner whereof Mr. Edisbury acquainted Nicholas with, by his letter from Portsmouth of the 21st June. Unless it be there by Monday next to deliver to the Justices on their sessions day upon Tuesday, the purveyance will be at a stand this summer. [1 p.]

July 6.

33. Petition of John Heath to the Council. Petitioner being employed on behalf of the Company of Soapmakers of Westminster, has been lately opposed in the execution of his office by Robert

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Culme, ——— Jenkins, and William Watkins, and also by them repulsed, abused and beaten, as appears by an affidavit annexed. Prays warrant that the parties may receive punishment. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

33. I. *Affidavit of John Heath.* Petitioner's employment was that of surveyor or assay-master of soap in Bristol. No soap boiler ought to put fire to boil soap without notice to deponent. On 15th June last, Robert Culme began a boiling of soap without notice. On the 16th, deponent went to gauge Culme's boiling of soap after the usual manner. One Jenkins, a servant of Culme, told deponent that Culme had given order that the furnace should not be gauged until he came. Deponent replied that he could do it in Culme's absence as well at that time as he had formerly done. Going to the furnace and putting in the gauge, William Watkins laid violent hands upon him, gave him many blows, and drew much blood from him. Deponent calling for help, Jenkins and Robert Cree, another servant of Culme, ran away, and deponent escaped with great danger of his life. Sworn 6th July 1636. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 6.
Doctors'
Commons.

34. Dr. Arthur Duck to Nicholas. His letter reached the writer the day before at Chiswick, and he had come to Doctors' Commons because his papers relating to the Archbishop's power of visiting the universities were there. He found it more easy to write another draft of the order of the King in Council than to alter the one already prepared by Nicholas on that subject. States the grounds of various differences between his draft and that of Nicholas, and returns the papers, with power to Nicholas to do what he pleased with what the writer had written. The Archbishop can best judge of his own business. Perceives Nicholas has been very careful and desirous to serve the Archbishop, and their endeavour is the same. [*Seal with arms.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

July 6.

35. Certificate of Barn[ard] Pollard, that a fine of 40*l.*, imposed in Easter term last in the King's Bench, on Thomas Higham, for an assault on Thomas Taylor, is at his Majesty's disposal. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 6.

36. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

July 7.
Tottenham.

37. Sec. Coke to Walter Lord Aston, Ambassador to Spain. Recommends the enclosed letter from the Prince Palatine to the King of Spain, which Lord Aston is to deliver. The coming of the Condé d'Oniate with Mr. Steward has been long expected. The absence of such a ship from the fleet is of good consideration, especially at this time, when the French are under sail. How far they will join with the Hollanders against England in impeaching his Majesty's dominion in these seas does not yet appear. The news of their purpose to bend their course for Dunkirk drew back the Lord General from the Land's End, where he attended with his fleet

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to convoy the Ambassador, who is now like to run the hazard if he come not strong. Hears that the King of Spain inclines to peace, and will not insist upon the places propounded by the Pope and the Emperor, but consented to Cologne or to Liege, as the Pope shall like best. The time grows hot, and so do the wars; even they that wish for peace have no leisure to treat of it. [*Copy from the original draft, which is in the Spanish correspondence.* 1 p.]

July 7. 38. Extract from the preceding, of the passage respecting the Condé d'Oniate with Mr. or Capt. Steward. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 7. 39. Thomas Wyan to Nicholas. Encloses a copy of the King's commission and the Lords' instructions for letters of marque against the Spaniard, like to those which were against the French; but he finds there were several commissions and instructions, which might be occasioned by their being granted at several times, yet it must be considered by the Lords whether they will have for each nation a commission and instructions, or all in one. [1 p.]

July 7. 40. Counterpart receipt of Sir William Russell for 11*l.* 15*s.*, paid by John Adams on behalf of Thomas Trevilleon, portreeve of Langport, in part of 8,000*l.* charged upon the county of Somerset. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 8. 41. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to the Lords of the Admiralty. The signification of his Majesty's pleasure for going to the northward has put an end to all objections. Imagined some order would have been given for providing pilots, but has sent to all the sea towns thereabouts, and likewise to Yarmouth, to be fitted as they shall need. The one hundred licences having made a journey to Plymouth, at length came to his hands three days ago. Has sent to the Earl of Suffolk the Lords' directions for detaining the sixteen Frenchmen with their two captains, and the release of the others. [1 p.]

July 8. 42. Officers of the Navy to Sec. Coke. Present a brief account of things as they now stand, viz. First, for the ten ships; the Dreadnought will be ready to take in victuals by the 18th inst.; the Rainbow, the Vanguard, and the Antelope by the 31st inst.; the Eighth Whelp by the 25th inst.; the St. Dennis by the 12th August; the St. George and the Swiftsure by the 31st July, at Deptford; the Constant Reformation and the Third Whelp have been ready these three weeks to receive their victuals at Portsmouth. Mr. Crane (who is now gone down to the Fleet in the Downs) promises to supply the ships with victuals upon warning given. Have sent to the Officers of the Ordnance to certify their forwardness in preparation of ordnance carriages and munition, and have also surveyed thirty-two merchant ships in the Thames, whereof they send a particular of their names, and the time required to make them ready to receive their victuals. But the great difficulty will be to get men, by reason of this being the time of year that most mer-

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chant ships are at sea, together with the sickness, many neglecting to appear upon summons, and many running away after. [1½ p.] *Enclosed,*

42. I. *The particular before mentioned. It gives the name of each ship and of the master, the tonnage and numbers of ordnance, with the number of days within which each will be ready.* [2 pp.]

July 1⁸.
Paris.

Sir Kenelm Digby to Sec. Windebank. Sends relation of the circumstances of the death of Sir Francis Crane, and the great attention paid to him by Dr. Davison. [See French correspondence.]

July 8.

43. Formal agreement of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury for carrying out the new arrangement respecting the triennial visitation of their lands, and the payment to be made on that account, as explained in the letter of the Dean and Chapter to Archbishop Laud (No. 5 in this volume), calendared under the date of 1st July inst. [1 p.]

July 8.

44. Account rendered by Sir William Russell, of ship-money received to this day; total received, 170,561 l. 18s. 4d. [1 p.]

July 8.

45. Declaration of the state of Sir William Russell's account for the country money [*i.e.* the ship-money] received for 1636. Out of the sum of 170,561 l. 18s. 4d. above mentioned to have been received there had been issued 170,479 l. 4s. 10d., the small balance in hand, and 31,438 l. 15s. 2d., the whole sum remaining unpaid, would leave in hand only 6,658 l. 1s. 8d. towards 18,050 l., the amount of the charges of the ten additional ships about to be set forth. [2 pp.]

July 8.

46. A further statement completed by Nicholas, setting forth in another form the calculation contained in the last paper, and showing that 11,129 l. 4s. 10d. would be required, over and above the outstanding remainder of the ship-money, for payment of the ten additional ships. [1 p.]

July 8.

47. Account of ship-money levied and remaining in the Sheriffs' hands, being 3,274 l., making with the 170,561 l. paid to Sir William Russell 173,835 l., which was 878 l. more than was expressed in Nicholas's paper of the 2nd July, and showed an uncollected remainder of the ship-money of 27,865 l., *deductis deducendis*. [1 p.]

July 8.

48. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

July 9.
Wanstead.

49. Sir Humphrey Mildmay, Sheriff of Essex, to Nicholas. Prays Nicholas to read the enclosed letter from one of the high constables of Ongar hundred, on Sunday next, before the Lords. Was at Epping on Friday in the Whitsun week, and made a rate stated to be enclosed, for Stanford Rivers, and with consent of William Petre made John Glasscock and Thomas Sumner collectors, both of them being rich men and principal inhabitants. Their answer Nicholas may see by the high constable. Hopes the Lords will consider this sullen answer, and will have them both convented. The high constable has been

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very forward, and has paid the greatest parts of the money of his part. Wishes his fellow had done the like. Mr. Petre has long complained of the backwardness of his neighbours in this service. If it please the Lords to call for these fellows, the writer will not be idle, but will levy 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ of their goods; let them smart well, for they are in the gall of malice towards the service. In answer to a letter from the Board remarks that he does not believe that there is 3,100 £ . behind in Essex; he has paid 1,400 £ ., and has 600 £ . at home ready to pay; and Colchester has 400 £ . All this being paid is 2,400 £ ., and to imagine that there is 2,000 £ . more to gather is more than he dares presume of. He will do the uttermost of his duty to bring in all behind, and what he finds he will truly pay without fraud, and hopes the Lords will think that he does what he is able by piece and piece, for he protests there is no penny paid that is not forced amongst the people. Has showed the Lords' letter to Sir Cranmer Harris. Doubts not that he shall bring in all the money behind with the help of the Lords in cases of most importance. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

49. 1. *Thomas Latham to Sir Humphrey Mildmay. Understands that last night Sir Humphrey passed by Stifford. Wishes he had caused the writer to wait upon him. As for the ship-money, he would have showed him a note that he had paid, and was with Mr. Meautys, Clerk of the Council, and did satisfy him the like. Sir Humphrey will have occasion to be in London, and the writer will be ready to attend him about it, for he lives where there is a leading conformity for all others, and therefore he must learn to do what is required. Stifford, 9th July 1636. [This does not seem to be the letter principally commented upon above, although apparently enclosed on this or some other occasion. 1 p.]*

July 9. 50. Sir Henry Mildmay to Nicholas. On Tuesday last, whilst
at 4 in the after- his brother, the high sheriff of Essex, came up to attend the Lord
noon. Treasurer, he sent the bailiff of the hundred of Ongar, and the bearer
[Wanstead.] his servant, to receive ship-money at Stanford Rivers, a very great
parish, and having paid no penny except one, which the writer
imputes rather to the collectors than the particular inhabitants.
The carriage of one of the collectors, both in refusing to be collector
and rescuing his cattle by force out of the hands of the bailiff of the
hundred, the writer leaves to the bearer's relation. Many in those
parts make a stop of paying, until they hear what becomes of this
collector. Sir Humphrey Mildmay being at the other end of the
country, diligent in his Majesty's service, the writer thought fit to
write Nicholas to acquaint the Lords with the true state of this
business, that he may receive directions from the Lords. [*Seal with
arms.* 1 p.]

July 9. 51. Kenrick Edisbury to the same. The Officers of the Navy
Mincing Lane. have received order from Sec. Coke to hasten the ten ships out,
which they hope will be ready by the last of the present month,

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saving the St. Dennis. Their greatest difficulty will be men. Solicits warrants and letters of assistance to press in Hampshire 100; Dorsetshire 100, to appear at Portsmouth; Norfolk 100; Suffolk 100, for Deptford; Essex 50; Kent 100; Sussex 100, for Chatham. Desires also a letter to the Lord Warden for Kent and Sussex, and letters to the Justices about land carriage of timber, according to their late letters, and also for twenty-four commissions to the Lord Keeper for the four principal officers of the Navy. The business being great will require many instruments to dispatch. They have thirty-two merchant ships stayed in the river, out of which it is propounded to take twenty, but no warrant can be given for that till his Majesty's pleasure be known. If that hold, the best way will be to compound with the owners by the great as the city committees do. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 9. 52. Certificate of Phineas Pett, of the condition of the Anne Royal. The ship having been forced down upon the careen, it was found that about ten foot on each side of her keel had been torn away by the fluke of her own anchor. These holes had been stopped, and they were now endeavouring by pumping to free her of the water within, for which purpose 100 land labourers had been pressed, most of the seamen being "stenched with contagious scent," occasioned by corruption of victuals and the ooze gathered in the ship from lying so long under water. As soon as the ship is afloat and somewhat sweetened, the purpose is to bring her up to Blackwall or Deptford. [2 pp.]

July 9. 53. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

July 10. 54. Examination of John Daniel, of Salcombe, Devon, mariner, taken at Plymouth before the Mayor and another, justices of peace. On Tuesday last examinant came out of Tenby in the Swan of Salcombe, with two other barks of Salcombe, the Rose Mary and the Catherine, and a bark of Barnstaple, Christopher Browning master, all laden with coal. Coming off Padstow, examinant saw two big ships standing after him, which he "believeth" were two of his Majesty's ships, and coming about the Land's End, off Mount's Bay, a Turkish man-of-war of one hundred tons burden gave chase to examinant and the other barks, and forced two of them to run on shore, where they were split, and the other two cast anchor as near the shore as they could, and got all on shore in their boats, except one man, who stayed behind and was carried away by the Turks, who carried off the said two barks, and after they had rifled them sunk them in examinant's sight. Examinant was informed at Falmouth that on Wednesday last was three weeks seven boats and two and forty fishermen in them were taken off the Manacles near the Lizard by the Turks. [1 p.]

July 11. 55. Bailiffs of Great Yarmouth, to the Council. Thomas Tydde, Yarmouth. of Blakeney, Norfolk, mariner, coming from Rotterdam in the infected parts of Holland, brought over divers passengers, whom

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he suffered to be set on shore in the roads of Yarmouth, within [a] few hours after his coming to anchor. The writers took recognizance of him (which is enclosed) to appear before the Lords. They neither know nor hear of any hurt that has ensued. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

55. 1. *Bond of Thomas Tydde and William Linsteed to Thomas Johnson and Robert Sayer, bailiffs of Yarmouth, the said William in 20l. and Thomas Tydde in 40l., that the said Thomas should appear before the Council upon 10 days notice. 27th June 1636. [25 lines on two sides of a slip of parchment.]*

July 11.
Hanworth.

56. Francis, Lord Cottington, to Sec. Windebank. Understanding that the King has refused to sign the privilege for Mynne, he has written the enclosed. He has plainly set down the case, as also expressed how much it concerns his Majesty's service; this only he has to add (which he forgot in that letter) that the restoring the privilege to Mynne was an agreement made by the King himself, with the intervention of Lord Holland, and certainly the thing in itself is just, no way inconvenient, nor repugnant to the sentence in the Star Chamber. Having complied with his duty, he leaves it to his Majesty. He sends the bearer to bring him the resolution. Mr. Harbord is come home from the Fens, and the writer is going to London to provide some other moneys. At his return on Wednesday night he shall find his house full of those people, but the King's will must be obeyed. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

56. 1. *Francis, Lord Cottington, to the King. His Majesty having forborne to sign the privilege for Mynne, the writer represents that in the agreement with Mynne, the King promised that he should have privilege in the Chancery, which is no more than to sue and be sued in that court. When Mr. Attorney had warrant to draw it up, it was found that such a grant would be illegal, without some colour of attendance there. Thereupon Mynne offered to superintend Sir Richard Young's accounts, and make a monthly certificate of moneys in his hands, and this without fee. The writer sets forth the advantages of this course to the King's service, and parallels it with a similar arrangement made in the Court of Wards. Points out also the present inconvenience that will arise from the stay, which will prevent the receipt of 7,000l. which was to have been paid away within two days, and the non-payment of which will produce a great clamour. Hanworth, 11th July 1636. [2 pp.]*

July 11.

John, Lord Scudamore, to Sec. Windebank. Lady Purbeck is come forth of the English nunnery. The lady abbess being from home, somebody forgot to provide Lady Purbeck her dinner

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and to leave the room open where she used to dine. At night expostulating with the abbess, they agreed to part fairly, which the abbess was the more willing unto in regard Lady Purbeck did not live according to that strictness which was expected. *Cardinal Richelieu* helped her into the nunnery, and she expects every day *Sir Robert Howard* here. With this you will please to acquaint *Lord Canterbury*. [*Extract. See French correspondence. The passages in italics are in cipher in the original but deciphered by Sec. Windebank.*]

July 12.
London.

57. Francis, Lord Cottington, to the King. On his return thither, gave directions to the attorney of the Court of Wards, for drawing an order to sequester the lunatic woman into the custody of Sir Robert Vernon, but the attorney having showed it to Mr. Ramsey, he utterly disliked it. That which he chiefly excepts against is, that the woman who has attended the lunatic ever since the madness (and was put there by the husband) is ordered to remain with her. Sends his Majesty the order that he may give such directions as shall seem fit. Also moves his Majesty to command Sec. Windebank to signify his Majesty's pleasure for this sequestration unto Sir Robert Vernon, because his Majesty's last commandment was that it should be to a citizen against whom there might be no just exception. [1 p.]

July 13.
Chiswick.

58. Dr. Arthur Duck to Sir Edward Littleton, Solicitor-General. Is engaged on a journey to London else he would have attended Sir Edward that day at Brentford. He shall be at Doctors' Commons till the end of the week, else he had been very ready to have attended him on the morrow. Approves his draft of the order [as to the Archbishop's right of visiting the universities] as agreeing with the King's declaration and with the business, but suggests two alterations, one in the exemption of visitation from Bishop and Archdeacon, and the other in the omission of all mention of triennial as a term improper for a metropolitical visitation. [*Seal with arms.* 1½ p.]

July 13.

59-61. See "Returns made by Justices of the Peace."

July 14.
Bodmin, at the
general sessions
of the peace,
held for Corn-
wall.

62. Justices of Peace for Cornwall, to the King. Beg his Majesty to receive advertisement of complaints lately received from the sea coast of Cornwall, and particularly from East Looe and West Looe. About two months since, three barks of the said towns, on a fishing voyage upon the coasts, were taken by the Turks, and 27 persons carried away into miserable slavery, which loss falls the more heavy upon the said towns, by reason of their former losses in two preceding years, wherein they lost four barks and 42 persons, whereby the said towns are not only impoverished, but by means of the wives and children of these poor captives (being above 100 persons) are so surcharged, as they are likely to fall into great decay, and through the terror of that misery whereunto these persons are carried by these cruel infidels, the owners and seamen rather give over their trade than put their estates and persons into so great peril, there

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being now 60 vessels and about 200 seamen without employment. In other parts the Turks have taken other vessels, and chased others so that they have run on the rocks, choosing rather to lose their boats than their liberty. These Turks daily show themselves at St. Keverne, Mount's Bay, and other places, that the poor fishermen are fearful not only to go to the seas, but likewise lest these Turks should come on shore and take them out of their houses. Such being the condition of these parts, the justices beseech his Majesty to take the same into his consideration. [1 p.]

July 14.
The Hague.

63. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Sir Thomas Roë. Dinley must not go without these to Sir Thomas. She believes he will with this see what the Lord Marshal has done hitherto. She sends it to her son, and what Oxenstiern has answered the Duke of Mecklenburgh's ambassador, he will show it Sir Thomas, where he may see that if the King will treat now, he will find help enough. Arundel has done well hitherto, yet she fears an afterclap. She longs to hear how the King likes these proceedings, and what answer the post he sent will return to him. One thing she has marked; that the proposition that Taylor made was instantly divulged; but this of Arundel is kept close; none has it on this side the seas, but herself and Sir W[illiam] B[oswell] sent by Arundel's appointment. She thinks they are ashamed of the lie they made of her brother which is spread over all these parts, and Germany and France, that he had made a league offensive and defensive with the house of Austria, and that Arundel went only to ratify it; this bruit she assures him has done much hurt to the King's reputation. She has commanded Dinley to know of him freely what he thinks and desires his child Rupa should do. If she had a void place she would quickly end the question, for she likes Rupa extremely well. The Spaniards have entered into the borders of Picardy which will make the Prince of Orange go into the field. [*Seals with-arms.* 1½ p.]

July 14.
Doctors'
Commons.

64. Dr. Arthur Duck to [Sir John Lambe]. Recapitulates what had taken place respecting the King's order for the visitation of the universities by the Archbishop. States the objections taken by the writer, first in the form drawn up by Nicholas and afterwards in that sent to him by the Solicitor-General, with the suggestions made by the writer in the latter. All of Doctors' Commons are out of town. For Wymark's business, it must rest till Michaelmas, but then he trows it will not rest; it is a pity it should; he means Bingham's. Love to Sir John's daughters and to the writer's cousin. [*Endorsed by Sir John Lambe.* 1½ p.]

July 14.

65. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Certify what sums it appears upon examination have been paid and contracted to be paid by the Treasurer of the Navy, under certain heads of payment sanctioned by the Lords, and what remains to be paid on those several accounts. There had been paid on account of supplies of the Magazine of the Navy, 41,901*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, and remained further

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to be paid on that account, 1,100*l.*; for weighing the Anne Royal, 1,208*l.* 9*s.*, and remained 2,990*l.*, and so with many other items of expense; among them there had been paid upon account of the Great Ship building at Woolwich, 8,454*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* The sums remaining to be paid are stated generally and amount to 54,015*l.* [*Much damaged by damp.* 2 *pp.*]

July [14]. 66. Statement of the particular items which compose the sum of 54,015*l.* mentioned in the preceding article. [1½ *p.*]

July 14. 67–68. See “Returns made by the Justices of the Peace.”

July 15. 69. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to the Lords of the Admiralty. As the Lords will now be dispersed, he is desirous, before his going thence, to give account of things mentioned in their late letters. He stayed the Victory there until yesterday, when Capt. Stewart brought him a letter, requiring him to suffer Capt. Stewart to transport to Dunkirk those moneys and persons that were on board his ship, they paying his Majesty duties. Sends inventory of stores found in the two Calais frigates taken by Dunning’s frigate. The Scotchman that was pillaged by them went up to London to complain, and is not yet returned; his partner went to seek remedy at Calais, and is there clapt up. When the Earl lights upon any that have committed piracies, he will send the examinations of the complainants, and some sufficient witness to give evidence against them, and he has given a special caution to all the ships that his Majesty be not defrauded in his customs by trans-shipping. Sir Elias Hickes has been several times a good part of the way towards Portsmouth to convoy the bark with munition for Jersey and Guernsey, but this blowing weather has always put him back, and until these eight days he could not get thither. He gave notice of his arrival at Portsmouth to Sir Peter Osborne, who was then at Cornbury, and sent Sir Elias word that Lord Danby would go over with them. The other bark that carried munition for the Isle of Wight and Scilly went thence but yesterday; she was convoyed by one of the Whelps. Of their provision of victuals some small matter is yet wanting, but that should not stay them, if they were furnished with pilots, which they expect from London and Yarmouth; they look also for certain ground tackle which they cannot want without danger. [2 *pp.*]

69. I. *Inventories of such things as were found in the two sloops both named the St. John, that went into Bradstock [Broadstairs], attested by Guillaume Pouré and John Cordier, captains of the said ships.* [1 *p.*]

69. II. *Similar inventories signed by Henry Dunning.* [1 *p.*]

July 15. 70. The same to Sec. Windebank. The business they [the English fleet] go about will be soon decided, for either they [the Dutch fishermen] will take licences and pay the acknowledgment, or else they [the English fleet] will put an end to that work. Though their number of ships be not great

The Triumph,
in the Downs.

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yet can he not doubt of their success in any action they undertake; all men there are full of resolution to do the King service, and to gain credit for themselves. For his stay amongst the fishers, (if they submit) he will expect some further directions; those he has received, written neither by Windebank nor Weckherlin, are like oracles. Sends a letter received yesterday from Sir Elias Hickes, which is the only news lately heard of the French fleet, the three men that are mentioned in the letter he has sent for to Dover. Prays Windebank to let his Majesty know, that the writer is unwillingly stayed there, but the pilots and ground tackle that are wanting, are so necessary that without them they dare not venture thither, unless they be commanded. P.S.—After he had finished his letter, the three men mentioned in Sir Elias Hickes's letter were with him, but could tell him nothing, for it was six weeks since they came from the French fleet. [2 pp.] *Enclosed*,

70. I. *Sir Elias Hickes to Algernon, Earl of Northumberland. Got into Stokes Bay on the 6th inst., and despatched a messenger to Sir Peter Osborne, who was at Cornbury with the Earl of Danby. On the 11th, had a letter from the Earl, who purposes to pass over to Guernsey. He is to take the Earl aboard at Yarmouth. James Linniker says that coming from Rochelle, laden with salt, in a bark of Newhaven, belonging to one John Allen, they were stayed by the King of France's fleet at Belle Isle for six days, and they came from thence on the 5th inst. He says that there are 35 sail of good ships of war, most of them Flemish bottoms, with many smaller vessels. Linniker says that aboard Mons. de Menté, the Vice-Admiral, he had acquaintance with Jacques Marshaw, of Ryon, [Rouen?] pilot, who told him that as far as they knew, they were bound for Dunkirk. Paul Todd, Henry Tittiman, or James Hayles, who were all at the same time stayed at Belle Isle by the French fleet, are now at Dover, bound for Dunkirk with wines. Linniker was offered 30 crowns a month to have served as pilot with them. The Fourth Whelp is riding in Stokes Bay. 12th July 1636. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]*

July 15.
The Anne
Royal, in
Tilbury Hope.

71. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. The Anne Royal has been afloat in her dock since Wednesday last, and is now moored afloat wending every tide; she yet draws 18 feet water astern, but the emptying her ballast is hourly in hand, and when the masters have brought her as light as may be, they intend to ply her up the river towards the dry dock at Blackwall. Her leaks employ two chain pumps with 100 men day and night, and must do so till she be brought into dry dock. [1 p.]

July 15. 72-74. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

July 16.
The Fleet.

75. Sir David Foulis to Sec. Windebank. Entreats Windebank to remember that a petition from the writer to his Majesty in

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May last came to Windebank's hands by the Lord Marquis [of Hamilton's] means, with a signification of his Majesty's pleasure. His suit was for liberty to go to the country, in regard of the danger of sickness, upon entering bond to the Lord Keeper, which, as he was then informed, his Majesty thought very reasonable. But a general petition from all the prisoners was then preferred and answered by Windebank, signifying his Majesty's grant thereof, and upon what occasion he knows not, the general grant was hindered, so as his particular was drowned in the general. His suit is, that Windebank would signify that his Majesty was pleased to give the writer leave to retire until he is called for, and he will be ready to enter bond. [1 p.]

July 16.
London.

76. Sir William Russell to Nicholas. Had stayed his going into Cambridgeshire, in order that his accounts might be certified by the principal Officers [of the Navy], and to that purpose procured a letter from the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington, a copy whereof he sends, as also the abstract of his account which he desires may be read to his Majesty or the Council, that consideration may be had how the great sums still required may be provided. Since his last certificate he has not received a penny of outstanding ship-money, and in case those moneys should come in, yet there will want 16,336*l.* to finish the work. The Officers of the Navy received order from the Lord Admiral to send 40 pilots for his Majesty's ships to go northwards. They have pressed as many as the Trinity House could inform them of, which was 20 persons, to be shipped away this day.—P.S. Since writing this letter he has received from Sir Humphrey Mildmay, high sheriff of Essex, 600*l.* In case there be moneys to be paid to the Victualler or Office of Ordnance, requests that the warrant directed to him may signify to pay them out of moneys to be received, for he has not any money otherwise than for crying things which must of necessity be paid. He intends on Tuesday to go home into the country. [Seals with crest. 1½ p.] Enclosed,

76. I. *Lord Treasurer Juxon and Francis, Lord Cottington, to the Officers of the Navy. There having been paid to Sir William Russell by sundry sheriffs 170,561*l.*, the Officers are to examine all accounts upon which Sir William has issued any part of the said sum, and return certificate of what has been so issued for stores, or on account of the ten ships now fitting up, or for weighing the Anne Royal, and all sums requisite to be further issued on those accounts. The Officers are also to return a survey of what stores there are at Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, and Portsmouth, and what stores will be required for fitting out a fleet of equal number next year to that now at sea. Fulham House. 12th July 1636. [Copy. 1 p.]*

76. II. *Abstract by Sir William Russell of his account of moneys issued out of the 170,561*l.* above mentioned. It appeared*

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that there had been issued 164,291l. 16s. 6d., and that there were to be forthwith paid other sums which would exhaust the whole 170,561l., save 29l. But there remained to be paid on account of the fleet 47,775l., and to be received on account of the ship-money 31,439l., so that if the whole ship-money were received there would still remain 16,336l. to be provided for. 14th July 1636. [Damaged by damp. 2 pp.]

July 16. 77-79. See "Returns made by Justices of the Peace."

July 17. 80. Petition of the Inhabitants of Beerton [Bierton], co. Buckingham, to Archbishop Laud. There is a hamlet, called Quarrendon, (anciently inclosed and depopulated, of the value of 2,000l. per annum), in the parish of Bierton. It pays tithes to the vicar there, and the inhabitants do their christian duties and bury and christen at the church of Bierton. That church being much decayed and the steeple fallen down, petitioners must be at the charge of 200 marks in re-edifying thereof, and towards the same have rated Quarrendon at 13l., being far under a proportionable rate, and yet the owners of the grounds there refuse the payment thereof. Beseech the Archbishop that the said owners may be compelled to pay. [*Endorsed by William Dell, with a memorandum to advise with Sir John Lambe in Michaelmas term, and an underwritten note, in the handwriting of Sir John, that "if it be presented, the ordinary remedy may be first tried."* ¾ p.]

July 17. 81. Sir Robert Heath to James, Marquis of Hamilton. After expectation of full seven years, they are in hope to come to an end of their work in the Dovegang. Sir Robert's partners and himself are ready to do his Majesty the best service they can in his pre-emption, and are desirous to manage it under the marquis's name. Thomas Levingston informed them that the King's pleasure was signified a good while since, but they have not yet heard of it. Sir Robert puts him in mind thereof, lest the King's remove and the marquis's absence might otherwise lose this summer. If the reference be not yet made, suggests that in the signification of his Majesty's pleasure, their former lease be excepted. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

July 17. 82. See "Returns made by the Justices of the Peace."

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July 18. Petition of Robert Lewis and Richard Blower, aulnagers and farmers of the subsidy and moiety of forfeitures of the new draperies, in trust for the four sons of Esme, late Duke of Lennox, to the King. Of long time there have been great abuses in making beavers, felts, hats, and caps by corrupt mixtures, false workman-

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ship, and vending old for new. For reformation thereof and fixing rates to be paid to the aulnagers, divers decrees have been made in the Exchequer. Petitioners above two years since procured an information grounded upon those decrees to be exhibited against the corporation of feltmakers of London. The suit is now ready for hearing, but is delayed by the sickness and adjournment of the term. For more speedy determination of this cause, which is of great consequence, petitioners pray a reference to Commissioners to end the business or certify his Majesty. [1½ p.] *Underwritten*,

1. *Reference to Lord Treasurer Juxon and Lord Cottington to determine the business or certify his Majesty where the impediment lies. Windsor, 18th July 1636. [Book of Petitions, Car. I., Vol. cccxxviii., p. 50. ½ p.]*

July 18.

Petition of James, Marquis of Hamilton, to the King. His Majesty has the right of pre-emption of lead ore in the Higher and Lower Peak in co. Derby, but makes no profit thereof. Petitioner prays a lease for 31 years, at a rent of 20s. upon every fodder which the lessee may buy, he managing the business and providing a stock. [½ p.] *Underwritten*,

1. *Reference to Lord Treasurer Juxon and Lord Cottington. If the proposition be for his Majesty's benefit, then to give order to the Attorney-General to prepare a bill containing a lease as desired, but excepting thereout the lead ore of the Dovegang which his Majesty has already demised. Windsor, 18th July 1636. [Ibid., p. 51. ½ p.]*

[July 18.]

1. Petition of Thomas, Earl of Cleveland, to the same. Upon his late petition to his Majesty on behalf of the Earl's son, his Majesty declared, that in case the information concerning the words charged against him by the Lord Chamberlain were not put in by the present day, that then he should have his liberty, upon security to answer the said information whensoever it should be exhibited. And whereas by reason of his Majesty's proclamation and the danger of the infection, petitioner's counsel are gone out of town, prays order for his son's enlargement, and that he may have until the beginning of the next term to put in his answer to the information. And concerning the duel for which the petitioner and his son cast themselves at his Majesty's feet and beg his pardon, they pray that the same may not be involved in the information as a character of his Majesty's displeasure, but that the supposed offence charged by the Lord Chamberlain may be only proceeded in, and that defendant may be left to stand or fall in judgment according to the proof thereof. [1 p.]

[July 18.]

2. Table of gests of the King's progress, extending from this day, when he left Theobalds for Royston, to the 21st September, when he returned to Hampton Court. [½ p.]

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[July 18.] 3. The Governor and Company of Soapmakers of Westminster to Lord Treasurer Juxon and the rest of the Council. John Hardwick, William Hynde, Thomas Woodstock, and others of the old soap boilers who had entered bond not to make soap in consideration of fines remitted to them, did nevertheless, as also other refractory persons, make great quantities of soap, and keep their houses shut, and put the searchers in danger of their lives, not suffering them to search their said houses, wherefore the said governor and company desired such a warrant for entering their houses upon resistance as had been granted in the starch business. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- July 18.
Windsor. 4. Order of the Council on the preceding petition, that if any person justly suspected to make soap should refuse to permit the searchers to enter their houses, that then the searcher, taking a constable with him, might break the door and enter, and all mayors and other officers were charged to aid the searchers. [2 pp.]
- July 18.
[The Downs?] 5. Edward, Viscount Conway and Killultagh, to Capt. [George] Carteret. Desires the captain when the East India ships come thither, to get a jar for water for the Earl, the bigger the better, and what he pays for it the Earl will gladly restore. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- July 18.
Bawtry. 6. Commissioners of Sewers for co. Nottingham to the Council. Certificate made by the Commissioners upon a reference to them of a petition of the Archbishop of York, praying that upon his draining certain waste lands in the townships of Everton, Scrooby, Beckingham, Hayton, Scaftworth, Sutton, and Lound in co. Nottingham, he might be enabled to make a lease for 21 years of one third part thereof under a competent rent, and settle the other part on the commoners and their heirs. On entering into the business the participants of the Dutch generalty claimed certain interests. The Commissioners assigned 300 acres of the said waste lands to the Dutch participants, 200 acres to the Archbishop, and the remainder to the commoners, all such lands to be held on terms which are here set forth. [1 p.]
- [July 18.] 7. Petition of the Governor and Company of the Soapmakers of Westminster to Lord Treasurer Juxon and Francis Lord Cottington. His Majesty, by proclamations, has prohibited the importation of soap from foreign parts upon pain of forfeiture, and has given power to petitioners to seize all soap so prohibited. Divers persons daily bring in great quantities of soap in contempt of his Majesty's commands. Among others John de la Barre, a merchant stranger, has of late brought in 398 sernes [serons?] of Spanish soap, which was stayed by an order of the Council till further order. Since which order divers other parcels have likewise been imported and seized, all which are countenanced under the name of the said John de la Barre. Pray order that the 398 sernes of soap may be put into a warehouse, whereof petitioners may keep one key, and de la Barre another, till order be taken for disposing thereof, and that

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petitioners may have a special warrant to seize soap imported contrary to the proclamation. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 18. Portsmouth. 8. William Steventon to Nicholas. The three months passed since his place was conferred upon him, have been employed in finishing the account of his quondam master, Sir William Russell, for the last year. John Brooke has surrendered his patent to the writer, and accepted of 50*l*. The Fourth Whelp was lately there, and is now gone to Guernsey. The Second Whelp came in thither on Friday night last, as a convoy to a bark sent thither by the Officers of Ordnance. The Black George is nearly ready, but as he hears by some of Sir John Harvey's followers, they go not away these three weeks. [*Seal with crest.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

July 18. 9–13. See "Returns made by Justices of the Peace."

July 19. Westminster. 14. Warrant for payment to Sir Richard Wynne, the Queen's Treasurer, of 10,000*l*. given by the King to her Majesty; the same to be paid out of the first moneys that shall come into the Exchequer by reason of the decree in the Star Chamber, in Hilary term 1634–5, against the city of London and others, concerning the plantation of Londonderry. [*Slip of parchment.* 12 lines.]

July 19. Westminster. 15. The like for payment of 7,666*l*. to Walter Eldred, silkman, for wares delivered to the wardrobes and stables. [*Slip of parchment.* 13 lines.]

July 19. Portsmouth. 16. Morris Boynes, carpenter of the Constant Reformation, to Nicholas. He had been entrapped into signing a certificate in behalf of Anthony Crosier, boatswain of the Constant Reformation. If it should be shown to the Council, the writer entreats Nicholas to make known in what manner he was drawn into it. [1 p.]

July 19. Canterbury. 17. Order of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Kent that 200*l*., remaining in the hands of Mr. Chute, the late sheriff, being surplusage of ship-money, the Council had directed that it should be employed to some charitable uses, whereupon the court ordered that it should be laid out towards finishing the amendment of the great Broadway at Boughton Blean. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

17. I. *Receipt of Sir Edward Hales, treasurer of the money for Boughton way, for the 200*l*. above mentioned.* 20th July 1636. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 20. Westminster. 18. Warrant to pay to Edward Manning 1,500*l*. for railing in copses, making ponds, and cutting lawns in the new park at Richmond and bringing a river to run through the same. [*Slip of parchment.* 12 lines.]

July 20. 19. The like to pay 110*l*. to Michael Crosse, by his Majesty employed for copying pictures in Spain. [*Slip of parchment.* 8 lines.]

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July 20. 20. Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, to the Council. Acknowledges their letter from Oatlands the 14th inst. concerning his brother Robert's being at Dover, and when he came thither. Certifies that the day the writer came from London, which was the 3rd June last, he left his brother at Suffolk House, and that he came to the writer to Dover on the 11th following. Upon his brother's arrival, he asked him whence he came. He answered that at the writer's going from London he went the next day to Hatfield to the Earl of Salisbury's, in the company of his brother Edward Howard and Lord Powis, where he remained till the Tuesday following, and from thence returned to London, where he remained two days, and then came thither to Dover, where he has ever since remained, and never so much as one night lodged forth of the castle, in which respect there is an impossibility of his going into France. At this present he is with the writer and that in so public a manner that all men are daily witnesses thereof. His brother is much grieved that he should be thought so careless of his Majesty's commands as to put himself in danger of his displeasure by the breach thereof. [*Seal with arms and garter.* 1 p.]

July 20. 21. Sir Thomas Roe to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Has been two months a prisoner by reason of ill health. The Princes, the Elector and Rupert, had dined with him, and the former communicated with him freely concerning his affairs. Gives her an account of the folly of Zavadsky, the Ambassador of Poland, in connexion with the proposed marriage with her daughter, which he relates as follows:—

"He had a credence from the King, his master, absolute to conclude the marriage . . . but restrained to the colligation of Mr. Gordon . . . This was signed . . . in Dantzic, where he [the King of Poland] left Zavadsky; but returning to Warsaw, the clergy petitioned him . . . to require that his Majesty [King Charles] should procure the Princess, his niece, to change her religion . . . and presented to this purpose instructions to be signed by the King which he refused, but being extremely pressed . . . the King . . . gave some way to them to make their own trial. Whereupon a packet was despatched to the Ambassador, sealed with the seal of the Chancery, but signed by none, and upon the cover a command superscribed not to open it until he were arrived in England, which he obeyed and touched it not until he came to Greenwich, but there denied Mr. Gordon to partake or know the contents, which gave the first suspicion. . . . His first audience was his credence, which was all honourable and acceptable; at the second he directly moved the base condition, . . . whereat his Majesty took so great indignation, that he sent his secretaries to expostulate his authority and to see his vouchers. But then the man was in a wood, and shifting many shades, confessed ingenuously, that it was not the command of the King his master, but a commission of the state and clergy. . . . This is an unexampled folly and falsehood in the Ambassador to his master, to receive a credence from him, and instructions from others. It was once resolved to admit him no more [to] audience, nor to present him *al'ordinario*, but upon consultation and confession that his King was not guilty nor consenting, it was resolved to give him a fair leave, but to despatch Mr. Gordon to accuse the injury, the messenger, and his instructors; and to take it for granted that the King was innocent. . . . To this use Gordon is dispeeded with letters to the King and Radzevill, . . . and order to return with expedition. This is

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the true state of the business and what was done.
 When Zavadsky did his office to my Lord of Canterbury, his
 Grace closed with him, and jeered him handsomely, saying 'Sir, you have
 chosen a man fit to assist your policies, for you know what I am within, and
 how affected;'—your Majesty understands the rest, whereat he was wholly
 lost in confusion."

Believes if the business of the marriage miscarried, it would be
 through mismanagement, not from the King of Poland's want of
 affection. Has reported to Archbishop Laud the Queen's acceptance
 of his affection for her service, but to give an account of the Prince
 Elector's affairs is beyond Roe's ephemerides; there is none so able
 to do it as himself, for Roe never knew anything more secret than
 the counsels upon Lord Arundel's last letter:

"I had it from a good author, that his Lordship despaired and had
 written that he would not counsel his Majesty so to lay
 aside the consideration of other ways, as to trust upon his employment,
 sure I am his Majesty was troubled and began to look about
 but warily and secretly, and that he will not break the treaty
 until he has made his party. I was present when the last
 post arrived at Windsor on the 16th of this month, and delivered a
 letter from my Lord Marshal to my Lord of Canterbury of three sheets,
 all written with his own hand. The messenger said my Lord had taken
 leave of the Emperor and was gone to see Vienna, and that he saw
 him in the boat, but not finally, only to spend the time to the expected
 diet. Upon these letters were two Councils held, one on Sunday, the
 other on Monday morning. I endeavoured to know of my Lord [Arch-
 bishop?] what news. At first he put me off; but,
 pressing it, upon promise of secrecy, he plainly told me, he could, he
 might, tell me nothing; which makes me conclude that it is very bad in the
 answer of the Emperor and in the hopes of my Lord of Arundel, and very
 secret what his Majesty doth resolve upon it. The ship
 was arrived from Spain which brought the Ambassador and great sums of
 money and bullion, which was ordered by act of state on the Sunday before
 to be brought in and landed at the Tower, to be paid by exchange according
 to the contract of my Lord Cottington; and some speculative men thought
 it a happy pawn to awe the treaty, and an occasion sent from heaven, that
 if his Majesty saw himself abused he might use their own rods against
 them, but while this hope and contemplation pleased, on Tuesday after, his
 Majesty being at Bagshot hunting, and alone, Mr. Sec. Windebank
 and the captain, Mr. Steward, took the boldness to labour to get loose the
 ship and leave to go to Dunkirk and unlade. What his Majesty said I
 know not, nor how Mr. Secretary understood him, but he adventured to
 dissolve the public order and to licence the departure. In the meantime
 came this last post, and his Majesty being advertised that the money was
 gone, I saw him call Windebank to a sharp account, with more passion
 and anger than ever I observed in a King that hath so much power over
 all his affections. My Lord Cottington had his part in this storm, and
 both looked dejected; many words I heard; this I am sure that his
 Majesty swore he gave no warrant nor licence. Posts were despatched,
 if possible to recal the ship, but we believe too late, and what will
 become of this action and daring we all stand at gaze expecting. But
 this is my observation, by his Majesty's extreme displeasure, fomented by
 the Queen, and the friends of the better cause, we collect that there is
 somewhat in this last despatch, that makes the escape of so fit an occasion
 and sum of money the more displeasing and sensible."

Urges that the Prince Elector could gain nothing by discontent,
 and that his wisdom was to be merely passive. Hopes the Earl of
 Arundel works better than he writes. Gracious audience of the
 Dutch Ambassador. If the States be wise they will turn the project

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[of the fisheries] upon the authors. This specious pretence of right and profit is only done to cast an offence between England and Holland. The French do in this all ill offices, and it is Mons. Charnassé's masterpiece to blow the coals. Comments as follows on the Prince Elector and Prince Rupert:—

"It is not the first time your Majesty confessed to me , . . . your affection to the Prince Elector, but now I must approve and admire your judgment, for there was never any fairer subject of love. He hath the perfect odour of a sweet nature, adorned with the virtues of a prince, especially secrecy and sedulity, in his youth, and he can love and discern his servants, which few old princes do. Yet this doth not detract from Prince Rupert, whom I have observed of a rare condition, full of spirit and action, full of observation and judgment. Certainly he will *reussir un grand homme*, for whatsoever he wills, he wills vehemently; so that to what he bends, he will be in it excellent. I am glad he stays here while he cannot be employed in a school of honour, for his Majesty takes great pleasure in his unrestfulness, for he is never idle, and in his sports serious, in his conversation retired, but sharp and witty when occasion provokes him."

Has sent her a cipher in the Prince's cover. [Copy. 6 pp.]

July 20. 22. Statement of Sir Thomas Canon touching the interest due on two sums of 10,000*l.* lent to the East India Company out of money in hand for repairs of St. Paul's. The total interest due was 1,161*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* [2 pp.]

July 20. 23–24. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

July 21. 25. Sir Henry Marten to the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. Kist, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty of Devon, is lately dead. It is more than likely that there may be use of a judge of the Admiralty in those parts this vacation. He dares not recommend any one, but the bearer is a very honest gentleman, and sufficient for that place, a doctor of the Arches, born and dwelling in that country, and (what to Sir Henry is not nothing) of his name. If the Lords will confer it upon him, Sir Henry hopes they will have no occasion to repent them of their benefit, or himself of his testimony. [1 p.]

July 21. 26–27. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

[July 22.] 28. Petition of Thomas Turnor, Doctor of Physic, on behalf of himself and the inhabitants in the waste place in St. Lawrence Lane, London, to the Council. There is paid to his Majesty a quit-rent of 3*l.* 10*s.* a year for use of the said waste place, and the inhabitants have always enjoyed liberty of ingress and regress to their several houses, with cart and carriage. The company of mercers in London, have formerly not only made a cellar vault under the said place, but have now set up four great posts, and thereby the passage is quite debarred. Pray reference to Lord Maltravers, Sir Henry Spiller, and Mr. Surveyor [Inigo] Jones, and that the said posts may be taken away. [1 p.]

July 22. 29. Thomas Crampporne, Mayor of Plymouth, to the same. Yesterday received a letter from the Earl of Northumberland, desiring speedy conveyance to the Downs, of fourteen long boats belonging

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to the fleet left with the Vice-Admiral's officers when the fleet went thence, because they hindered their sailing, as he conceived. Beseeches the Lords to give directions to the Vice-Admiral for getting such vessels to tow them as shall put in there, or for procuring seamen to sail up in them, and furnishing them with necessaries. Encloses examination of John Litchenton, a fisherman of Plymouth, who informs of two fishing boats with eight fishermen taken there, in view of the fort and island, by a Turkish man-of-war, whereof the coast is now full, by whom they have suffered more this summer than they did these many years last past, and yet receive daily relations of Newfoundland ships and other vessels and captives taken by them, and of two hundred Christians brought into Sallee in April last in one day. [*Town seal. Despatched from Plymouth on 22nd July and endorsed by Sec. Windebank as received [at Haine's Hill] on 29th at 8 in the morning. 1 p.*] *Enclosed,*

29. I. *Examination of John Litchenton above mentioned. The two fisher boats whose capture is above alluded to were taken "near Edgestone." 20th July 1636. [1 p.]*

[July 22 ?] 30. Sir Nicholas Rainton and Sir Thomas Moulson, Aldermen of London, to the Council. Report on a reference by order annexed of certain petitions of the tawyers against the skimmers, and the skimmers against the Eastland merchants, respecting the non-employment of the tawyers. Aldermen Rainton and Moulson, the referees, reported that the skimmers, who by former orders of the Board were bound to set the tawyers on work, were unable to do so because the Eastland merchants did not take the skimmers' wares off their hands. The referees reported that if the Eastland merchants continued to refuse the commodities of the skimmers, that then the skimmers should have liberty of transportation for themselves, provided their doing so would not be prejudicial to the charter and privileges of the Eastland merchants. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

30. I. *Draft order of the Council, setting forth the petitions of the tawyers and skimmers, and what had been previously done in the business, and referring the same to aldermen Rainton and Moulson. Whitehall, 16th March 1635-6. [1½ p.] Written under the report,*

30. II. *Order of Council that the report should be shown to the Eastland merchants, who were to show cause why an order should not be made in accordance therewith. Star Chamber. 22nd July 1636. [9 lines.]*

July 22. 31-32. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

July 23. 33. Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, to Sec. Coke. A factor in Spain consigned certain bars of silver to be delivered at Dover, two bars to James Baudoin and one bar to John de la Barre, both merchants in London. The factor misdirected his letters, that for Baudoin to de la Barre, and the contrary. Baudoin's servant finding his inclosed letter and invoice to be directed to de la Barre, took the same to him,

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whereupon de la Barre sent both the invoices to Petersen, his agent at Dover, who received the three bars, worth 300*l.* a piece, from Legent, the master of the ship, giving a receipt for two bars in the name of Baudoin and for one in the name of de la Barre, but sending all of them to de la Barre. On the facts coming to Baudoin's knowledge, he sued Legent in the Admiralty of Dover. Dr. Rives, the Judge of the Dover Court of Admiralty, condemned Legent, but respited execution until he should endeavour to recover the value of the two misdelivered bars from Petersen. Thereupon de la Barre petitioned the King, who referred the matter to the Lord Privy Seal. His report recommended that the proceedings at Dover should be quashed, and Baudoin be left to sue de la Barre at the common law. De la Barre had thereupon procured a royal protection, which excluded Baudoin from all remedy. The Earl prays that the two bars of silver which were obtained by fraud should be seized into the King's hands, and that the Court of Admiralty of Dover should not be disgraced without some colour of injustice done therein. [*1½ p.*] *Enclosed,*

33. 1. *Petition of James Baudoin, citizen and merchant of London, to the King. Sets forth in full detail all the circumstances above detailed, and prays that he may be left to the proper court at Dover, and that in the meantime the 600*l.*, the value of the two bars fraudulently obtained, may be sequestered out of de la Barre's hands. [1 p.]*

July 23.
Pottney.
[Putney.]

34. Philip Burlamachi to Sec. Windebank. That which he thinks of proposing to the King is the erection of a bank for the payment of all large sums which shall be negotiated. He knows that the same proposal has been formerly made, and that the proposal has been lately renewed. Those who have previously managed the business have had a regard solely to their own profit. Burlamachi's ends are the King's service, the public good, and the convenience of merchants. Does not think of bringing forward the matter until his Majesty's return, hoping by that time he shall see his way to the settlement of his own affairs, under a reference made to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington to which the City of London is party. On the conclusion of that business it might be announced to them that the King has something to propose to them for the public good. Reserves the particulars until they are to be laid before the King. [*French. 1 p.*]

July 23.
Westminster.

35. Sec. Windebank to Hugh Peachy, Messenger of the Chamber. Leonard Wolley, of St. Martin's Lane, has in his custody the ledger book of Alvingham priory, co. Lincoln, which is a record not fit to remain in the hands of a private man. Peachy is to repair to Wolley, and demand the book, and if he shall refuse to deliver it, then he is to search for it, and bring it to the writer to be ordered as his Majesty shall appoint. [*1 p.*]

July 23. 36. Copy of the same. [*1 p.*]

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July 23.
Chichester.

37. Sir William Morley, Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey, to Lord Treasurer Juxon. In February last the writer was appointed Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, and by letters from the Council, dated the 21st June, he was required to pay to the Treasurer of the Navy within one month 1,175*l.*, being arrear of 4,000*l.* for ship-money for Surrey, and 23*l.* for Sussex. There has been paid to the Treasurer of the Navy the arrear for Sussex, and 250*l.* for Surrey, so that the arrear for Surrey comes to 925*l.*, of which sum 400*l.* is charged upon Southwark, for which the Lord Mayor and commonalty of London have a particular writ, and the Mayor of Guildford likewise 60*l.* For the arrear in Surrey being 715*l.*, he will with all speed levy and pay it to the Treasurer of the Navy. The assizes in both counties had delayed the service, and he doubts he shall find more trouble in the arrear than his predecessor had in levying all the rest, for many citizens live in Surrey in the summer time only, and have not been there (until now) since they were taxed, and many are sojourners and have no goods, and many live in other counties. Prays the Lords that his attendance may be respited, and he will with all speed endeavour the finishing thereof. [*Seal with arms imperfect.* 1 p.]

July 23.

38. Robert Smyth to Nicholas. The bearer, John Moore, is recommended by some of the officers for the cook's place of the Anne Royal. Mr. Fleming intends to go to the Bath next month, but purposes to be back by the end of it, and entreats Nicholas to advertise Sec. Windebank. The Anne Royal is at Erith, and will speedily be brought into the East India Dock. The company made some excuses, and Mr. Edisbury was sent for yesterday before the Lords at the Star Chamber, when Sir Maurice Abbot was present, and in conclusion it was ordered that she should be brought in there. Mr. Surveyor desires Nicholas to look amongst his letters for one for 500 trees to be felled in the New Forest. If he cannot find it there a new one shall be sent; it requires some haste, in regard of the season of the year. The Swiftsure was launched yesterday, and the St. George this day. P.S. There is a stop of the ten ships by order from Sec. Coke. Mr. Fenn has received no more money than was certified last week by Sir William Russell, but he hears of 180*l.* to be paid in for Norwich. [1 p.]

July 25.
Mert[on
College,]
[Oxford].

39. Peter Turner to Archbishop Laud. The Archbishop's books being now placed in the archives, next to the closet which is filled with his first gift, Mr. [Edward] Pocock discovers another book missing. Encloses a note of both books, as also of their prices. Mr. Pocock will at leisure make a catalogue of the Arabic books in the same manner as Erpenius's books. Pocock is preparing himself, according to the Archbishop's directions, to enter upon the lecture, with a short inaugural speech, which shall be seconded with a lecture or two before his Majesty's coming. That salary of 40*l.* per annum which the Archbishop for the present intends to allow towards the lecture, Pocock accepts with a great deal of thankfulness, and for the future, like an humble modest man, rests himself

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wholly upon the Archbishop's good pleasure. If he shall hereafter provide some preferment for Pocock, which will call him from this lecture, he has a chamber fellow, Mr. Greaves, already by his own industry and his brother's helps communicated from beyond seas, so well initiated in that language, that Pocock makes no doubt but he may be provided of a fit successor. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

39. 1. *Note by Pocock of the two missing books; 1. Sehahol Bochari, de dictis et factis Mohammedis; price between 50 and 60 crowns. 2. Echwanol Sepha, i.e. Fratres sinceri; price 39 crowns. The latter was brought to the Governor of the Turkey merchants this summer, the former more than twelve months ago.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

July 25. 40. William Bell to [Nicholas]. Recommends to Nicholas an
Westminster. honest man whose wife is daughter of a neighbour of the writer.
[$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

July 25. 41. Prestwick Eaton to [George Wellingham.] Thought to have
Aug. 4. heard from Wellingham oftener than he does. Prays him to assist
St. Sebastian. the bearer, James Duncan, who will help Wellingham to get in his
freight at London, being as per the enclosed note. 103*l.* 1*s.* Explains
the writer's arrangements with the master, and what Wellingham
is to do in the matter. [*Endorsed are the names of thirteen persons,*
some of them consignees of goods. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

July 25. 42-44. See "Returns made by Justices of the Peace."

July 26. 45. G[eorge] Garrard to Edward, Viscount Conway and Killul-
tagh. Difficulty of carrying on his correspondence whilst staying
with the Earl of Salisbury at Hatfield. Visit paid there by Lord
Cottington "bravely horsed, besides his coach attending him, in a
white beaver, with a studded hatband, his sword better put on
than my Lord Jaggard's; caused nine melons to be here the next
morning, and six more at night, of brave kinds, some white within,
as the winter melons." The writer's good looks and temptations in
his youth at Oxford, before he had the small-pox. There came
with Lord Cottington, Sir Roger Palmer, Sir John Hippisley, and
Mr. Pragger. On Friday morning they all rode out on horseback
to see Mrs. Porter, who expected to dinner at Lord Boteler's house,
the Countess of Arundel, Sir John North, and Sir Toby Mathew,
who that morning came from Wrest. Lord Salisbury killed a deer
in his woods, which Lord Cottington had. They then went to see
the deer called. A bow was put into Lord Cottington's hands, but
he bungled; he shot thrice before he killed, all the ladies standing
by. Lord Cottington would buy the writer's black gelding which
he sold for 30*l.*, and presently gave Lord Salisbury 16*l.* for one of
his pad geldings. Garrard is obliged to visit Fonthill and is going
thither the 14th of August. Laments the necessity as a disturbance
of his methodical habits. Will hasten homeward as soon as he
hears of the return of the Earl of Northumberland, and hopes they

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shall all meet at Petworth. Sir John Suckling is to marry young Mrs. Wynniard. [*Seal with crest. 2 pp.*]

July 26.

46. Petition of Captain Henry Bell, his Majesty's prisoner in the Gatehouse, Westminster, to the Council. The Attorney-General has in his hands the petitioner's bond, with good security for his safe forthcoming. Prays liberty now and then (one hour or twain in the day-time) to take the air, that the strength of his body may be recovered. Ever since the 20th November 1634 (21 months), the keeper has allowed petitioner nothing save only bare bread and drink, and he is constrained to sell his beer to other prisoners for a little money to pay for the washing of his linen to preserve him from being devoured of vermin. Prays that until his cause be brought to a hearing, somewhat may be added to his allowance of bread and drink, as shall be found fitting for him as the King's prisoner. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 26.

47. Theodore Grene, Escheator for co. Warwick, to the heirs and occupiers of the lands and tenements of Francis Freeman, of Pellarton [Pillerton], deceased. Summons to appear before the writer at the Cock, in Warmington, on the 23rd August next, bringing with [them] deeds and testimony setting forth the tenure of the said lands and tenements; their yearly value; what day Freeman died; who is his next heir; and of what age he was at the death of his ancestor. [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

July 26.

48. See "Returns made by Justices of the Peace."

July 27.

Aug. 6.
The Hague.

49. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Archbishop Laud. Thanks him for his letter. She will always govern herself by her brother's counsels. Since she had the Archbishop's letter, she has received so comfortable a letter from the King, as she cannot enough express her joy for it. She has full information of the Lord Marshal's proceedings, wherein he has carried himself worthily, to his master's honour, and she is infinitely glad the King so well approves of him, and has taken a resolution to lose no more time. She must rectify the Archbishop in an error he is in, that he thinks any other than herself had a hand in that letter where she says it is indifferent whether her son be restored by peace or war. She protests to him it is not so. As a woman and a Christian, she would rather decide it by peace, but she has lived so long amongst soldiers and war, as it makes one to her as easy as the other, and as familiar; especially, when she remembers never to have read in the chronicles of her ancestors that any King of England got any good by treaties, but most commonly lost by them, and on the contrary by wars made always good peaces, it makes her doubt that the same fortune runs in a blood and that the King her brother will have the same luck. The Archbishop's profession forbids him to like this writing, yet she is confident he cannot condemn her for it, having hitherto seen little cause to have a contrary opinion, by her experience. All she fears is that he will think she has too warring a mind for her sex,

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but the necessity of her fortune has made it, and for getting the country up by piecemeal by wars she knows there is no remedy for that. If she missed in her word in saying "may" for "should" she meant that if they meant really, they should give it all at once, but she believes they themselves will end this dispute and give nothing at all, but by force, which will not trouble her, being most confident of the King her brother's affection, for next to God she has all her trust in him. She has scribbled this letter, hand over head, for the wind is turned good, and the bearer, Sir William Boswell's man, makes haste to be gone.—P.S. She sees the Polish Ambassador durst not stand to his words that he thought the Archbishop a papist. She was angry at him for telling it to her so confidently, but is glad the Archbishop makes so merry at it. [*Seals with cypher.* 2 pp.]

July 27. 50. Lord Treasurer Juxon and Francis, Lord Cottington, to John Fulham House. Stanforth, messenger of the chamber. There are divers sums of money forfeited to his Majesty by recusants, upon the statute of 20*l.* by the month for not coming to church, also for two parts of the profits of their lands upon inquisitions, also for rents reserved upon leases, and for rents compounded by his Majesty's Commissioners within the northern parts. Stanforth is from time to time to repair to the several persons so chargeable, and to the occupiers of the lands from whom the same are due, and to the debtors contained in a schedule under the hand of Sir Edward Osborne, Vice-President of the Council of the North, and three of the Commissioners, and to levy the amounts by distress; and if there be no sufficient distress, or if any obstinately refuse to pay, or if rescue be made, then to arrest the parties rescuing, resisting, or refusing, and to bring them before the said Vice-President and Commissioners, or deliver them to the sheriff to remain in gaol until they give satisfaction. [*Copy.* 1 p.]

July 27. 51. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Received a letter the 6th instant from Sec. Coke, for hastening the ten ships, which has been pursued till he finds the Lords protract the signing of letters of assistance to the press-masters, and Sir William Russell denies payment of bills for press, conduct, and presteing charges; yet there being three or four hundred men gotten to rig the ships, which are now at 22*l.* a day charge to the King, he has written to Sec. Coke for further order. There are seven of the ten ships now ready to receive their victuals; the other three will be ready by the 8th August. The St. George and the Swiftsure must be manned and victualled to go about for Chatham or Portsmouth. He advises to furnish them completely, and send them to sea for two of the ten to be continued, and call others in that are now at sea. For the rest, the loss for graving, rigging, and painting will be the only unnecessary charge to his Majesty. Lest Nicholas cannot find the former letter about the 500 trees, he has transcribed it again and signed it, and intends to procure Mr. Fleming's and Capt. Pett's hands.—PS. The Mary Rose is now between Queenborough and Chatham, coming in by order from the Lord General, because of her leak, which, by

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stitching a bonnet with oakum under her keel, is stopped. Capt. Fletcher tells him this wound might have been cured in a dry dock, and the ship returned to the service, had not the Earl of Northumberland absolutely discharged her. Has desired Sec. Coke's direction in this also. The Anne Royal is moored jocundly at Woolwich, where she must stay till the next spring, *i.e.*, 7th August. [1 p.]

July 27.

52. Unsigned receipt of Sir William Russell for 23*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, paid by Thomas Bettesworth on behalf of Sir William Culpeper, late Sheriff of Sussex, in part of 5,000*l.*, ship-money charged upon that county by writ of 4th August last. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 27.

53. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 200*l.*, paid by Thomas Barker on behalf of Sir Peter Wentworth, late sheriff of co. Oxford, in part of 4,000*l.* charged upon the said late sheriff, as collected by him under the writ of 4th August last. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 28.

54. Account rendered by Edward Fenn, on behalf of Sir William Russell, of ship-money received to this day; total 171,957*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* [*Damaged by damp.* 1 p.]

July 28.

55. Account of ship-money levied and remaining in the hands of the sheriffs, in the whole 3,490*l.*, making with the 171,957*l.* paid to Sir William Russell the total sum levied and paid 175,447*l.* [1 p.]

July 28.

56–57. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

July 29.
Westminster.

58. Nicholas to Sec. Coke. Sends two hundred licences prepared for the King's hand, with blanks, concerning fishing in his Majesty's seas. Has sent this packet to Mr. Witherings, to be by him conveyed. Understands there is a stay made of the present proceedings for setting forth the ten ships. The west country complains lamentably of frequent depredations committed by the French and Turks in those parts. Hoped the Earl of Northumberland would have sent some of his fleet to scour those seas, while himself is to the northwards, and perhaps he has done so, albeit the Lords Commissioners hear nothing of it. The sickness increases daily in London. There died last week 151 of the plague; but Westminster is free. Sir William Russell's servant has not received, since the King went from Windsor, 500*l.* of all the arrearages for the shipping, which come in very slowly. Lord Cottington buried yesterday his only son. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

July 29.
Banbury.

59. Lewes Harris, Under-Sheriff of co. Oxford, to Nicholas. Both the sheriff and the writer, with many men, are now in service about the shipping-money. Begg that Nicholas will inform the Lords of their care and diligence. As for money, so much as they have received shall be with all convenient speed paid in. They have some high constables in custody for negligence of the said service, and if they do not give satisfaction in answer thereof, Nicholas shall suddenly hear of them. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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July 29.

60. Vincent Cockett, cook of the Constant Reformation, to Nicholas. Understands that Anthony Crosier, boatswain of the said ship, has connived with James Mills, a scrivener in Portsmouth, to make a certificate of his good behaviour, and has got the carpenter and cook's hands of the same ship thereunto. The writer utterly disclaims the same; but being called to be witness to two letters of attorney, the scrivener produced the certificate without reading the same. The supplicant can neither write nor read. [1 p.]

July 29.
Haines Hill,
at nine in the
morning.

61. Sec. Windebank to the same. Received, even then, the inclosed letter [from the Mayor of Plymouth, No. 29.] Advice should be sent thereof to the Earl of Northumberland, leaving the redress of that which relates to the Turkish pirates to his ordering. If he does not take some quick course to relieve those parts, besides the dishonour, it must needs hinder the shipping business in the next year. For the long boats desires to speak with Nicholas what should be done. Where to find the Earl of Northumberland, Windebank is utterly to seek; but somewhat must be done out of hand, and his Majesty should have notice thereof. [1 p.]

July 29.

62. Notes, by Nicholas, of information given by Mr. Herbert of Sandwich, that Isaac Gogar, now the customers' deputy and then comptroller, deputed by Mr. Haynes, with ——— Reeve, John Gasson, and others, were the persons who, on the 5th March, hired a shallop to carry beyond sea privately Balthazar van Hulz, a Dutchman, who was bankrupt. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 29.

63. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

July 30.
Dover Castle.

64. Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, to Sec. Coke. Since the writing of his last letter and the condemnation of the French prisoners, two of them who were quitted and returned to Calais reported there, that after the condemnation of the prisoners, three of them were presently hanged, whereupon the people in Calais were much influenced, and have committed many insolences, as will appear by the enclosed examinations. [Seal with crest and garter. 1 p.] Enclosed,

64. 1. *Declaration of John Adams, of Gillingham, Kent, master of the John of that place. Arriving with the packet ordinary from Thomas Witherings, his Majesty's postmaster for foreign parts, he received from the master of a ship of Line [Lynn] this intelligence:—That the people of Calais came aboard to the number of 300 or 400 present[ly] after the arrival of the two sailors, cleared at Dover, in the Court of Admiralty, and assaulted the master and company of the said ship, beating all the company, wounding the master, and doing many other outrageous acts which are stated here with a good deal of confusion and probably exaggeration. The informant concludes, that carrying the mail to the postmaster of Calais, and having his Majesty's colours*

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at the stern of his ketch, the people come down upon them, throwing stones to the endangering of their lives, and rending the said "unite" colours. July 29th, 1636. [1 p.]

July 30.
Croydon.

65. Archbishop Laud to Sir John Lambe. Lambe having stated that he was fit for nothing but plays in the country, the Archbishop treats of various businesses as so many plays. The first related to the case of a clergyman named Foster, who was imprisoned by two justices of peace for not reading in church a warrant of the justices relating to the sickness. The clergyman had been discharged by the judges of assize, but the Archbishop thought they should have been made a little better to understand themselves and the church, and could almost find in his heart to send for them to the Council Table. The second play related to something anticipated by Lambe as about to take place at Oxford or Cambridge, probably respecting the Archbishop's right of visitation. The Archbishop replied, that at Oxford he had taken order already for other plays; as for Cambridge, let them look to it whom it concerns. The third play related to a clergyman's having refused to read something in his church at Leicester. The Archbishop remarks that the clergy would do wisely to refuse reading anything in the church save what comes from the King or their ordinaries, and leave all by-warrants to the parish clerk or rather the petty constable. The fourth play relates to some one of the name of Crane, which brings out various puns from the Archbishop. The fifth play seems to relate to Sir Charles Cæsar, Judge of the Court of Audience; and after some remarks on an order which would interfere with the Bishop of Ely's power of visitation, the Archbishop concludes with "a business," which is for Lambe to compel John Lufton, parson of Ibstock, with a sinecure in Wales worth 100*l.* per annum, to reside at Ibstock. He was a hot man and entertained so great spleen against Dr. Bayly, the Vice-Chancellor, that the Archbishop was afraid it might grow to some inconvenience. [1½ p.]

July 31.
Westminster.

66. Warrant to pay to Jacques Duart, his Majesty's jeweller in ordinary, 250*l.*, for a fair "hart" diamond, faceted and set in a ring by his Majesty, presented to the Baron de Rochecour, sent from the Duke of Lorraine. [*Nine lines on a slip of parchment.*]

July 31.
Dover Castle.

67. Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, to Sec. Coke. Meeting with an inclosed relation he has not foreslowed any time to convey it to Coke's hands, that it may appear that he fails not to give him the quickest information that he can. The man who gave the writer this purposes to wait upon Coke. [*Seal with crest and motto. ¾ p.*]

July 31.
The Happy
Entrance, in
the Downs.

68. Captain George Carteret to Sec. Windebank. Received a letter from Windebank for one of his Majesty's ships, (if any were bound to the westward), to convoy a ship of Dunkirk towards the Groyne, laden with horses sent by the Cardinal Infante to his brother the King of Spain. None of his Majesty's ships are bound to the westward. At his General's going away to the north-

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ward, he left six ships there under the writer's charge. Two are gone to Jersey and Scilly, to convoy ammunition; two are employed in carrying the packet betwixt Dover and Dunkirk, and the other two, which are the True Love and the Entrance, are employed in plying betwixt Dover, Calais, and Dunkirk, to keep those seas free from men-of-war of Calais. The Spaniards who brought Windebank's letter told him they would write to have an order for a ship to convoy them as far as the Groyne. Hearing that the Queen Mother and the Cardinal Infante have sent a gentleman to the court to desire one of the King's ships to go to that place to take in the Princess Thomas and to bring her into Flanders to her husband, they intend to join their suits, but there is never a ship for that service, except it be the writer's. The master of a ship lately from Newcastle told Carteret that he met the Fleet eight days since, off Newcastle, standing to the northward. [1 p.]

July 31. 69. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 7,615*l.*, paid by Robert Knowles on behalf of Sir John Barker, late Sheriff of Suffolk, in part of 8,000*l.* ship-money charged upon that county by writ of 4th August last. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

[July.] 70. The King to Attorney-General Bankes. Complaints are daily made to the King by sundry his subjects that they have been robbed at sea by ships belonging to the subjects of foreign states at amity with the King, and that the complainants having repaired to such foreign states and demanded justice, have been either refused or so delayed as amounted to a denial of justice. The Attorney-General is to prepare a bill for the royal signature, authorizing the Commissioners of the Admiralty to give warrant to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty to issue letters of marque or reprisal to such of the King's subjects as shall have been so robbed, upon proof of the same and of the denial of justice by the state to which the parties who did the damage belonged. [*Draft in the handwriting of Nicholas and endorsed by him, besides a docquet of its contents, "Sir Ja. Bagg."* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[July.] 71. Lords of the Admiralty to the Officers of the Navy, and others. Complaint is made by the governor and others of the Eastland merchants, that having entertained the Supply, of Ipswich, Zephany Parker master, and the Ursula and Elizabeth, of Ipswich, Robert Low master, for transportation of cloth into Prussia, the Supply is pressed for weighing the Anne Royal, whereby the company are like to be prejudiced, being now straitened in time, and the commonwealth, by not vending the said cloth. They are to discharge the above-mentioned ships. [*Draft.* $\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

[July?] Petition of Philip Darrell to the King. A bill was in progress conferring upon Henry Stanley, his Majesty's servant, the office of auditor of Recusants' Revenues, petitioner has been employed by special warrant from Lord Cottington in taking the accounts of Wentworth, Lord Deputy of Ireland, as receiver of the said Recusants'

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Revenues in the northern parts, and has executed that office with care and diligence. Prays his Majesty's direction to the Lord Treasurer to give order that the grant of the said office of auditor of Recusants' Revenues, both north and south, may pass in the names of Henry Stanley and of petitioner for their two lives, with such fee as is set down by Lord Cottington upon the annexed petition. *Underwritten,*

1. *Grant as desired ; Lord Treasurer Juxon and Lord Cottington to give order accordingly. At the court at [left blank.] [Book of Petitions, Car. I., Vol. cccxxiii., p. 52. 1 p.]*

July.

72. Petition of Captain William Smith to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner, lately returning from service at sea, was commanded by the Earl of Newport, Master of the Ordnance, to attend about the accounts of his gunner, from which attendance petitioner is not yet discharged. Further, petitioner has since prosecuted a discovery of a great quantity of powder to be transported into the French King's dominions, as will be testified by Sec. Windebank. Petitioner continuing his attendance was arrested, and is detained in prison contrary to the just protection of men engaged in his Majesty's service. Prays them to grant his release, with some time to attend to his own affairs without interruption. [*Underwritten, "Negatur," in Nicholas's hand. 1 p.]*

[July.]

73. Notes, by Nicholas, concerning ship-money, principally relating to complaints made with respect to the assessments, and apparently written with a view to the correction of mistakes and irregularities on the issuing of a new writ. The notes were probably made at various times during the past and present year. Among them occur the following;—

"That the writ for the city of Peterborough be directed to the Dean and Chapter there who have the government by charter, and not to the Mayor and Aldermen, who have no authority therein." "Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston was certified to be refractory in the shipping business by the Sheriff of Derby, as by his letter of the 23th of November 1635, and the King commanded me [i.e. Nicholas] to take notice of him for such, when his Majesty sate in Council the 6th of December following." "Cornwall was too high rated by near half, being three parts maritime places, and those places consisting only of poor fishermen, there being no merchants or ships, and there being very little land or inland towns: vide plus ante, as in the sheriff's letter in December 1635."

[2½ pp.]

[July.]

74. Other notes, by Nicholas, on the same subject, and principally consisting of fresh clauses suggested for introduction into the ship-money writ or into the instructions to be given to the sheriffs. [2½ p.]

[July.]

75. Another paper of notes, also by Nicholas, consisting of memoranda of complaints of overcharge in the assessments made in various counties and corporate towns. [2 pp.]

July.

76. Statement, by Robert Powlett, to procure a renewed protection to be passed the great seal. In consequence of his losses from the Dutch the King granted Powlett a protection, on the 17th

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July 1634, for one year. The same was renewed on the same grounds on 24th July 1635, and in July 1636 the King directed a further renewal, but without stating the reasons, whereupon the Lord Keeper stopped the protection at the great seal. Powlett now applies to Sec. Windebank to satisfy the Lord Keeper so that the protection might pass the seal. [1 p.]

July. 77. Form of licence to be granted by the King to the master of a buss or other vessel to fish upon the coasts or seas of Great Britain or Ireland, from the date of such licence to the last of December then next. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[July.] 78. Another form of a similar licence slightly varying in form from the preceding. [1 p.]

[July.] 79. Draft of the form last preceding, in the handwriting of Nicholas. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

July 80-89. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

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Aug. 1. 1. [Sir Thomas Roe] to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. About 10 days past sent her a cypher, for he thinks now there may be cause of secrecy. The ship having made an escape to Dunkirk and the money gone, they hear of no effect of more anger. Some will be so subtle to suppose that there was art in the carriage, yet he believes it is laid up, and no time to show the displeasure; the whole party is very sad and discomposed. There is more news come from the Earl of Arundel, but what it is he cannot learn,—this only, that his Majesty, on Sunday, the 24th of last month, at Apthorpe, wrote all the afternoon, shut up in his own chamber, two long letters; one to the Earl Marshal, the other to the Earl of Leicester. What resolutions he takes are very private, and being free from others, he consults with his own heart. But the writer hopes she has more certainty than he can write. His Majesty never used the Prince Elector with more affection; yet he heard also that Dr. Harvey assured his private friends of great hopes of justice and equity from the Emperor, but he believes the doctor judges by symptoms, like a physician, and that the Ambassador is so wise or so warned as not to show discontent, nor what he hopes or fears. The writer expects Archbishop Laud shortly at his house, passing to Oxford, but he is very secret, and out of doubt in his affection very sincere and right to the public and his Majesty, according to his experience (which is not very great) in foreign affairs, and therefore he is the more timorous to declare or undertake. When she writes to the Archbishop, except she sends her letters to his Highness, it will be convenient that she addresses them to Sir Thomas, for that will beget occasion and con-

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fidence in her business. The Elector showed him her command, that he should endeavour to keep Gerbier in his residence for fear of another. It is inconvenient for him to interpose much in the choice of his Majesty's ministers, for it is necessary for him so wholly to rely on the King as to think all others not worth his consideration. One of these will certainly go, and therefore should not be provoked; but his Majesty dislikes any to meddle in his elections. She will do very wisely to put the Prince upon no private recommendation nor business, to be the freer to attend the principal, the recovery of his right, and not to wear his credit in accessories or little suits. Advises that the Elector should entertain no petitions there; his wiser servants will not press him, and to refuse the indiscreet and importunate is no discourtesy. Wishes her good nature in that kind would observe the same rule. Would not that either she or the Prince should waste that authority, upon which the rareness of her requests should put a value, nor in business below their quality. She has heard of the mischance of the Elector's servants to be billeted at Oubourne [Holborn?], in an infected lodging, whereby Mons. Ferentz and divers others were forced to make *contumacia* for a month in a house of Lord Craven's, where he hears yet they are, but how many he knows not, so that he fears the Elector is too much without counsel; but he is so discreet and free from precipitation, that he may be trusted alone, and in the progress he will not have much use. Has promised him, if he has any occasion, to wait upon him. [1½ p.]

Aug. 2.
Pottney
[Putney.]

2. Philip Burlamachi to Sec. Windebank. When he thought he had settled his affairs, he finds that he has to begin again, and that the Lord Treasurer wishes to have a fresh confirmation of the will of his Majesty before he takes another step in payment of Burlamachi's accounts. He has said that he will give Burlamachi letters to the court whither he advises him to go to obtain the King's last resolution. He has prepared all his papers in as small a compass as possible, that the King may be informed of the foundation of his just demands. Wrote a letter inclosed, [*probably that of the 23rd July, Vol. cccxxix., No. 34*], but has all that week been so troubled with this new delay that he has not known on which side to turn. He will make the proposal to his Majesty if he goes to court. It would be very easy to accomplish, and a very great benefit to the King's service. The Dutch Ambassador has gone to the King in alarm at the Fleet having gone to the north. Magdeburg has surrendered. [*French. 1 p.*]

Aug. 2.
Westminster.

3. Robert Smyth to Nicholas. Delivered those papers to Witherings, who sent them away to Sec. Coke. Sends a ream of paper, wax, and quills, with Nicholas's book, left with the writer. Sends letter from Mr. Edisbury, and a letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, about the 500 trees formerly spoken of for treenails, also a letter left at Mr. Bell's. Saw letters from Bristol yesterday, which report of 20 ships and barks taken upon that coast by Turks this year, and that the Dunkirkers have taken divers French trading for Ireland.

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There was a report yesterday upon the Exchange, that the English at Calais were evil entreated, and had not the Governor of Calais taken them into his protection, there had been much mischief done. There were two houses shut up in Westminster yesterday,—one in an alley in Petty France, the other a baker's in Tuttle [Tothill] Street,—that was opened again last night, being found not of the plague. The messenger that Mr. Surveyor [of the Navy] sent to court is come back and gone down to Chatham. The writer had been to the Lord Mayor about the 400*l.* assessed on Southwark; he referred him to the sheriffs, who knew nothing of it. He applied himself to Alderman Bromfield, who lives in Southwark; he assured him that he would send for them that collect it and cause it to be paid this week if possible. [1 p.]

Aug. 2. 4. Certificate of Inhabitants of Bledlow, tenants and farmers to Eton College, that they had been granted by Henry VI. a charter of privilege whereby they are freed from all his Majesty's carriages, which privilege his present Majesty had confirmed; therefore they ought not to be charged with any carts. [1 p.]

Aug. 3. 5. Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, to Sec. Coke. By all men that
Dover Castle. come from Calais he perceives that there is in that town a froward inclination against his Majesty's subjects, and therefore sends him this present information from the master of his Majesty's packet boat, that the secretary may thereupon use means to the French Ambassador or otherwise to prevent greater mischiefs that may happen. [*Seal with crest and garter.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Enclosed,*

5. 1. *Information of John Keres, of Leith, mariner, that about the 4th July, carrying over to Calais Mr. Witherings, his Majesty's postmaster, as soon as he came on shore they threw stones at informant that he could not walk in the streets without great danger; and being forced by stress of weather out of that road for Dunkirk, a little off Grave-lines, he met with three French shallops of Calais, who commanded him to strike, and then boarded him, spoiled his bark, beat him with their swords, and would have taken the clothes off his back. Having nothing in his bark worth pillaging, they went their way.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Aug. 3. 6. Thomas Farbecke to "Mr. Allen and Mr. Wilcocks, and if both these be absent from the court then to Mr. Crompton." Goodwife Younger, the midwife of Ketton, and Goodwife Hardy, "the dame of Anne Kirke," fearing that she would clear herself of the fame of incontinency by taking oath at the next court, certify by the writer certain facts which lead to the conclusion that, being with child, she had procured abortion by taking the herb savin. [*Endorsed by Sir John Lambe.* 1 p.]

Aug. 3. 7. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

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Aug. 4.
Croydon.

8. Archbishop Laud to Sir Thomas Roe, at his house at Cranford. Has received his letters, and another from Mr. Dinley, with the copy of the memorial presented to his Majesty at Apthorpe from the Queen of Bohemia. Has not had time to consider these businesses, but he will not be wanting to the Queen of Bohemia or the Prince Elector in anything that may best stand with the King's ends and advance their cause; for the rumour spread by the Imperialists, that the Lord Marshal was employed to ratify a league with the house of Austria, and that to mediate for the Prince Elector was but collateral, the falsehood must quickly appear. He is not ignorant that such reports discourage some men, and set other dispositions (God help us!) on fire too soon. If Sir Thomas comes to Croydon next week, he will be welcome, and will find it a pretty stiff journey as the ways are now. For the Archbishop's taking Sir Thomas's house in his passage to Oxford, he will trouble him for a night, upon two conditions; that they will let him come as to a private lodging, and not trouble themselves with chargeable entertainment; and let him begone betimes in the morning without eating, for his thoughts will be full of his business and will make him no good company for any of his friends. These conditions performed may make him more free with Sir Thomas at his return. The sickness is at Uxbridge; God keep it from increasing! He perceives the wedding is going on; God bless it! He is much beholden to Sir Thomas for his care to see all safe before he proceeds. [1 p.]

Aug. 4. 9. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

Aug. 4.
London.

10. Capt. Giles Penn to Nicholas. Since being with Nicholas at Otlands, he had had conference with the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington, touching the "suprisinge" [suppressing?] of the heathen moors of Saltee, of whom there come such grievous complaints of taking men, women, and children, besides ships and goods, to the number of 1,000, within these six months, of England and Ireland. The Lords above-mentioned he finds inclined for putting in agitation what he has propounded to the King, and have licensed him to go to his house at Bristol and to return about Michaelmas. In his absence, if any occasion offers touching this pious work, he refers Nicholas to Capt. Bushell's letter touching the pirates, and prays Nicholas, if he sees Endymion Porter, to confer with him, whose brother, Capt. Thomas Porter, he holds fittest to be employed on this action, both for language, valour, and other respects. What the writer propounds he will give a reason for, and whether sufficient, let merchants and Trinity House judge.—PS. Bristol having suffered by these pirates, would be content to arm one ship to attend his Majesty's ships in this action. [2 pp.]

Aug. 5.
Claxby.

11. Sir Walter Norton, late Sheriff of co. Lincoln, to the Council. Lately received a letter from the high sheriff of the county, with a copy of the Lords' letters, wherein he was required to give him all such papers as might further his Majesty's service. Conceived he had given him full satisfaction at London, by reason he then

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delivered him a particular of such moneys as were uncollected in the wapentakes of Elloe, Kirton, Skirbeck, Boothby-Graffoe, Loveden, the town of Grantham, and the bail and close of Lincoln, and for the rest he delivered him a note of the lords' and gentlemen's names upon whom it was charged, and the sums charged upon them, and for what particulars they were assessed (the Earl of Rutland excepted). Yet, in obedience to the Lords' commands, he has given him another meeting at Caistor, and then they agreed to meet at Lincoln at the assizes, where neither chief constables nor parties charged could produce any discharge. And whereas he requests the writer to show the warrants; his answer is that they remain in the chief constables' and collectors' hands, and for the money behind, either the collectors or constables must show their discharge, or else the money still rests in their hands, or is yet uncollected; in his time he gave out warrants to distrain the goods of such as had not paid, and he conceives the delay rests upon the chief constables and collectors, and they must answer if by change of tenants the distresses be not now to be taken. Has also received the Lords' letters for payment of 127*l.*; has returned 116*l.* to be paid at London on or before the 20th August, and as for Knott's money, being 11*l.* immediately after receipt, he will return it up. [*Seal with arms. 2 pp.*]

Aug. 5.
London.

12. Edward Fenn to Nicholas. Since his last certificate he has received ship-money of the Mayor of Exeter 50*l.*, and of the Sheriff of Suffolk 60*l.* [*Seal with arms. ½ p.*]

Aug. 5.
Chatham.

13. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Rather sent a messenger to Sec. Coke than to the Lords, because he believes they are dispersed, but specially in regard he received late directions for hastening the ten ships from him, and he being now with his Majesty, might more speedily send absolute order what to do in relation to those ships, now at a stand, and touching the Mary Rose. States various particulars respecting that ship, the St. George, the Swiftsure, the St. Dennis, the Rainbow. The ships in the Narrow Seas are the Happy Entrance, and the Roebuck, under Captains Carteret and Slingsby, to the westwards the Adventure and the Fifth [Third?] Whelp (as he takes it) commanded by captains Price and Lindsey, the Fourth Whelp, whereof Sir Elias Hickes is captain was lately at Portsmouth, staying to transport somebody. Much grieves for the dishonour and loss to the westwards, if reports be true; amongst other things, in respect the French have taken two barks lately without the Isle of Wight, their hoymen are afraid to bring about the King's planks from Hampton river and Portsmouth. It is there reported also that the French and Turks have surprised all the English in New England. In all this the Officers of the Navy cannot be blamed, for the ships want nothing proper for them, and he had a letter from the Earl of Northumberland, of thanks for the speedy supply of necessaries at his Lordship's going to the northwards. Upon the return of their clerks from the Narrow Seas, being denied to muster, they prepared several letters to the Lords of the Admiralty

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in way of complaint, which letters Sir William Russell would needs show to Sec. Coke, who told them that the Lords accepted the musters commanded by the Earl of Northumberland for this time, but that it is a duty belonging to the Officers of the Navy and not to be neglected hereafter. Thanks for the warrant for trees in the New Forest for treenails and cloveboard; for carriage they must draw other adjoining shires to contribute in a larger proportion than has been usual. Are in great hopes to have the Anne Royal into Blackwall dock to-morrow or on Monday. Sir Henry Palmer is to come to Chatham on Monday, and to go together to London on Tuesday to settle that business touching the Anne. Though the number dead of the plague has increased of late about London, yet in no great proportion, comparatively with 1635. Is now very busy on the general survey at Chatham, having finished at Portsmouth, and when this is done he intends to proceed to Deptford, the rather to satisfy the Lords how much must be provided for supply of a fleet next year to parallel that now at sea. Recommends Hercules Price for cook of the Anne Royal and that if the boatswain of the St. Andrew be discarded, Nicholas would move Thomas Severn, boatswain of the Third Whelp, into the St. Andrew, and John Morecock, boatswain of the Henrietta pinnace, into the Third Whelp. [*Seal with arms. 2 pp.*]

Aug. 6. 14. Sec. Coke to Sir William Monson. Complaint is made to Rufford Abbey. his Majesty that some witnesses, for giving testimony against the Bishop of Lincoln in the cause prosecuted on his Majesty's behalf, are much threatened by his Lordship. Though his Majesty will by no means encourage any one to charge a man of his coat and quality with untruth, yet for justice sake he can do no less than show his dislike of such indirect courses, and therefore wishes Sir William to assure the parties that they shall not suffer for justifying what they know, and not to doubt of his Majesty's protection in averring the truth, whomsoever it shall concern. [*Copy, in Coke's handwriting. 1 p.*]

Aug. 6. 15. Certificate of Bishop Pierce of Bath and Wells, and John Malet, Sheriff of Somerset, that Henry Hodges, late sheriff of that county, had not performed what was enjoined him by an order of theirs dated the 20th April 1636, in a matter between the inhabitants of the hundreds of Horethorne, Bruton, and Norton Ferris and the said Henry Hodges. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Above-written,*

15. I. *The order above-mentioned by which it was stipulated that if Mr. Hodges could not make sufficient proof within a sennight of rating the four hundreds of Catsash, Horethorne, Bruton, and Norton Ferris, to the ship-money "after nine men," then he should ease the said hundreds of 80l., with which they were overcharged. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Aug. 7. 16. Information, apparently sent privately, to Archbishop Laud respecting the scandalous lives of thirteen clergymen beneficed in

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or near Canterbury. The clergymen to whom the paper relates are Mr. Herst, vicar of St. Stephen's *alias* Hackington; Mr. Conistone, vicar of Seasalter and curate of Whitstable; Anthony Gibbon, sometime rector of Lyminge; William Watts, parson of All Saints, Canterbury; James Bissell, parson of St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury; Thomas Jackson, son of Dr. Jackson and parson of St. George; William Jurden, vicar of St. Paul's, Canterbury; Richard Judge, vicar of Petham; James Penny, vicar of St. Dunstan, Canterbury; Mr. Claybroke, parson of Swalecliffe; Matthew Warryner, parson of St. Martin's Hill; and David Plot, parson of St. Alphege. The offence commonly attributed to them was tavern-haunting and drunkenness. [*Endorsed by William Dell, secretary to Archbishop Laud, has received this day, and stated to have been sent to the Archbishop on his complaint that he had no information. 3 pp.*]

Aug. 9.
Croydon.

17. Archbishop Laud to William Somner, at Canterbury. Last year when Somner attended the Archbishop about the arms of the clergy, he gave Somner all the directions he could think of that might any way help him in the better government of his diocese, especially in those things which belong to Somner's office, and of which he cannot but have better knowledge than other men. Sir Nathaniel Brent is an honest man, and may be able to give information of such men as are refractory to the church, but living so much from Canterbury, it is not possible for him to do the service the Archbishop expects, concerning the carriage of the clergy there, in matter of life and conversation, a thing which he would no way be ignorant of, if he could well tell how to know it. Somner may remember that the Archbishop told him he would yearly expect an account of what he either knew or probably heard of any of them, that at least the Archbishop might not have scandalous men go free in the prime parts of the diocese, to give an ill example to all the rest. Sumner has not in this whole year given the least information of any one man. If no man were disorderly or negligent the Archbishop would think this a great happiness, but the common voice of the country tells him otherwise. Every Christmas the writer is to give an account to the King both of his diocese and province. For his province other bishops, but for his own diocese all his under-officers, are to give him an account that he may be ready to discharge himself to his Majesty. Not only in his own but in his Majesty's name he requires Somner to give him notice before the end of November of all ministers that are unconformable in doctrine or discipline, or disorderly in life, and to call upon Sir Nathaniel Brent, and Mr. Archdeacon and other inferior officers, to do the like. [*Copy. 1½ p.*]

Aug. 9.
Portsmouth.

18. Edward, Earl of Wimbledon, to Sec. Windebank. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and copy to the mayor for redressing that government of his Majesty's. For the letter to Sir John Harvey, he sends it him back again, for that Sir John is not there. He is sorry to see a journey of such charge, that has so many passengers that attend it, lie there so long, spending their victual and money so

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unnecessarily, for they were there before the writer came, and since a month, therefore he does not wonder that such journies of our nation prosper no better. He finds now why Lord Cottington did so much desire the writer's coming, which was to meet the inquisition that is brought thither by Lord Newport and others, not only to muster the garrison, but to search them to the very sinews, which he hopes they will answer like honest men, though they suffer all the inconveniences that can be thought on, as not to be paid that little pay his Majesty allows, and yet to be so strictly enquired after, and to be lessened that which all others have been formerly allowed of. They labour to defend and repair that town, while themselves are falling into ruin, but patience will heal greater wounds. [1 p.]

Aug. 9. 19. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

Aug. 10.
Rye.

20. Sir Edward Hales and five others [Commissioners for the harbour] of Rye, to the Council. The harbour of that town formerly ran near the east side of the castle of Camber, and by the working of the sea and strength of the south and south-west wind is now driven to the eastward about a mile, being now firm land from the castle, and great banks of beach cast up. The writers are of opinion that the wind and sea will drive the harbour yet farther eastward and bar the harbour. They report that the inning of lands has conduced to the decay of the harbour, and that there is a great bar of beach cast up by the sea within the mouth of the haven, which will in short time "swarve" up the haven; also that 33 acres of land, which in the 15th of King James were given by William Shephard to the town to make an indraught and a sluice to scour the "stubb" out of the haven, is not used for that purpose but let out for a yearly rent and converted to other uses. [1½ p.]

Aug. ½ 0.
Sienna.

21. Thomas Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. In a letter he wrote from Leghorn, he gave the Secretary to understand that he should make all speed to Rome and Naples, and after hasten into Germany, that he might wait on the Earl Marshal home. He is now advanced to Sienna, where the extraordinary heats will oblige him to stay until the first rains. Enjoys his health as well as ever, though most of his countrymen have had their turns of sharp sickness, and Sir John Langworth is lately dead. [1 p.]

Aug. 10.
Trinity House.

22. Jo[h]n Best, Master of the Trinity House, to Nicholas. Long detainment of warrants for ordnance breeds a world of distaste, and the charge being more than ordinary, adds to it. Beseeches Nicholas to take some course with Mr. Barnard. Prays him to consider what three or four days of a ship's lying there for guns will amount to. [½ p.]

Aug. 11.
Westminster.

23. Warrant to pay 266*l.* to Henry de Vic and René Augier, his Majesty's agents with the French king, for post of letters, voyages to the court, and other extraordinary expenses, from 1st March last to the 1st August next, including their charges in going to meet the Earl of Leicester, his Majesty's ambassador with the French king, and at his reception and audience. [12 lines on a slip of parchment.]

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 Aug. 11. 24. Receipt of Sir William Russell, for 219*l.* paid by William Corbett, on the behalf of [Thomas] Baker, Mayor of Norwich, being ship-money collected in the said city under writ of 4th of August [1635]. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- Aug. 11. 25. Decree of the Delegates appointed by the University of Oxford for overseeing the highways of the university, and ordering what shall be meet for the university to perform against the King's coming and during his abode there. Oxford was divided by the delegates into four parts, and certain of the delegates were appointed to have the oversight of the streets in each of these quarters. The bellman was at once sent round to require all persons to remove their blocks and dirt from before their doors, and to pitch all places that were faulty, and that presently they go about it, heavy penalties were denounced against all who disobeyed these orders, and the scavenger was directed to set himself to work to rid the streets of dirt, filth, rubbish, and all manner of uncleanness. [*Copy. Endorsed by William Dell as received on the 16th inst.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Aug. 12. 26. Warrant to pay to Job Harby, of London, merchant, who is
 Westminster. to repair into Holland and Zealand on his Majesty's special service, 12,000*l.*, to be employed in such service. [*Ten lines on a slip of parchment.*]
- Aug. $\frac{1}{2}$. 27. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Archbishop Laud. She
 The Hague. must not let this honest bearer go without her lines to the Archbishop. She cannot too often give him assurance how much she thinks herself beholden to him for his affection to her and hers. There is little news stirring. Yesterday the Prince of Orange went towards the army. For Germany he has all from the Lord Marshal. If there be any other news, the bearer Mr. Gofft [Goffe?] will let him know them. She esteems him a very honest man. [*Seals with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- Aug. [12?] 28. Lord Keeper Coventry to Nicholas. Had received a letter from Sec. Coke, wherein he mentioned that the arrears of ship-moneys come in very slowly, and that considering how the year passes, and what inconveniences may follow in the success of the new writs if the old be not obeyed, his Majesty had commanded Coke to call upon the sheriffs in those parts as the court passes, and to will the Lords in London to take some round course with the rest, especially with those who are near about them and yet remain more backward than the rest. Because it must come from Nicholas who are behind and for what sums, and who in those parts are more backward than the rest, he advises him of the commandment that he may acquaint the Lords who are to be quickened by them, and to whom he finds it necessary to have new letters, and if he finds any of them to stand in case to be dealt with by any other or rounder way, that he will give information accordingly. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]
- Aug. [12]. 29. Decrees of the Delegates of the University of Oxford mentioned in No. 25., regulating the reception of the King at the

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farthest precincts of the university, his escort to Christchurch the presentation to him of a Bible in folio, with a velvet cover, richly embroidered, (the King's arms in the midst) and also a pair of gloves; to the Queen a pair of gloves; to the Count Palatine a book and a pair of gloves, and to his brother a pair of gloves. After divine service in the quire of Christchurch, and sermon ended, a convocation was to be held for creating and incorporating all the noble persons who should accompany the King, by virtue of a dispensation to be moved for in words which are here set forth. The Count Palatine and Prince Rupert, and the rest of the nobility, were to be presented for their degrees by Sir Nathaniel Brent, warden of Merton College. The heads of houses were to admonish all who were under their charge to appear nowhere abroad without their caps, and in apparel of such colour and fashion as the statute prescribed, and particularly they were not to wear long hair, nor any boots, nor double stockings rolled down or hanging loose about their legs, "as the manner of some slovens is," nor to wear their gowns hanging loosely, with their capes below their shoulders. [*Endorsed as received by William Dell on the 17th inst. 2½ pp.*]

Aug. 12. 30. Journal by Capt. Pett of his proceedings in weighing the Anne Royal, sunk on the 9th April last. The journal, which is a brief daily note of the work done, runs from the 25th April, when Pett was first employed, to this day, when the ship being in dock at Blackwall, and all her cordage and furniture stored away at Deptford, the men employed in the various operations connected with the ship were paid off and discharged at Deptford. [17 pp.]

Aug. 12. 31. Note, by Thomas Booth, plumber, and William Thomas, carpenter, of the quantity and value of the lead at Conway Castle. It had been estimated to be 49½ tons and valued at 10*l.* per ton, or 495*l.* The decay in the lead was now conjectured to be 132*l.*; that in the timber 150*l.* [½ p.]

Aug. 13. 32. Sir John Byron, late Sheriff of co. Nottingham, to Sec. Newstead. Coke at Melbourne Castle. His desire was to have attended the Secretary at Nottingham, to have given him an account of the remainder of the ship-money, amounting to 300*l.*, but failing by reason of Coke's short stay, he acquaints him by this bearer, his undersheriff, that it will be the last week of September before all the money can be gathered in. There is 100*l.* in the collectors' hands, but not any of it yet paid unto the writer. Sir Hardolph Wasteneys, the now sheriff, was mistaken in telling Coke that 150*l.* was received. [*Seal with arms and motto of "Crede Biron."* 1 p.]

Aug. 13. 33. Lord Treasurer Juxon to Sec. Windebank. Yesterday he was Fulham. at Croydon, and communicated to his Grace those papers which Windebank entrusted him with. His Grace was very glad to hear so good account given by Lord Scudamore touching the differences complained of. The writer had opportunity to touch upon the Secretary's business, but could discover no other particular but that

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of the soap. In discourse he told his Grace it was no strange thing for a man to be of one opinion upon the first proposition of a business, and of another after long debate as that had. His Grace said "that was true, but why would he not acquaint me with that his alteration of judgment, knowing he had another sense at first, I might haply upon better scanning have altered my judgment also;" the writer said that might be forgetfulness, and so left it. Where the Archbishop lies in his passage to Oxford he cannot learn, but finding it already set, he thought it would be in vain to labour an alteration. He is of Windebank's opinion, that the rectifying these misprisions must be an act of time, to which his endeavours shall not be wanting. This morning, having heard that the Lord Keeper had directions from Sec. Coke touching the ship business, he sent to know what was done, which is, that he sent to Nicholas for the sheriffs' names which he certified to be behind, and the sums. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Aug. 13.
Richmond.

34. Robert Kyrkham to Sec. Windebank. Has received his grant which falls short of his hopes in respect of the fee, yet, coming accompanied with such a testimony of Windebank's favour, the sense of his happiness in this makes him insensible of his unhappiness in the other. Craves leave to respite any expression of Windebank's favour, or his obligation, until he attends him. [1 p.]

Aug. 13.
Winterbourne.

35. Edward Nicholas to Sir Greville Verney, Sheriff of co. Warwick. Received Sir Greville's letter of the 8th instant this evening in Wiltshire, the messenger having been in London and in Berkshire to seek him. Sir Greville will do well to pay in the 1,000*l.* and as much more as he has received, and to levy and hasten in the remainder. It is also required that he call upon the corporations to hasten their payments and if they are backward he will do well to acquaint the Lords. The King's writ and the Lords' frequent directions are so full, as he may out of them receive sufficient instructions, but if he desires any further warrant, he should (by letter to the Council) crave their order. There is no county more behind hand than his, and he will find the Lords not well satisfied with any excuses if the money be not forthwith paid. [*Copy.* 1 p.]

Aug. 13.
Westminster.

36. Robert Smyth to Nicholas, at Winterbourne. Delivered Nicholas's letter to Mr. Smaly, Undersheriff of Middlesex, and also to the Surveyor of the Navy. The surveyor told him that part of the Fleet was returned to the Downs from the northward, and that the Dutch yielded all obedience. The Anne Royal was brought into dock at Blackwall on Tuesday last. Since Nicholas's departure into Wilts, Richard Wyan was in town, and entreats Nicholas to make use of his house when the King is at Woodstock and Oxford; he will meet Endymion Porter there. It is an easy day's journey from Sunninghill. Nicholas must go by Marlow, Stoken Church, and Thame, which is within four miles of his house at Brill on the Hill. Wyan tells him, that the French imprisoned at Dover were con-

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demned by Dr. Rives, but are not yet executed. Mr. Alured, the Lord Keeper's secretary, wrote Nicholas on Tuesday last, to Sunninghill. He returned answer to the Lord Keeper where Nicholas was, and when he would be back, which he was well satisfied with. Herewith he will receive letters from Edisbury, from Mr. Slingsby, the Lord Deputy's deputy Vice-admiral of Munster, about the registrar of Munster, from Mr. Fenn, and two left at Mr. Bell's. Mr. Fenn has received no money this week; next week Nicholas will receive a certificate at large. [1 p.]

Aug. 13.
Portsmouth.

37. William Brissenden to Nicholas. Yesterday Sir Elias Hickes with all his company landed at Portsmouth, and certified that on the 4th instant the Fourth Whelp was cast away at Jersey, at noontide, a fair day, and before the wind. The pilot ran her against a small sunken rock, where she lies utterly wrecked, but not one man lost. The pilot is committed by the Mayor of Portsmouth to the common gaol, and Sir Elias is this day bound for London. The writer is out of hope of the Third Whelp proceeding, since Mr. Surveyor has written down that no provisions of stores shall be laid on board her, or the Constant Reformation. Mr. Alcock likewise has desired Mr. Holt to forbear. The writer has exposed himself to a great deal of charge, which if she proceeds not, he is like to lose. The Black George is not yet gone her voyage, nor Sir John Harvey come from London. She proved very leaky of late, but is now much tighter than she was. Many of her passengers desire her speedy proceeding. The Dutch ship, the Black Bull, and the Dunkirk frigate, yet continue there. It is reported that the Turks do much spoil on the coast, many barks being met with at sea with no people in them. [*Seal with crest.* 2 pp.]

Aug. $\frac{15}{25}$.
The Hague.

38. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Sir Thomas Roe. The bearer, Dr. Spina, is a very honest man, and she hopes will serve her son very well. His cipher came safe to hand. All the news stirring there is of the coil that the Spaniards keep in Picardy, where they have taken divers places, which has made the Prince of Orange go to his army that lies yet in boats at the Forn Sconce. The Dutch were in a great alarm of the herring busses. They have sent Joachimi over to see if they can do anything with the King. Wishes all might be laid aside at this time, that they have so much need of the States; and the King might do it upon that consideration, and keep his claim still good, to take it up again when he would. She writes in haste, because Spina hopes to pass with Joachimi. Sir Thomas will have shortly a gentleman with him from Duke Bernard; by him he will hear more.—PS. Sir Thomas's daughter excused her not going so soon to the Electress of Brandenburg, by reason of her not having her health; the Electress has made a kind answer. Prays Sir Thomas to let both his daughter and the writer know what he thinks will be best for her. The writer loves her very well, for it is a very good wench. [*Seals with cipher.* 1 p.]

Aug. 15.
Chatham.

39. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas, at his house at Sunninghill. The bearer is Hercules Price, on whose behalf he wrote about the

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cook's place of the Anne Royal. Sir Henry Palmer, with the writer and Capt. Pett, were at London last week to pass bills about the Anne Royal, which is safely shored in the dock at Blackwall. They desire directions touching the 10 ships. There being none of the Lords now [in] London, and Nicholas gone to Wiltshire, they sent to Sec. Coke to inform his Majesty of the state of the Anne Royal. The rent in her keel is now very apparent to happen by the anchor, and through no weakness in the ship; they have given order to survey all defects against next week. He hears no news from the Fleet. The French fleet is gone into the Straits a month ago; it was a very good fleet of ships; how many his relater could not tell, but above a hundred. The writer hopes to finish his survey by his Majesty's return to Windsor, though his stay at Deptford is in some danger by the access of suitors in this dangerous time. Upon Friday last Dr. Valentine's maid died of the sickness, being taken the night before. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Aug. 15.
Coventry.

40. Orders made at Coventry by Charles Twysden, Chancellor of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, in the presence of Henry Archbold, registrar, being both sent thither by the bishop of that diocese for that purpose. The communion tables in St. Michael's and in Trinity Church were to be removed up close to the east wall of the chancels, and the chancels to be handsomely raised by three steps, that the celebration of the sacrament might be conspicuous to all the church. In both churches, various alterations were directed to be made in the pews, and also in the churchyard of St. Trinity. The magistrates' wives were to be accommodated with a convenient seat to sit together, and were to leave their peculiar seats to be disposed of to those gentlemen of quality that are unprovided. The desk in the chancel of Trinity Church, "whereon the books lie," was to be removed to the upper end of the north aisle, and to be railed in to keep out children from tearing the books. [*Endorsed by Sir John Lambe.* 1½ p.]

Aug. 16.

Petition of Sir Henry Fane [Vane], Comptroller of the Household, to the King. His Majesty has divers trees in the west park of Brancepeth, lately sold in fee-farm to the city of London, and dis-parked; also in Chopwell Woods, whereof many are decayed and unfit to be employed in his Majesty's Navy. The wood is of little value for present rent by reason of the great quantity of coals in those parts, and yet, for want of sale, the trees are stolen away by those of the country. Prays his Majesty to cause a survey to be made of the said wood, and having been certified of the truth of the above statement, to bestow the same wood upon petitioner in respect of his many public employments and his daily attendance on his Majesty. [1 p.] *Underwritten,*

1. *Reference to Lord Treasurer Juxon and Lord Cottington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to order a survey as desired, and to certify the value of the said woods. Tutbury, 16th August 1636.* [½ p.]

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- II. *Lord Treasurer Juxon and Lord Cottington to the Surveyor-General. To survey and value the woods above-mentioned. Oxford. 30th August 1636. [7 lines.]*
- III. *Certificate by Sir Charles Harbord, Surveyor-General, that he had caused the said woods to be surveyed in September then last by Joseph Pett, Purveyor of the Navy, then employed for choice of ship-timber there, assisted by three others, who reported that, inclusive of 383 trees marked for ship-timber and valued at 212l. 12s. 6d., in Brancepeth West Park, there were 12,245 trees of all sorts, valued at 3,253l. 3s. 6d., and that, inclusive of 187 trees, marked for ship-timber and valued at 83l. 13s. 4d. in Chopwell Woods, there were 10,407 trees, valued at 2,547l. 12s. 2d. That shortly after the preceding survey, being informed that the trees were of greater value, he sent warrant to Thomas Liddell, Mayor of Newcastle, to make a better survey, who returned a short certificate for Chopwell Woods, differing little from the certificate of the Purveyor, but offering, upon certain conditions, to obtain a better price than that stated by the Purveyor. The writer has since sent to Mr. Liddell to survey the woods without relation to the Purveyor's certificate, but does not find him inclined to give any further account thereof. 26th May 1637. [1½ p.]*
- IV. *Report by Lord Treasurer Juxon and Lord Cottington to the King, transmitting the above certificate. 7th July 1637. [½ p.]*
- V. *The King to the Attorney-General. To prepare a grant to petitioner, as prayed, but exclusive of the timber trees within the West Park of Brancepeth and Chopwell Woods, in the diocese of Durham, except the 383 timber trees mentioned in the above certificate as marked for ship-timber. Windsor. 27th July 1637. [½ p.] [Book of Petitions, Dom. Car. I., Vol. cccxxviii., p. 146.]*

Aug. 16.
The Triumph,
before
Scarborough.

41. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to Sec. Windebank. Acknowledges the receipt of packet from Windebank, dated 18th July, brought to the Earl to the north of Scotland by Capt. Steward, and one of 30th July, met with at that place. They have not seen so many busses as they expected, the season being almost past before their coming thither, and the greatest part of the fishers returned home. Those they could come to speak with have been very willing to take licences, and are most desirous of the King's protection. About 200 he has distributed, and left more with the ships he has appointed for their guard. The Hollanders had a very inconsiderable strength this year in those parts; they only found two or three men-of-war attending on every fleet, and those but very mean ships, only able to defend them from the Dunkirk frigates. [Endorsed by Windebank, "received 20, at 10 at night, answered 27, at Woodstock." 1 p.]

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Aug. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Sienna.

42. Thomas Windebank to Sec. Windebank. Thanks for his replenishing the writer with money. Waits for the fall of the first rains, that so his voyage to Rome may be without danger to health. After he has spent some short time there and at Naples, he will hasten towards Germany and wait on the Lord Marshal home, if he be not informed by Lord Fielding's secretary, Mr. Hyde, of his departure before. If it so happen he will return through France without making any stay. He thought to have gained much time by going to Naples by sea, but the gallies of Genoa departed thence the morning of his arrival there, sooner than was expected by two or three days. Missing that opportunity, he durst not venture, by reason of the Turks, who have taken many passengers this summer. Prays him to tell the writer's mother of his intention to return home about Christmas.—PS. Sent the secretary's letter to Sig. Philippo Bernardi. [$\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Aug. 16.
Tutbury.

43. Hen[ry] Lucas to Nicholas, at Sunninghill. Nicholas's letter of the 4th inst. he received at Tutbury the 15th inst. "My Lord" was so long in taking his opportunity to move the King upon some passages in the order as the writer could not conjecture, that Nicholas had all that time stayed the entrance of it, and therefore, finding his Majesty was resolved to admit of no change in that draft, he understood that for an order entered, and by "my Lord's" direction having an opportunity to send to Cambridge, he sent the copy Nicholas gave him to the Vice-Chancellor. [1 p.]

Aug. 17.
God's House,
in Portsmouth.

44. Edward, Viscount Wimbledon, to Sec. Windebank. For Sir John Harvey's letter, he will be careful to give it, for he is so far from being gone that his people there cannot hear of him. Wishes he were departed, for there come daily so many from London to go with him, that it is feared they may bring that ill [the plague], which as yet they are clear of. For haste of the journey they see little. This day they are unloading the ship to search for a leak, being a most crazy old ship. Sir Elias Hickes, captain of the Fourth Whelp who transported Lord Danby, has landed at Portsmouth with 60 men that were saved out of his ship, which coming to Jersey, split herself upon a rock by the shore, in sight of all the people there standing. [1 p.]

Aug. 17.

45. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 30*l.* paid by Humphrey Burges, Bailiff of Ilchester, in part of 8,000*l.* ship-money charged upon Somerset by writ of the 4th August 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 17.

46. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Aug. [18.]

47. Archbishop Laud to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Has received her letters of the 6th August new style, and though she says she wrote them in haste, yet neither their length nor contents tell him so much. Is very glad to read that she will govern herself by the King's counsel, and that his Majesty has written such a welcome letter to her. God bless all counsels that tend to the good

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of both! Comments on a passage in which she remarks that she must rectify him in an error. Asserts that she had applied what he had said to the wrong passage of her previous letter, and that in the passage alluded to "must" and "may" were governing words, and that there had not been merely a mistake of a word, as she had stated. She thought the Emperor would put an end to the dispute by returning none of the Palatinate. The Archbishop doubts it much, and would have the Emperor put thoroughly to it. Thanks her for giving him and his profession leave to counsel and follow peace, yet considering her sufferings and long experienced patience, he cannot condemn her indifferency for war or peace, so she might be sure to light on that which might soonest and safest bring her troubles to an end. But though the place where she lives makes the one as familiar to her as the other, yet one of them is a far more hazardous and chargeable familiarity than the other. Though his profession will not let him fight, he hopes she does not take him for a rank coward. Since the Polish ambassador would needs report him so confidently for a papist, he might have found a way to make him fight, too. If he would get some friends of his to make the Archbishop a cardinal, he might learn to fight as well as the two that are in arms. Certainly, as a bishop, he cannot fancy it, nor dye any robes of his in blood. That ambassador used the writer ill to misreport him to her Majesty. But the best is, that though the ambassador said it to her, yet he denied it to the Archbishop, which he held very mean in an ambassador.—PS. Sir Thomas Roe delivered the Archbishop a message from the Queen, a little before Sir William Boswell's man came with her letters; namely, that the Archbishop writes with great honesty and freedom and that she thanks him for it. The thanks are due on his part. [*Copy in Archbishop Laud's handwriting, endorsed "The copy of my answer to the Queen of Bohemia's letters of August 6th stilo novo, and of August 23."* 2½ pp.]

Aug. 18.
Bolingbroke.

48. Sir Walter Norton and William Cony to the Council. The West Fen in co. Lincoln was lately drained, after an agreement made by 1,500 commoners, a division made by commoners, and an injunction out of the Court of Duchy for possession. On the 8th August, by beating a drum, 400 persons riotously assembled, and threw down divers ditches made for inclosing part of the said fen, continuing their unlawful assembly all that day, enforcing some which pass by to join them, threatening refusers to throw them into the ditches, and requiring money of others. Being admonished to desist, they replied they feared no suppressing, for the next day they could have 500 come to them, and the next day after more; and did not depart until the justices came to the place, who found some remaining, though the greatest part of them were departed but immediately before. The 16th August the writers were informed, that Christopher Clark, of the Long Hedges in Boston, said, that the country would not rest thus, but would make all as plain as ever it was. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

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[Aug. 18.]

49. Petition of George Kirke, gentleman of his Majesty's robes, and others, to the Council. The West Fen in co. Lincoln about seven years ago was granted to petitioner Kirke, Sir Robert Killigrew, and others, being then most part of it surrounded, which by petitioners and their deputies is now drained. State the agreement and other proceedings on the draining, and also the riot as described in the preceding letter. The justices intend to hold a private session on 2nd September to inquire of the said riot. Pray directions to the justices to find out the riotous persons and severely punish them, the chiefest with imprisonment and others with the House of Correction until the pleasure of the Lords be further known. [1 p.]

Aug. 19.

50. [Sir Thomas Roe] to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Mr. Dinley arriving at Boston, near the court, found his Majesty at Grimsthorpe, but what success he had Sir Thomas knows nothing, partly by absence and especially by the secret carriage of his Majesty's counsels, which are close within his own breast. The Lords are appointed to meet at Woodstock on the 27th instant, where there will be resolutions taken on the Queen's affairs. It is also by some thought that there Secretary Windebank shall answer the escape of the Spanish money. He is retired to his house, whether in fear or for the season, Sir Thomas judges not. There are of the Council with his Majesty none but the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Holland, and Sec. Coke, so that Sir Thomas concludes there is not much resolved, the time being designed to sports and entertainments, but at Woodstock a crisis is expected. By Sir Thomas's absence he has not seen the account the Queen sent her son the Prince Elector, of the Lord Marshal's negotiation, nor Chancellor Oxenstiern's answer to the ambassadors of Mecklenburgh, not having heard from his Highness since he left Windsor, but by his order Mr. Dinley wrote to Sir Thomas and to Archbishop Laud, and enclosed a copy of what he had proposed in the Queen's name to his Majesty, under a flying seal, that Sir Thomas might read it and despatch it to the Archbishop, which he did with his own comment, and received the answer calendared under date of the 4th instant (No. 8.) the contents of which he states. Sir Thomas has since been with the Archbishop at Croydon for two days, and gave him two sheets of paper on the rights and reasons of her son's inheritance, and the danger both to England and the reformed religion universally by his desertion, that the Archbishop might be prepared against the day of trial. He has given the like to Lord Holland, and will disperse transcripts to those who have power and will to use them, especially to the Lord Keeper, who is a most worthy man, most faithful to the religion, and most affectionate to her service, of which Sir Thomas beseeches her to take some notice, by a line or two. The Archbishop accepted the papers cheerfully and promised to read and make use of them. On that point that the elector could not accept part of his countries without confessing a possibility of forfeiture, the Archbishop replied, that the King

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never had such thought, nor had given any instruction that might be so interpreted, nor never would, but that in all the commissions to Lord Arundel, the entire restitution de jure was insisted upon, but seeing that the Prince could never be restored securely but by the Emperor and a peace, if his Majesty could procure the whole restitution de jure, the present possession of the Lower Palatinate and admission to the electoral dignity, and to the Upper Palatinate hereafter by a sum of money to be paid in time, for which his Majesty would stand caution, and in time pay it,—this he understood as an entire restitution, and the most just and safe both for the present and the future, and to abate any of this his Majesty has given no order. On Tuesday the Archbishop lies at Sir Thomas's house, on his way to Oxford, where he entertains the King, and two days after Sir Thomas will follow to be near the business and the Prince Elector. Sir Thomas believes the King has no content from the Emperor. He has asked, if that be so, what his Majesty proposes to do? but that is the secret, and Sir Thomas thinks the King can resolve nothing till he knows the price of France and has settled the disputes with Holland. On these points Sir Thomas enters at considerable length, and especially on the latter, as to which he argues that it would show the wisdom of Holland and be greatly to her advantage, if, avoiding an open breach with England, she would acknowledge the King's right and accept his protection for her fishermen, thus reaping all her present advantages, without incurring the expense of maintaining a fleet for the security of her fishing fleet against the Dunkirkers. [6 pp.]

Aug. 19.
Croydon.

51. Archbishop Laud to Sir John Lambe. To Sir John's last he has nothing to say, but that it will lie upon Sir John's discretion how to satisfy Mr. Secretary, and yet do his own work; but the Archbishop will have time enough to speak with him about that, if God spare his life till Michaelmas term. In that letter or some other, he should have given direction how the Archbishop might have written to him, and should have expressed why he sent out such a quick citation against Mr. Lufton, parson of Ibstock, to call him to residence so peremptorily, considering the Archbishop spake with Sir John at Lambeth, to show Lufton all the favour he might lawfully. The truth is, the Archbishop dislikes Lufton's non-residence as much as Sir John or any man; but he pretends some debt which he must pay with the fruits of this harvest, in regard whereof Sir John is prayed to supersede the citation and to let all things stand at least till Michaelmas term. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Aug. 19.
Pottney.
[Putney.]

52. Philip Burlamachi to Sec. Windebank. Has made a journey to the court, and has advanced nothing, but must return to Woodstock next week where he hopes to find Windebank. The Dunkirkers have had a scheme for surprising Flushing, devised by Captain La Motte, a Frenchman by nation but residing there. The burghers, having neglected the advice of the Prince of Orange, if the wind had been favourable, would have been surprised on Sun-

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day when they were at church. This will render them more cautious in future. The States have taken alarm at the despatch of the English fleet to the north, and have sent over Mons. Joachimi in all haste. He landed at Yarmouth or Harwich, and has gone across the country to find his Majesty. Hears nothing of incursions into France by the Spaniards, and does not believe they have advanced much beyond the Somme. The Emperor has arrived at Ratisbon, and also the Duke of Bavaria and the ambassadors of Brandenburg, so that the Diet will certainly be held. [*French*. 1½ p.]

Aug. 19. 53. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 339*l.* 8*s.*, paid by Sir Christopher Clitherow, Lord Mayor of London, in part of 4,000*l.* charged upon the county of Surrey and borough of Southwark by virtue of the writ of the 4th August [1635]. ¾ p. *Annexed*,

53. I. *Similar receipt for 400*l.*, paid by Robert Parkhurst, Lord Mayor of London, ship-money collected in the borough of Southwark, by virtue of the writ of the 20th October then last past. 28th March 1635. [¾ p.]*

Aug. 20. 54. Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden, to the Council.
Dover Castle. According to their letters of the 20th June last, he warned all the maltsters within the Cinque Ports to appear before him, and acquainted them with the articles for regulating their trade. They desired time until their brotherhood give their answers thereunto, and have returned him the inclosed under their seal. He called them the second time, and urged the reasons as much as he could, but they are all humble suitors that they may not be enforced to subscribe to the said articles. [¾ p.] *Inclosed*,

54. I. *Mayors, Bailiffs, Jurats, and Commons of the Cinque Ports and Members, to Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden. The propositions lately made concerning the trade of malting being represented at their General Assembly of Brotherhood, they certify that the same will tend much to infringing their charters and impeachment of their ancient liberties which they are obliged to maintain; and, besides, many of their ports being by the general decay of trading grown so exceeding poor that the inhabitants are enforced to use malting with their other trades, if they should now be restrained from using their other trades they are likely to be utterly undone. They are humble suitors that he will afford his help that maltsters may enjoy the freedom of their trade as they and their ancestors have done, and for that purpose they will become petitioners to his Majesty or pursue such other directions as the Lord Warden shall appoint. New Romney. 27th July 1636. [Seal of New Romney. 1 p.]*

Aug. 20. 55. Account rendered by Edward Fenn, on behalf of Sir William Russell, of ship-money received to this day; total, 174,127*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* [*Damaged by damp.* 1 p.]

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Aug. 20. 56. Account of ship-money levied and remaining in the hands of the sheriffs, being 4,398*l.*, making with the 174,127*l.* paid to Sir William Russell, 178,525*l.* as the total sum collected, the arrear uncollected being 23,175*l.* [1 p.]

Aug. 20. 57. Account of what ship-money is charged on the shires in Wales, what they have paid and what remains unpaid. Total charged 9,000*l.*; paid 7,949*l.* 10*s.*; unpaid 1,050*l.* 8*s.* (*sic.*) [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 20. 58. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 800*l.*, paid by Thomas Soame and John Gayer, Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in part of 5,500*l.* charged upon Middlesex by writ of 4th August 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 20. 59–60. See “Returns made the Justices of Peace.”

Aug. 20. 61. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Three ships
Chatham. have returned from the Fleet,—the Swallow, wanting some repair which will be perfected in a week;—the Repulse in respect of many sick men on board; some three or four died within these two days; some thirty sick men landed at Margate and eight ill on board. The surgeon is dead, as is said of the spotted fever, full of spots, and much doubted that the pestilence is amongst them. The officers are to go down to the ship at Queenborough to take course for the sick men and the safety of the ship, and if necessary to discharge the men for fear of infection and to cease a needless charge. The other returned ship is the Victory, said to want victuals, having spent her proportion to victual the Spaniards transported from Spain. All these three should have victuals till the 24th September. The Repulse must be discharged. Desire order what to do with the ship; the Victory ails nothing but want of victuals improperly spent. The Swallow, Capt. Thomas Kirke said, should, by command from the General, return to the Fleet again after she is repaired. The Victory must have a supply of victuals or her men be discharged. [*Copy.* 1 p.]

Aug. 20. 62. Statement touching the 4,000*l.* ship-money payable by co. Warwick. Paid in 1,100*l.*; for Coventry 266*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; collected and ready to be paid in 1,200*l.*; distresses unsold, 100 marks; the corporate towns remain unpaid, and 1,000*l.* over and above; the last sum will be obtained only by distress, and being in the remote parts of the county, they will not be able to sell the distresses, besides also, there are many that threaten to question the sheriff and his officers for sale of their goods, and demand their warrant for that purpose. [*Endorsed by Sec. Coke.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Aug. 22. 63. Robert Bateman, Chamberlain of London, to Archbishop Laud.
London. Thought to have attended his Grace with the enclosed note of the receipts and payments for the repair of “Powles,” but other business lets him, and he thinks his Grace desires no Londoners to attend him in this “quesie” time, yet they are all well, and so is the whole parish of St. Dunstan’s in the East, whereof his Grace is patron. The East India Company has paid the money they ought,

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so that now all the money due to St. Paul's is in his hands in the chamber of London, ready to be paid where his Grace shall appoint. For the interest he has received for money lent the East India Company when he attends his Grace he will acquaint him therewith. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

63. 1. *Account of money received and paid for the repair of St. Paul's. Receipts, (whereof 3,855l. 5s. 6d. is his Majesty's gift), 55,909l. 13s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Paid 35,890l. 16s. 8d. (whereof 25,000l. is towards the repairs). So rests in chest, in ready money, 20,018l. 16s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Aug. 22. 64. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

Aug. 23.
Sept 2.
Ratisbon.

65. Francis Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. Received his letter of 21st July and one enclosed from Sir John Thoroughgood to Richard Neville, who is not there, neither do they hear anything of him. The Earl Marshal tells the writer that the Secretary has written to him about the writer's going into Italy, and has left it to the Earl, who has resolved that he is to take his journey towards Italy tomorrow. Has the Emperor's pass and letters from the Spanish ambassador. Will carry Mr. Neville's letter along with him; if he be in Italy makes no question but he will hear of him. Has taken of his merchant 100 ducats, which is 45l. English, every ducat being 9s. [1 p.]

Aug. 25.
Chatham.

66. Officers of Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. It will be most convenient to bring his Majesty's ships at their return to moor for the winter in the following harbours:—the Repulse, the Victory, the Defiance, the Nonsuch, the Assurance, the Happy Entrance, the Leopard, the Adventure, the Mary Rose, the Tenth Whelp, the Greyhound, the Swan, the Fortune, the James, at Chatham. The Charles, the Henrietta Maria, the Unicorn, the Convertive, the Bonaventure, the Swallow, the Second Whelp, the Fifth Whelp, the St. Andrew, the Roebuck, at Portsmouth. The Triumph and the Garland to be dry docked at Deptford, and the Ninth Whelp at Bristol. The Victory and the Henrietta Maria end their sea victuals the 15th Sept. The Triumph, the James, and the Fifth Whelp, the 29th Sept. The Swallow, the Greyhound, and the Roebuck, on the 4th Nov. The St. Andrew the 15th Nov. The Leopard the 11th Oct., and all the rest on the 24th Sept., saving the Ninth Whelp, which is to be continued all the year. The ten ships appointed to be prepared to go forth to sea when the fleet comes in are in readiness to take in their victuals. In case it be not his Majesty's pleasure to proceed with them, they should have order to unrig and moor them for the winter. Having written thus far, they received a warrant for revictualling all the Fleet for a month longer. They conceive it to be the Lords' meaning for the ships only which are to end their present victualling in the month of September. [1 p.]

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 Aug. 25. 67. John Holland to Nicholas. Taking for granted that the
 Deptford. Repulse, the Mary Rose, the Victory, and the Fourth Whelp are
 already paid, the sum necessary for wages of the whole fleet for
 the six months will be 20,044*l.*, and for the seventh month 3,440*l.*
 The seventh month for most of the Fleet determines the 22nd
 October next. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Aug. 25. 68–69. See “Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy.”
- Aug. 26. 70. Mayor and Aldermen of Chester to the Council. Being
 Chester. certified by the weekly bills of London of the increase of the
 sickness, and by credible report of the dispersing thereof in divers
 places in the roadway from London thither, and the usual time
 of holding the Michaelmas fair drawing near, the writers are justly
 occasioned to take into consideration the danger of the great con-
 course of people and of goods. Their predecessors have heretofore
 upon like occasions put off the fairs, yet being desirous to have
 direction therein, they submit to what the Lords shall be pleased
 to think fit. At such times as the fairs have been formerly put
 off, divers Londoners and others from infected places have brought
 goods into those parts and vended the same in villages near, which
 tended almost to as much hazard as if the fair had been kept.
 Beseech the Lords that (if they think fit this fair shall be put off,)
 they will be pleased to give notice that no such course be at that
 time used. [*Seal with arms of Chester.* 1 p.]
- Aug. 26. 71. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. His
 Chatham. Majesty's shipwrights and others well experienced in the quality
 of trees fit for treenails, certify that 200,000 treenails will be
 needful to be provided in store for his Majesty's yards, and the
 repairing of the Anne Royal, for next year. And they must be of
 young trees, the sap hewed quite away, and the stuff cleft out
 of the heart only. It will require 500 such trees to make 100,000
 treenails or thereabouts. The best trees for the purpose are in the
 forest of Shotover and Stow Wood, co. Oxford. If so many of
 the trees be felled in the Forest of Dean it will destroy most of the
 young wood coming on, besides it will be very dear transporting
 by water, and not very safe as long as those Turkish pilferers use
 the coast. [1 p.]
- Aug. 26. 72. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Sends the preceding letter
 Chatham. to be delivered to the Lords. Conceives the Lords will discharge
 the Repulse and the Victory, likewise the St. Andrew; the Swallow,
 and the two pinnaces being victualled for a longer time than a
 month, he has forborne to re-victual them. Wishes a removal of
 boatswains for the place now void. Hopes the sickness in the
 Repulse is not the plague; all the men are well since the ship
 came to harbour, and none of the four that died had any swelling,
 yet confessed by the surgeon to be infectious. They now fear the
 ordinary more than the ships, since boatswain Hollyman and his
 wife both died on Wednesday morning in two several houses.

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Four or five houses are shut up at Rochester, but none dead. [1 p.]

Aug. 26. 73. Edward Fenn to Nicholas. Since his last certificate of the 20th inst., he has received upon account of ship-money 1,053*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, viz., of the Lord Mayor of London collected in Southwark, 339*l.* 8*s.*; of co. Hertford, 300*l.*; of co. Leicester, 414*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* PS.—Received more from the Sheriff of Warwick, 1,200*l.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Aug. 27. 74. Recognizance in 40*l.*, acknowledged by John Warner, of Chertsey, Surrey, wharfinger, before Sir John Denham and Sir Arthur Mainwaring, subject to a condition that the Council having directed their letters to the justices of the peace dwelling near Hampton Court and Oatlands, for the safety of their Majesties' persons, to take course to restrain Londoners coming within ten miles of their said houses, as also in going to and coming from London by water, and bringing from London such things as might be infectious; and some of the said justices having given warning to Warner, amongst others, to forbear going with or sending his barges to London, which notwithstanding he had several times done, and had brought back commodities from thence, wherefore if he made his appearance at the Council table at the next sitting of the Lords to answer his contempt, then this recognizance should be void or else remain in force. [1 p.]

Aug. 27. 75. Thomas Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. The very night of his arrival in Rome he received the secretary's letter of the 15th July. Sir William Hamilton has invited him to his house for the time that he is in Rome, and pressed it so far that he could not refuse. Cardinal Barbarini, he understands, has long expected him there, having had notice of his being in Italy, and he is afraid that out of respect to the secretary he will put some honour upon him, but he will avoid all engagements as much as with civility he may. He thought to have passed on directly to Naples, and to have spent some time at Rome on his return, but the extremity of the heats have stopped him there until the first rains, and then he will venture. He will make all haste into Germany, and will so dispose of himself as to be in England about Christmas. [*Endorsed, "Received 22, our style; answered 23 [Sept.], directed to Sir John Borough at Ratisbon."*]

Aug. 28. 76. Warrant to pay to Sir Roger Palmer, KB., cofferer of his Majesty's house, 134*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* per annum for board wages and budge of court for Lady Christian Shelley and Katherine Arpe, two chamberers to the Queen, to begin from 28th February last. [*Strip of parchment. 10 lines.*]

Aug. 28. 77. The like to pay to the same 135*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.* for the expense of diet of John Zavadsky, Baron of Snetzy, Ambassador extraordinary from the King of Poland. [*Strip of parchment. 8 lines.*]

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Aug. 28.
Woodstock.

78. Warrant similar to Nos. 76 and 77. His Majesty being informed that on the account of the great wardrobe there is due to Edward Hilliard for embroidered robes for his Majesty's only sister, Lady Elizabeth, at her marriage, 991*l.* and to Sarah Miller, widow, daughter and executrix of Alexander Miller, tailor to King James, for making his Majesty's apparel, 1,000*l.*, and Sir Roger Aston and the Earl of Carlisle, in whose times the said money grew due, having departed this life, whose acquittances according to the course of the Exchequer should have been given upon payment of the same, his Majesty in regard of the present want of Hilliard and Miller commands payment to the Earl of Denbigh, master of the Great Wardrobe, of 200*l.* by him to be paid, to Edward Hilliard 100*l.*, and to Sarah Miller 100*l.*, in part of their several debts, and the residue to be paid according to the usual course. [*Strip of parchment. 17 lines.*]

Aug. 28.

79. Petition of the Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England to the Council. Petitioners about four years and a half since, upon promise of the Duchess of Richmond and Lennox that they should not be losers, took a lease of her licence for shipping out white cloths undressed for seven years, at 2,600*l.* per annum, in which lease, as she had provided that in case the petitioners had been gainers she might take the same again, so likewise there was a clause whereby petitioners if they should be losers might make void the same. The lease was continued for three years, although the company lost above 1,500*l.* Then they moved the Duchess either to give them recompence or to mitigate the rent. Her Grace denying both, they let fall the lease, yet, at the persuasion of Lord Savage and others on the Duchess's behalf, they held it one half year longer, and then she procured letters from his Majesty, whereby petitioners were required to continue the same one year longer, which they did accordingly, having in four years and a half lost above 2,500*l.* Now the Duchess still presses them to continue the lease, and refuses their offers either to give her 2,000*l.* a year for two years and a half, or to collect the licence for her at their own charge, which will exceed 100*l.* a year. Petitioners pray that the Duchess not appointing her collector as in former times to receive her licence, there may be no stop of trade, but that upon tender of her duty at the Custom House they may have leave to ship out their cloths without being subject to any forfeiture. [*Endorsed as "presented to the Board at Woodstock, 28 August 1636." 1 p.*]

Aug. 29.

80. Petition of John Falkener, son of Edward Falkener, his Majesty's late servant, to the King. Edward Falkener was employed in the service of the Navy forty-one years, and after seventeen years service of those forty-one years his Majesty's father conferred upon him the office of clerk of the check at Deptford, wherein he undertook the charge of receiving and issuing all stores at Deptford, and reduced the yearly charge from

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600*l.* to 104*l.* Petitioner has been trained up by his father to understand the execution of the said place and executed the same during his father's sickness, and has also served on the coast of Ireland as lieutenant in the Swallow. Prays a grant of his father's place. [1 p.] *Endorsed,*

80. 1. *Reference to Sec. Coke for effecting petitioner's desire as shall be most behoveful for his Majesty's service. Oxford, 29th August 1636. [4 lines.]*

[Aug. 29.] 81. Petition of Christopher Freeman, of Pillerton Priory, co. Warwick, husbandman, to the Council. Petitioner having only one beast (a mare) she was taken for post for his Majesty's use, being great with foal. Petitioner neglecting the service was returned by the constable, and [is] now in the messenger's hands, he being a very poor man with a wife and many children. Moreover about two days before, he was served with a warrant to appear before the escheator for finding an office on the death of Francis Freeman, his father, (*see Vol. cccxxix., No. 47*) and the constable took petitioner's horse just as he was going his journey concerning his father. Prays enlargement, and to be put out of the book, and made free from the messenger. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Aug. 29. 82. Officers of Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Having been eye witnesses of the extraordinary pains which Peter White took, day and night, in weighing the Anne Royal (he being the principal engineer of that work), recommend him to the Lords and pray them to solicit his Majesty to renew his former favour and good opinion of him. [*Endorsed by Nicholas "read 19th September 1636 . . . The Lords are to be minded of this when the Officers attend them."* 1 p.]

Aug. 29. 83. The same to the same. Edward Falkener, the clerk of Chatham. the check at Deptford, died yesterday. Recommend for that place one of their clerks undernamed, as well to encourage them to breed able clerks, as for them to apply their studies to live honestly and diligently in hope of preferment. The persons named are Edward Hayward, the Treasurer's clerk; John Edisbury, the Comptroller's clerk; John Davies, the Surveyor's clerk; John Birtby, the Clerk of the Navy's clerk; Charles Bowles, Capt. Pett's clerk. [*Received 8th September.* 1 p.]

Aug. 29. 84. See "Papers relating to appointments in the Navy."

Aug. 30. 85. Certificate of John Tresahar. Recites that Capt. Richard Bradshaw of the Elizabeth of London, pretended to have been damaged in the harbour of Falmouth by the Compass of Hoorn, which ship being in arrest had made an escape, and that the Lords of the Admiralty had thereupon directed the fort of Pendennis to stay the Compass or any other ship of Hoorn, that should happen to come into Falmouth. John Tresahar now certifies that he has accordingly stayed the Speel Yacht, of Hoorn, John Martens, skipper. [1 p.]

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 Aug. 30. 86. List of persons to whom the degrees of doctors in divinity, laws, and physic, bachelors in divinity, masters of arts, bachelors of law and arts were this day granted at Oxford on the King's visit to the university. Among the doctors in divinity were Robert Saunderson, Stephen Goffe, and Meric Casaubon; among the masters of arts, Nicholas Oudart; the total number of degrees granted was 57. [1 p.]
- Aug. 30. 87. Receipt of George Stodart, for certain court books and verdicts of juries relating to Raby, Barnard Castle, Middleton in Teesdale, Marwood, and Long Newton, delivered to him by Henry Dingley and William Conyers, and to be re-delivered to Lord Vane or his officers on demand. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- Aug. 31.
 Sept. 10. 88. Thomas Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. Has been to visit Cardinal Barbarini, who having had notice of his arrival sent to visit him first; he is particularly obliging to all our nation. The heats yet oppose his voyage to Naples, so that he stays there in expectation of fresher weather, and is busy in taking notice of the antiquities and curiosities. [1 p.]
 Rome.
- Aug. 31. 89. See "Papers relating to appointments in the Navy."
- [Aug.] 90. Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of Hadleigh, Suffolk, to the Council. Hadleigh being a populous town, and consisting chiefly in the trade of clothing, is miserably afflicted, the plague being dispersed in above forty families, and most of the chief inhabitants having left the town, so that 200 families lack work. Some lately elected constables and overseers having gone away and neglected their offices, petitioners are not able to govern the poor, who assemble in unlawful manner in great companies. Pray order to the Justices of the Peace of the county to make a collection for relief of the town. [1 p.]
- [Aug ?] 91. Petition of William Reynolds and John Foster to the same. By order of 19th June last the Lords prohibited all persons from bringing lighters or other great boats to King's Bridge (*see Vol. cccxxvi., No. 64.*) which order was published at King's Bridge by Peter Heywood, Justice of Peace. Notwithstanding, Thomas Wetherley, William Baily, Thomas Reynolds, Christopher Pinshin, Anthony Peneston, Edward Haddeloe and others continue to bring boats and unlade the same at the said bridge to the great impairing the same and damage of the place. Pray the Lords to send for the said delinquents to answer their contempts. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- Aug.
 Great Yarmouth. 92. Bailiffs of Great Yarmouth to the same. On the 27th June last they took recognizance of Thomas Tydde, of Blakeney, Norfolk, mariner, for his appearance before the Lords, for bringing passengers from the infected parts of Holland and suffering them to be landed in the roads of Yarmouth, contrary to his Majesty's order in that behalf. Since that time they have neither known nor heard of any peril to have ensued thereupon, and therefore pray that Tydde may be freed of his recognizance. [1 p.]

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[Aug.]

93. Petition of Robert White, Sub-curate of St. Margaret's, Westminster, to Archbishop Laud. Has used all pains to serve the cure in the absence of Dr. Wimberley, and is employed by divers charitably disposed persons to distribute their alms. Two Popish priests (one called Southwell, who has long been a prisoner in the Gatehouse but lives about Clerkenwell,) under pretence of distributing alms sent from the friars at Somerset House, take occasion to go into visited houses, for example into those of William Baldwin and William Styles in the Hemp Yard, Westminster, and there finding Baldwin near the point of death set upon him to make him change his religion, whereunto he consented and received the sacrament from the church of Rome. Southwell, to hide his practices, fees the watchmen to affirm that he comes only to give alms. Prays that a course may be taken to hinder these practices, not only as unsettling poor people in their religion, but also on account of the danger to the Queen on her coming to Denmark House, where these newly turned Roman Catholics frequent, and where three people who watched with Styles immediately before he died went the next day to mass. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Aug.]

94. Award of Bishop Goodman of Gloucester upon questions respecting ship-money arising between the city and the county of the city of Gloucester referred to him by the Council. After a full hearing on Monday the 1st inst. he awarded that 15*l.* should be paid by the city by way of maintaining the ancient custom that the city paid one third of all taxations, and the county of the city two parts. Certain expenses of journeys were to be paid by the collector in the proportion of one third city and two thirds inshire, and the balance in the collectors' hands was to be returned in the same proportions. [1 p.]

Aug.

95. Anthony Watson, Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to [Sir John Lambe]. Being at Leicester on Saturday the 23rd July last past he had view of a petition and articles preferred against the writer by George Cutler and William Goyse of Blackfordby. Acknowledges that the petition coming suddenly against him he might overshoot himself in some words, for which he expresses great regret. States the cause of dispute between him and Cutler and Goyse, which related to the payment of his Easter offerings from the chapelry of Blackfordby, such payment being denied partly on the ground of certain matters of scandal which he denies, and partly on account of his infrequent performance of service in their chapel, which he contends he is not bound to supply every Sunday. Had already made oath of his conformity and promised reformation in whatsoever he had erred. [*Endorsed by Sir John Lambe. 2 pp.*]

Aug.

96-99. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

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Sept. 1.

1. Petition of Richard Lea and Dorothy his wife, prisoners in the Gatehouse, to the Council. There was an order made by the Council that the butchers that had their slaughter houses near St. Clement's Well should not kill any beasts until All Saints' Day, to prevent increase of the sickness. Petitioners there living killed not above three beasts to relieve themselves and their family, upon which petitioners were sent to the Gatehouse, where they live in miserable case, like to starve and their children also. Crave that Mr. Rea, bailiff of Westminster, may take such bail as petitioners are able to tender, for their forbearing to offend. [1. p.]

Sept. 1.

2. Petition of William Carringham, John Carringham, and four poor orphans under age, to the same. These orphans wanting friends, had an uncle, their father's brother, one William Carringham, who bequeathed 90*l.* to William Carringham and the rest of the poor orphans for their maintenance and education in the service of God. Alice Carringham, the relict, executrix to her husband, with many fearful oaths denies the said will, and refuses to obey summons or warrant, or her ordinary to pay the orphans their legacies, who are like to come to the parish, as by a report of referees stated to be annexed appears. Beseech the Lords to send for Alice Carringham and take order for relief of petitioners. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 1.

3. Petition of the inhabitants of Bierton-cum-Broughton, co. Buckingham, to the same. Petitioners received a warrant from Sir Peter Temple, late sheriff, dated 26th January last, for raising 43*l.* 3*s.* within their parish towards setting forth a ship. Petitioners considering their inability to bear so great a burthen, and that the hamlet of Quarrendon (an ancient enclosure depopulated) being within their parish and of the value of 1,500*l.* per annum, ought to be charged with them in regard the tithes are paid at Bierton, and the inhabitants there christen, bury, receive the communion, and are lately taxed to the poor with them, therefore petitioners assessed Quarrendon at 15*l.* 9*s.*, and the residue, 27*l.* 14*s.*, upon themselves, and have paid it accordingly, but the 15*l.* 9*s.* is denied, upon pretence that the occupiers there are taxed for the same in other places, and the new sheriff requires the said 15*l.* 9*s.* of petitioners upon a new tax. Beseech the Lords to take consideration of petitioner's inability being all poor husbandmen, and to give order that the 15*l.* 9*s.* may be raised out of Quarrendon, or that the 27*l.* 14*s.* already paid may be accepted in discharge. [1 p.]

Sept. 1.

4. Petition of the Mayor, Sheriff, and other officers of Exeter to Archbishop Laud, Bishop Juxon, Lord Treasurer, and Sec. Windebank. The bishop and dean and chapter of Exeter having complained against petitioners that they had encroached upon the liberties of that church, his Majesty referred the determining of those differences to the persons addressed in this petition and to the Lord Keeper and Lord Privy Seal, and it was ordered that both parties should be heard in Michaelmas term next. Petitioners pray

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that in the meantime complainants may give the petitioners their grievances in writing, that if their complaints be just the differences may be composed at home, for petitioners would not willingly encroach upon the liberties of that church. [1 p.]

Sept. 1.
Chatham.

5. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Encloses a certificate on behalf of a kinsman of his for the clerk of the check's place at Deptford. He sent one wherein are nominated one clerk for every officer, which Sir Henry Palmer kept. If Nicholas discerns any probability to do good in John Edisbury's behalf, the writer will gratify Nicholas with 50*l.* for his furtherance, besides 150*l.* another way if accepted. There were there named by the writer, Edward Hayward, John Edisbury, and John Davies, he cared not which had it. Believes Boate's son is gone to Sec. Coke about it. The *Repulse* and the *Victory's* men are discharged. They are fitting out the *Swallow*, and would be glad to know what ships shall remain on the Narrow Seas all winter, and whether any of the ten ships shall out or not. They are clear at Chatham and the ships from the infection of the plague; it was suspected in the *Repulse*, but did not prove so; four have died of the spotted fever in that ship, and many have been sick of the calenture, but are recovered. [1 p.]

Sept. 1.
Hartingfordbury.

6. Christopher Vernon to Robert Read, secretary to Sec. Windesore bank. The bearer has a grant from his Majesty of a forfeiture by one found guilty of petty larceny, and tells Vernon that Read desires to be certified whether it be any parcel of the forfeitures granted to the Earl of Berks, called Green wax. The forfeitures of that nature are not comprehended within the Earl's grant. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 2.

7. Petition of the Merchants and Owners of ships in Exeter, Plymouth, Barnstaple, Dartmouth, Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, and Lyme Regis, to the Council. The said ports and country adjacent consist of merchandising and fishing voyages, in which a great number of ships and barks are at sea, and in them about 7,000 men expected to return in September and October, by whose industry imposts and customs are improved, the kingdom enriched, and a great number of his Majesty's subjects maintained. In times past, only the pirates of Algiers sometimes came into the English and Irish channels, now the pirates of Sallee are become so numerous, strong, and nimble in their ships, and are so well piloted into these channels by English and Irish captives (of whom they retain almost 2,000 in slavery), that both these channels are so full of them that petitioners dare not send their ships and goods to sea, seamen refuse to go, and fishermen refrain to take fish, whereby customs and imposts are lessened, merchandising is at a stand, petitioners are much impoverished, and many of them utterly undone. Pray that speedy course may be taken for securing trade, suppressing these pirates, and obtaining the freedom of those in captivity. [1 p.]

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Sept. 2.

8. Sir Nicholas Slanning to Sec. Windebank. Has made stay of a ship of Hoorn for Capt. Bradshaw's satisfaction, outward bound for Fernambuck [Pernambuco], 240 tons, 10 pieces of ordnance, 17 men, full laden with merchants' goods, and valued by the skipper and company at 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* sterling. [1 p.]

Sept. 2.

9. The same to Nicholas. Reports his detention of a ship of Hoorn as -stated in the preceding letter. The skipper and company say that a great part of the lading is victual and perishable. Desires a new direction from the Lords. He has suffered more in this business than ever he did in any, but when Nicholas shall thoroughly hear of his industry in discovering this ship he will acquit him of all that has been laid to his charge. Encloses examinations. The goods belong to the West India Company. It is justly fallen on them, for the ship that did the damage was in their service. Sir Nicholas's lieutenant coming on board before any had been ashore, they cried one and all that their ship was of Hoorn, but no sooner were they on land but they were made acquainted with Bradshaw's order and presently endeavoured to make themselves of Amsterdam. Has by their examinations endeavoured to prove her of Hoorn. P.S.—Prays him to send the enclosed letter to Capt. Bradshaw at his lodgings near the gate of the abbey yard, Westminster. [*Seals with arms.* 1 p.] *Enclosed.*

9. I. *Separate examinations of John Marsen and three others who depose that the ship was of Hoorn, but had taken in her lading at Amsterdam.* [1st September 1636. 1 p.]

9. II. *Examination of Henrick Doedens. The St. Clare was freighted by merchants of Amsterdam. The skipper, who is part owner, and another of the owners, are inhabitants of Hoorn.* [1st September 1636. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

9. III. *Certificate of John Tresahar and four others. On 29th August last, there entered the harbour of Falmouth four Dutch ships. A boat went from Pendennis to visit them, and coming aboard the St. Clare, the soldiers questioned whence their ships were; they said there were two of them of Amsterdam, one of Middleburgh, and one of Hoorn, bound for Farnabocke [Pernambuco]. Going aboard the ship that was said to be of Hoorn and demanding whence she was, the company answered of Hoorn.* 2nd September 1636. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 2.
Deptford.

10. John Falkener to the same. Sir Edward Powell, by Mr. Mayo's means, presented the writer's petition, and got his Majesty to refer the same to Sec. Coke (*see Vol. cccxxx., No. 80.*) As the Secretary was gone from Oxford before Falkener had this reference, and told petitioner there would nothing be done until

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his Majesty came to Bayshaw [Bagshot?]. Beseeches Nicholas's furtherance. [1 p.]

Sept. 2.
Deptford.

11. John Birtby to Nicholas. Applies for Nicholas's interest to support him as a candidate for the office of clerk of the check at Deptford, being one of those recommended by the Officers of the Navy. [1 p.]

Sept. 3.
Worcester.

12. Sir William Russell, Sheriff of co. Worcester, to the Council. Since the Lords' letters of the 21st June he has paid 200*l.*, and all this vacation he has one day in a week, excepting the assize time, waited at the city of Worcester upon this service, but has received little or none but by distresses taken, or they that are refractory committed, and has distresses he cannot sell, neither are they fit to be sent to the Victualler of the Navy. Some clergymen are negligent; desires directions what he should do to quicken them. Has this day received of the corporation of Bewdley, 50*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; the bailiffs and burgesses allege it is as much as possibly they can raise within their corporation; the whole charge upon them is 70*l.*; desires directions what course shall be taken for the remainder. The charge upon Wyche [Droitwich?] is 70*l.*, which he has a promise shall be paid between this and the term. The charge upon Evesham is 84*l.*; part they have collected, which he sent his undersheriff to receive, and to require the speedy levying of the rest. For the moneys remaining in the body of the county, some that are assessed live out of the county and there are no cattle kept on their lands; some hide themselves, others plead poverty, and until their harvest be in and they have time to make money of their corn they are not able to pay the several sums upon them assessed. The constables and other officers grow weary to attend the service, in regard there is no allowance for their pains, neither can he have any warrant executed by the bailiffs of Oswaldslow and Pershore hundreds. In these things he beseeches directions and further time. [1 p.]

Sept. 13.
Madrid.

13. Christopher Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. Supposes the Secretary has found the ambassador's worth far beyond the relation; is afraid that, instead of praising, his poor expressions rather detracted from him. Believes the Secretary expects a Spanish letter, but it is impossible he should gain the language so soon; living with English, he understands it reasonably well, and talks nothing else at table. Ere long he will do his best to write. "We are" now venturing to act a Spanish comedy, which will be a great help in the language. Has spent money in learning to write, but by reason of the master's neglect has left him, and is practising by an English copy. Has lately received a note from Mr. Hopton, giving him notice that the Secretary has increased his allowance, for which he is thankful. [1½ p.]

Sept. 4.
Hatfield.

14. George Garrard to Edward, Viscount Conway and Killultagh. Has a serious purpose to print Lord Conway's letters, but will

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consult further on his pillow. Describes at length and with minuteness Archbishop Laud's journey from Croydon to Oxford in his coach and six, attended by fifty horsemen, all his own servants. He lodged the first night at Sir Thomas Roe's, the second at Cuddesdon, a house of Bishop Bancroft of Oxford. On Thursday the 25th August he came to St. John's College. Garrard describes the newly beautified chapels of St. John's, Merton, and Lincoln colleges, and the new quadrangle built by Archbishop Laud. Garrard lodged at Merton College with Sir Nathaniel Brent, the warden, where also lodged Lords Hertford and Essex. In the town Garrard on Saturday afternoon met Lord Cottington, with whom he wandered up and down until near ten at night. On Sunday he went to St. Mary's, where he heard a preacher, who, in the afternoon, railed against Henry VIII. and Selden's History of Tithes. On Monday all repaired to St. John's to pay their respects to Archbishop Laud, "courteous he was to all, but walked most and entertained longest my Lord Cottington." At one o'clock on the ringing out of the university bell, all the students of quality waited on their Chancellor, Archbishop Laud, to meet his Majesty near two miles out of town, all on horseback and with footcloths. Describes the King's entry into Oxford. When he had set down the Queen at her lodgings, he went to Christchurch Chapel, where he heard evening prayer. That night there was a play at Christchurch "fitter for scholars than a court." Lord Carnarvon said it was the worst that ever he saw but one that he saw at Cambridge. On Tuesday morning Garrard repaired to court to hear the sermon. Mr. Browne, who lived with Tom Carey, preached. A convocation was afterwards held for granting degrees. The Archbishop proposed that whomsoever the Prince Elector should commend to be Dr. should be invested with that degree, which was yielded unto, and Garrard heard of 13 that were to be so made. Sir Nathaniel Brent proposed to Prince Robert to accept of the degree of M.A., whereupon he put on a scarlet gown and Sir Nathaniel Brent presented him. The Archbishop then waited on the King to the library, where Will. Herbert made a fine oration in Latin. The King and Queen then proceeded to dinner at St. John's, where the Archbishop gave a mighty feast. Garrard gives an account of the principal presents, which were immense. Dinner done, they went to the play, which was not done until after six. The play over, their Majesties returned to Christchurch to supper, then had another play, the Persian Slave, excellently written by a young Master of Arts, one Cartwright. Generally liked, and the Lord Chamberlain so transported with it, that he swore mainly he never saw such a play before. Both courts went away about nine in the morning. The Archbishop feasted the heads of houses at St. John's on Wednesday, and went thence on Thursday after dinner. [5½ pp.]

Sept. 5. 15. Richard Pyott, Sheriff of co. Stafford, to the Council. Upon
Streethay. the Lords' letters he addressed himself to the present service, and

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sent to Mr. Wyrley, late High Sheriff, to hasten the payment of the arrears of 300*l*. His answer to the writer was, that he would send to Edward Manley, his late undersheriff. After a second letter, Wyrley wrote that Manley said some part of the 300*l*. he had in his own hands, and some part was in the chief constable's hands, and some in their hands who ought to pay it; and moreover, that Manley said, that in Easter term last he took order with Sir William Russell to pay in the whole in next Michaelmas term. Of this the writer made enquiry, and found it not to be so. No moneys were paid until the 25th August, which is 100*l*., and a promise at the same time of 160*l*. more within one week after, which is not performed. It is conceived that Manley has received the whole sum, and yet he gives an account in returns of 40*l*., the greatest part whereof is payable by the Dean and Chapter and other the clergy, which will not be easily collected. The writer has sent up to his brother, William Pyott, (dwelling at Bethnal Green), the 100*l*. he has received. [*Seal with arms, 1½ p.*]

Sept. 5.
Chatham.

16. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Having received the first certificate from Sir Henry Palmer, touching the persons recommended by the Officers to succeed Mr. Falkener for the clerk of the check's place at Deptford, he has sent it enclosed, desiring Nicholas to present it to the Lords, and not that other for his cousin, John Edisbury, alone. Desires an answer from the Lords for disposing of the ten ships. The gunner of the Victory is now sick of the plague, and they are there in the way of commerce with all sorts of people from places infected, though for ought is known they have been clear in Chatham all this year. [*½ p.*]

Sept. 6.

17. Petition of Nathaniel Terne to the King. Having served 38 years as a clerk in sundry places of the Navy, prays for the place of clerk of the check at Deptford, as the same was granted to Edward Falkener, deceased. *Underwritten,*

17. 1. *His Majesty is inclined to favour the petitioner in regard of his ancient service, and requires the testimony of the Lords of the Admiralty touching petitioner's ability to serve in the said place. Lyndhurst, 6th September 1636.*
[1 p.]

Sept. 1⁶.
The Hague.

18. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Archbishop Laud. These two young princes are brothers to the Landgrave of Hesse, who sends them to live in England for some time, and to study at Oxford. She recommends them to the Archbishop; they are very fine youths, and are the King's, her brother's, kinsmen, and their brother the most affectionate servant to the King.—PS. Does not know whether these princes mean to wait suddenly upon the King to kiss his hands, which makes her not to trouble him with her letters, but if they should, she prays the Archbishop to present them. [*Seals with arms. 1 p.*]

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Sept. 6.
Oatlands.

19. George, Lord Goring, to Edward, Viscount Conway and Killultagh, aboard the Triumph. "Blame not me, but the stars, that so divided our courts as neither Mr. Wackerly [Weckherlin] at his corner, nor Capt. Rossingham at his, could stand me instead, for otherwise an hour should not have been lost to have told my dear Lord Edward that I am ever his as his own." Sunday next is the day of trial, whether they were cozened or not for the Dunkirk coin. All sides assure him that Lord Cottington would willingly shove it off from himself and the secretary to the Earl of Northumberland, "who was," saith he, "to judge the same whether fit or not to be sent," which report lays such a blot on Cottington as he will never claw off whilst he lives, considering how their sweet Lord is esteemed, and what professions the other has made to him. Does now verily believe that they will assist the French, and that somewhat is gone to the Earl of Leicester to that purpose, which will not a little avail the Earl of Arundel's treaty, who now only takes the air, and says that the report of our deserting the French has put him more back than all things else. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 6.
Foxehale
[Foxhall].

20. Hugh Lloyd, Sheriff of co. Denbigh, to Nicholas. Received a letter importing that the remnant of the ship-money is not yet paid in. Having by sufficient men, who are drovers of that country, delivered the ship-moneys upon security to be paid to Sir William Russell, he now finds on their return that the moneys are not paid in by reason of the sickness in London. All these moneys being in his hands in silver, not possibly to be changed into gold in their country, and also the danger of conveying it to London on horseback, considering the contagiousness of these times, few or none travelling, nor no bills of exchange for London, he intends to send up a servant of his own, in company with the drovers, to receive the moneys of them, and so to be paid in by the last of this month. [1 p.]
Written in the margin,

20. i. *Nicholas Goldsborough to Nicholas. Those drovers who undertook to pay in the King's moneys were with the sheriff, and affirmed as much as the above imports before the writer.* [5 lines.]

Sept. 6.
Westminster.

21. Capt. Richard Bradshaw to the same. Is advertised that a pinnace of Hoorn is there stayed according to the orders of the Lords. John Markson [Marsen], the skipper thereof, has travelled to London to put in security for freeing the pinnace, and will shortly be with Nicholas. If the pinnace be freed upon security, he shall be put to further trouble by a tedious suit which he is very unable to withstand. Desires she may not be freed until he be satisfied. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 6.
Chippenham,
Cambridgeshire.

22. Sir William Russell to the same. Understands that there are many suitors for that place of Mr. Falkener. The officers have deputed Mr. Birtby to execute the place until the Lords of the Admiralty dispose of it. About Michaelmas he intends, if the sickness increase not much, to be at London, and will then give his opinion concerning the man that is fit for it, if in the meantime it

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be not disposed of. Understands likewise that the purser's place of the St. Andrew is void; desires Nicholas to mind the Lords of their promise to the writer for the next purser's place, and that it may be granted to Gervase Russell. He has (for accommodating the sheriff of co. Cambridge) received 100*l.* of him there, because he was unwilling to send his servant to London in respect of the sickness. Doubts not Edward Fenn will certify the receipt of that sum. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 7. 23. John Jewell, surgeon, to Nicholas. Certifies his appearance, being thereto commanded, at Plymouth, whereby he has lost his voyage. For his courtesies to his countrymen in distress at sea he can get no satisfaction. [*Endorsed, "Bound to appear before the the Lords of the Admiralty."* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 8. 24. Thomas Reade to his uncle, Sec. Windebank. Has obtained
New College, all the acts of the comedy, from stem to stern of it, as he may say,
Oxford. which even without scenery will probably please. Scholars in a university cannot attain courtly elegance, but who shall forbid them to imitate? The rest of the productions of the university muses are still unpublished. What was formerly in print he commits to Windebank, not as to the Aristarchus of the university, but to their Mæcenas. [*Seal with arms. Latin.* 1 p.]

Sept. 8. Nicholas to William Hawkins, Deputy-Clerk of the Privy Seal.
Sunninghill. Concerning the business of Sir James Jolley of Berne, cannot give him particular satisfaction. The sentences which have passed in the Admiralty Court have been in a judicial way, as Mr. Thomas Wyan can inform him. The Hope, of Viana, was not declared good prize for Sir James Jolley, but for the King, having been taken by Sir James without lawful commission, reserving only a liquidation to be made for the charges of setting forth the ship which took her. Refers him for all particulars to Mr. Wyan, the King's proctor, or his brother, the registrar. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 125.*]

Sept. 8. 25. Sir Ludovic Dyer, Sheriff of cos. Cambridge and Huntingdon, to the Council. According to their letters there should be an arrear unpaid within those cos. of 1,390*l.* By the memorial delivered to him by his predecessor, there appears to be uncollected only 990*l.*; the residue his predecessor and the corporations have paid to the Treasurer of the Navy, all but 400*l.*, which his predecessor acknowledges to be in his hands, and intends present payment. Of the remaining 990*l.* the writer has paid 700*l.*, which is all that he could yet collect, being much hindered by the rectifying of rates complained of for inequality, and driven to levy many sums by distress and sale of goods of persons who refused to pay or to redeem the goods distrained. That which now remains uncollected is 290*l.*, the finishing whereof will require a little further time, for that much of it is to be levied by distress by small sums in places lying remote and far distant one from another. [1 p.]

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Sept. 8.
Claxby.

26. Sir Walter Norton, late Sheriff of co. Lincoln, to [Nicholas]. The charges against him, as he conceives, were, 1. That he had not paid in the money required, which he had paid. 2. That he was slow in giving account, in reply to which he states his inability to obtain accounts from the constables after his discharge. 3. That the service stayed because he did not give account to his successor; he denies the fact. 4. That he had extorted money, and dealt partially in assessing the weaker and sparing the abler. He challenges inquiry, and thinks no man living will hold him so base as to have done anything of the kind. Conceived, upon reading his Majesty's letters, that the witnesses against him had been ready, and not to seek upon the notice given by the Earl of Lindsey of the place where he should personally sit to charge the writer face to face, and have heard his defence, and not that it was part of the King's intention that the country should be summoned by troops against the writer, and be pressed to complain by a special warrant of which he incloses a copy. He thought also that the Earl would sit in person which he does not, but employs amongst his deputy-lieutenants those who were principal opposers of the loan and prime refractories against the ship-money. Sir Christopher Wray said that he neither had nor would pay, and again that his assessment was but small but that he would not pay it if it were but a groat. Mr. Ogle affirmed that the collectors durst not distrain his goods. Appeals to the King to weigh his whole life and carriage with theirs, his constant service with their backwardness and crossness to his royal prerogative, treading a parliament way. Has paid in 7,907*l*. and prays the King's warrant to call before him all collectors that he may have an account from them whereby he may make his just defence. [*Unsigned. 1½ p.*] *Enclosed,*

26. I. Robert, Earl of Lindsey, Lord Lieutenant of co. Lincoln, and Sir Francis Willoughby and Sir Charles Bolles, Deputy Lieutenants, to the chief constables of the wapentake of Lawress. Complaint has been made to his Majesty that in raising 8,000*l*. in that country for ship-money, there has been much inequality in assessing the same, and that Sir Walter Norton has by his officers extorted money. His Majesty has commanded the writers to make inquiry of the truth of these complaints, and to give account thereof. Require them to inform themselves, in the several towns in the said wapentake, what has been the general charge, also what persons have been summoned to pay private charges, and what sums have been received by Sir Walter or any employed in this service, for sparing any person, and those persons who had paid any private charge were to be summoned to appear before the writers at Spittle on the 6th September next, with such warrants, and the persons addressed were to bring with them all precepts directed to them, and to summon all persons who can testify the truth of those particulars. Thorpehall, 1636, August 17. [*Copy. 1½ p.*]

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Sept. 8.

27. Account of Sir William Russell for receipts and payments on account of the ship-money for this year. Total received 177,483*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; paid 177,674*l.* 11*s.*; remains to be paid out of ship-money 23,600*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; to be received 25,016*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Examined by John Holland, paymaster under Sir William Russell. [1 p.]

Sept. 8.

28. Statement of ships, (1) discharged, and (2) to be discharged, with (3) those to be continued at sea, and for what time the latter are victualled. Under the first head were the Victory, the Repulse, the Mary Rose, and the Fourth Whelp; under the second, the Henrietta Maria, the Defiance, the Charles, the Assurance, the Adventure, the Fifth Whelp, the Greyhound; under the third head, the St. Andrew, the Bonaventure, the Tenth Whelp and the Swan were appointed to the westward, and the Triumph, the James, the Unicorn, the Nonsuch, the Convertive, the Garland, the Entrance, the Swallow, the Second Whelp, the Roebuck were at sea with the Earl of Northumberland. [1 p.]

Sept. 8.

29. Copy of the above. [1 p.]

Sept. 9.

Tostock.

30. Henry Lambe, servant to the Queen, and undertaker for making navigable a river leading from the Ouse to Bury St. Edmunds, to the Council. In obedience to Order of Council of 18th May last calendared under that date (*Vol. cccxxi. No. 38*), Lambe sets forth the course of his intended cutting and what land he shall require, and his readiness to pay for the same "in hand." He states also that he intends to pay for the land to be occupied by his towing path and for the trees which stand in his way, and that he will preserve and new gravel all fords and erect bridges in certain places, and that for carriage of coals he will be content with 2*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and for wine, oil, wool, and other commodities to be delivered 4*s.* the ton, the similar charges having been hitherto 4*s.* and 10*s.* per ton, respectively. [1 p.]

Sept. 9.
Westminster.

31. Peter Heywood, Justice of Peace for Westminster, to Lord Keeper Coventry. Divers persons, to the number of twenty at the least, in the out parishes in St. Giles's, Clerkenwell, Cripplegate, Shoreditch, Whitechapel, Stepney, St. Katherine's, and other places have cellars full of rags, and poor people bring the same daily to them, which they buy at an under-rate, and much of these come out of visited houses. To prevent this mischief he has sent warrants to search what cellars be stuffed therewith, and to close them up, and if any person shall oppose them to bring them before some justice of the peace, and that they apprehend such rag-gatherers and punish them as rogues. But this will not cure the disease; the commodity is merchantable, but, being transported or used for paper, will add more fuel to that which is too hot and too much spread already. Prays that power may be given that so dangerous a commodity may be by fire or earth consumed, fire being more speedy yet more dangerous for infecting the air, and to bury them

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more safe, and that will purge all corruption. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 10.
Chatham.

32. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Is glad Nicholas has the certificate for all the clerks for Mr. Falkener's place. His son has a reference from his Majesty, and if the writer were assured he could carry it, he would not strive to hinder him, for he is a civil, honest young man, bred much in his father's business, and without doubt capable. Sir Thomas Aylesbury stands for Mr. Terne, and gives great hopes to effect it. For the place of purser in the St. Andrew, if William Stonehouse has it, the writer shall like well of it; to bring in unsufficient sharks that can scarce write their names, is a great dis-service to his Majesty. The boatswains recommended for removal would fain travel to speak with Nicholas, but Edisbury stays them till Nicholas come nearer; they are honest and able. Will be glad to see some establishment of the ships at home and abroad before winter, that they may resolve somewhat. The estimate for the ordinary this year will be very short in a considerable sum, if the ten ships proceed not to sea, all their harbour charge being left out of this year's ordinary assignment. The gunner of the Victory has two plague sores broke on him, and now there is hope of his recovery; he got the sickness in Rochester and brought it not from the ship, for his wife (and maid that died) visited some that had the disease in town. None of the ships' companies have been hitherto visited with the plague, nor any in harbour nor in the parish of Chatham. The Earl of Northumberland has written for two hundred men to be returned into the Downs, from the seven ships to be discharged, to supply the Fleet. The *Henrietta Maria*, the *Charles*, the *Defiance*, the *Assurance*, the *Fifth Whelp*, and the *Greyhound* are come into Chatham. The *Adventure* is to go over to convoy Madam nurse from Dieppe, and is not yet come about. The *Swallow* will be ready this day to return again to the Fleet. It were well the ships to serve for winter were determined, because they might be victualled for longer time than a month. PS. The pay for the six ships he expects at Chatham on Monday. The Earl complains of much leakage of beer this voyage; it is an old trick of the pursers. The Earl thinks he shall go to the northwards again, and writes that he then must be supplied with two cables for every ship, but the writer hopes it will not be so ordered. It is very dangerous for the great ships to be on that coast in winter weather, dark moons, and short nights. [1 p.]

Sept. 10.

33. Draft minute for entry on the Council Register of an appeal brought by William Gedeon from a sentence given against John Hardy, his attorney, by the lieutenant-bailiffs and jurats of Jersey, to the benefit of Philip Soulomont (*causa uxoris*) for 37*l.* sterling, and the use thereof since 1630, due to the wife of Gedeon upon bond given by the wife of Soulomont, and by her grandmother as her tutrix. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 10.

34. Account rendered by Edward Fenn, on behalf of Sir William Russell, of ship-money received to this day: total 178,487*l.* 15*s.* [*Much damaged by damp.* 1 p.]

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- Sept. 10. 35. Account of ship-money levied and remaining in the Sheriffs' hands, being 3,348*l.*, making with the 178,487*l.* paid to Sir William Russell, 181,835*l.* as the total sum collected. [1 *p.*]
- Sept. 10. 36. Another similar account, but with 200*l.* more collected in Staffordshire and 100*l.* in Wilts, making the totals 3,648*l.* and 182,135*l.* [1 *p.*]
- Sept. 10. [?] 37. Thomas Berry, constable of Lowick, to the Constable of Lowick. Woodford, to make hue and cry after three middle-aged men who had stolen a "bay bald" mare of the Earl of Peterborough. [$\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*]
- Sept. 11. 38. Order of Archbishop Laud, Lord Keeper Coventry, Lord Outlands. Treasurer Juxon, and Lord Cottington, referees of a petition of Lady Griffin to his Majesty, concerning the differences between her and Sir Edward Griffin. The referees upon the 2nd June appointed the 4th October next to hear the said differences, but as their meeting will be uncertain by reason of the sickness, they defer the same until the 20th January next. [*Draft.* 1 *p.*]
- Sept. 11. Order of Council on a petition of William Gedeon. The same is referred to Dr. Rives, the King's advocate, who is to examine the particulars, and return certificate to the Board. [*Draft.* See this present vol., No. 33. $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*]
- Sept. 11. 39. Certificate and petition of William Leigh, Sheriff of co. Gloucester, to the Council. The sum charged upon that co. was 5,500*l.*, of which the city was assessed at 500*l.*, Tewkesbury at 60*l.*, Chipping Campden at 20*l.*, and the co. at 4,920*l.* Mr. Stephens, the late sheriff, had paid 3,659*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; the present sheriff had paid and returned 731*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, so there remained 529*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The sheriff had in hand 100*l.*, and divers distresses for sale; for the residue he desired a further day. Few sums have been levied [by the present sheriff?] without distress. 100*l.* is due from Gloucester; the mayor will make present payment of 92*l.* Tewkesbury has paid 40*l.* out of 60*l.* Chipping Campden has been long visited with the plague; the inhabitants are in great distress, and have long been relieved by the country, so that the sheriff has not called upon them. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]
- Sept. 11. 40. Return by the same, of the names of those assessed in co. Gloucester, but who lived elsewhere and had not any distress to be taken in the said county towards the sums taxed upon them for ship-money. Among the persons mentioned are "Lord Say and Sele as assessed for Norton grounds, which are in the hands of tenants; he liveth at Broughton, in com. Oxon, 25*l.*," "Sir John Hales, knight, for Northway, but liveth in civit. Londini, 1*l.*" There is also a list of those who were imprisoned and those who were dead and no distress to be had. The total of these returns was 81*l.* 3*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* [3 *pp.*]
- Sept. 11. 41. Petition of inhabitants of Chipping Campden, co. Gloucester, to the Council. Petitioners were laid at 20*l.* towards the shipping business. The town has been visited with plague, which has long continued. The inhabitants (consisting of poor labouring men and tradesmen) have wanted their liberty to provide for themselves and

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their families, and the sickness still continuing, had not been able to subsist had not the country for many weeks sent them relief. Being unable to satisfy the 20*l*. they pray that it may be remitted. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 12.
Oatlands.

42. The Council to the Justices of Peace of Middlesex. Recite what is stated by Peter Heywood concerning the collecting of rags in various out parishes of London [*see this present vol.*, No 31.]. The persons addressed are to cause search to be made for such rags, and to cause the same to be burnt in some open place for prevention of infection. They are also to hinder the gathering of rags near London. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 12.
Oatlands.

43. The same to the Mayor and Aldermen of Chester. Considering the great number that die of the plague in and near London, and that the same is dispersed in divers places in the road-way from London towards Chester, his Majesty has commanded the writers to signify to the persons addressed that they put off for this year their Michaelmas fair. Heretofore divers Londoners and others from infected places have used (when fairs have been put off,) to bring wares and merchandise to villages near the city, and vend the same thereabouts, which has been no less dangerous than if the fairs had been kept. They are not to suffer any such sale, and where they shall understand of any that doth the same within five miles of their city, they are to send to the justices of the peace nearest such place to cause such persons to forbear, and in case they refuse, to shut them up in the houses where they abide, as if they were places infected, and to keep them so till the danger of infection be passed. [*Draft.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 12.

44. The same to the Sheriff of co. Buckingham. Understand by his of the 8th inst. that he has in his hands divers distresses of several natures taken from such persons as refuse to pay the rates assessed upon them for the business of shipping. Requires him forthwith to sell such distresses, and having deducted the full sum assessed, and all charges, to pay the overplus back to the said parties. As for such persons as having been assessed are removed and have left no distress, he is to certify their names, and the places of present abode, whereupon the Lords will take order with them. [*Draft; a clause authorizing the sheriff to send distresses which he could not sell to the Victualler of the Navy in London has been struck out.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 12.
Oatlands.

45. The same to the Sheriff of co. Gloucester. Understand by his certificate that Lord Say and Sele is assessed towards the ship-money at 25*l*., for Norton grounds in that co. which are in the hands of tenants, and that he lives at Broughton, co. Oxford. He is to levy the same by distress upon the lands assessed, and if Lord Say and his tenants shall not accord between themselves, whereby the tenants find themselves grieved, they are to seek relief in a court of equity when they may be well assured to have justice. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

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Sept. 12. 46. The Council to John, Earl of Bridgewater, Lord President of
Oatlands. Wales. To send to the Lord Keeper within seven days a list of four
or more of the ablest persons in each county within the 12 shires of
Wales fit to be High Sheriff. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Sept. 12. 47. Similar letter to Edward, Lord Newburgh, Chancellor of the
Oatlands. Duchy of Lancaster, for co. Lancaster. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Sept. 12. 48. Similar letters to Lord Chief Justice Bramston and Sir George
Oatlands. Croke, as judges of assize for Norfolk; Lord Chief Justice Finch
and Sir John Denham for the western circuit; Lord Chief Baron
Davenport and Sir William Jones for cos. Berks and Oxford, &c.;
Sir Richard Hutton and Sir Thomas Trevor for co. Northampton,
&c.; Sir Robert Berkeley and Sir George Vernon for the Northern
circuit; Sir Francis Crawley and Sir Richard Weston for Surrey,
&c. [*Draft. Endorsed is a copy of a clause inserted as a post-
script in the letters to the judges for the Norfolk circuit to send
separate lists for cos. Cambridge and Huntingdon, and in those
for Surrey, &c., to send separate lists for Surrey and Sussex.*
=1 p.]
- Sept. 12. 49. The Council to a messenger not named. To go to Bagshot
Oatlands. and inquire there for Mr. Nicholas, and tell him that he was sent
for a pass for John Boutts and three others to carry over English
mastiffs, Irish greyhounds, and some tumblers to the Earl Marshal.
[*Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Endorsed,*
49. i. *Minute of the pass above alluded to.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Sept. 12. 50. Certificate of Officers of the Navy, that Nathaniel Terne had
served faithfully as clerk under the Officers and Commissioners of
the Navy 38 years. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- Sept. 13. 51. Memorandum of the delivery to Mr. Keyme one of the mes-
sengers at Sunninghill, of ten letters of the Council, being
those calendared under the 12th inst., with the addition of a letter
to the Sheriff of co. Gloucester, and omitting those to the Mayor of
Chester, the Sheriff of co. Buckingham, and that to a messenger.
[$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- Sept. $\frac{1}{2}$ 52. Thomas Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. Under-
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rome. stands that his brother has obtained the Secretary's leave to pass some
time in Italy. Will be exceeding glad to see him. The Earl
Marshal's departure from the Emperor's court is likely to be so
sudden that the Earl conceives it impossible for the writer to arrive
there soon enough to wait on him home. If haply his Lordship be
so soon dispatched, the writer will pass through France, and, with
such diligence as he may, arrive in England. The heats there
have lost so little of their force that he dares not yet venture
to Naples; but there are now some signs of rain. On the $\frac{2}{12}$ inst.
he received 150 pieces of 8 rials which the Secretary may repay to
Mr. Richaut. [1 p.]

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1636.
Sept. 15. 53. Petition of Nathaniel Terne to the Lords of the Admiralty. In consideration of his long service prays to be recommended to his Majesty for appointment as clerk of the check at Deptford. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Sept. 16.
Winchester. 54. Jerome, Earl of Portland, to the same. According to their directions, he sent to Hurst for the Turks' caravel, and delivered her to Mr. Goodwin. He made demands likewise, of her powder, muskets, the captain's chest and sword, and other things which, if judged to his Majesty, will help to bear the charge, but they were denied. Entreats warrant to Lord Gorges for their delivery. If the captain be cleared, he presumes he should have his goods again, which are very little worth, except his sword, which has been valued by Lord Gorges at 6*l*. Lord Gorges desires consideration for bringing in the bark, which the writer leaves to their consideration. He has there one man and two boys, taken by this bark, sent him by Lord Gorges; he has confronted them with the prisoners and they know them all. He will proceed to trial as soon as he can get the commission of oyer and terminer renewed. John Henrickson, a Dutchman, now prisoner at Portsmouth, is accused for speaking opprobrious words against his Majesty; desires to know what the Lords will have done with him. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Sept. 16.
The Triumph,
ready to sail
from the Downs. 55. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to the same. They have taken in near their whole proportion of victuals for one month. They want some necessaries from Chatham, but he has taken order that they and the Swallow shall follow them to Yarmouth. He takes with him the Jonas and the Neptune, which have victuals left for ten days, and have a fortnight's provision remaining to carry them in. The Second Whelp lately arrived from the Low Countries he has sent to Chatham leaky; she stayed at Flushing, expecting Mr. Harbin [Harby] until her victuals were almost spent. His coming away was then very uncertain, but he desired that about the end of the month he might have passage in one of the King's ships, which Capt. Carteret may take care of. He has appointed Capt. Carteret, (who came two days since from transporting the Earl of Danby to Southampton), to remain in that place, and has left for his assistance the True Love. The Adventure being sent to bring over the Queen's nurse from Dieppe, stayed there twelve days after the appointed time, and was forced to return without her. He is sending the True Love to perform that service. The Adventure is gone for Chatham. [2 pp.]
- Sept. 16.
The Triumph,
going from
the Downs. 56. The same to Sec. Coke. His desire to have some single licences was because some words in these must be blotted out, which he thought would not be so handsome to be seen abroad. If the busses avoid them, as they did in the north, it will hardly be in their power to bring into conformity any numbers of them. When they were last among them, all the advantage they had was only their good sailing, but now they will have many others, which are impossible to be prevented in that place and this season. Prays him to let his Majesty know that he

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has omitted nothing that might hasten their going towards Yarmouth, and that their anchors are up, and they under sail. Within a few days he will see what the fishers intend. [1½ p.]

Sept. 16.

57. Edward Fenn to Nicholas. Has received since his last certificate from the sheriff of Somerset 104*l.* 10*s.*, and from the sheriff of co. Stafford, 100*l.* [½ p.]

Sept. 17.
The Hague.

58. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Sir Thomas Roe. Has not wit enough to find out the reason of the odd proceeding in the Poland business. Thinks the Ambassador was the only one ever sent without his commission or instructions signed by his master. As for Gordon, he is a good, honest man, but the King of Poland is too hard for him. They have made a fool of the poor man, taking advantage of his affection for the writer, and his extreme desire to have the match proceed. The Lord Marshal writes that the Ambassador is underhand seeking a match with a daughter of the Emperor, and the one that is in France seeks it with a daughter of the Duke of Mantua. What it will all come to she knows not, and it is indifferent to her. The French deny much the last match, and press it hard. If the King, her brother, shows no anger as to the [Spanish] money, it will make all the Hollanders believe that it was done as Roe writes that some think. Has had news from Arundel. The Emperor has given him his last answer, which was that he would not give any other than he had given, and for the Electorate he could not restore it. Being not well content with this the Earl went to the Emperor and told him the same by word of mouth; and for the Prince Elector's dominion the King must give money to the King of Spain and the Duke of Bavaria. Arundel has sent a courier express with this to B., so as she believes he cannot with his honour [stay any longer?] Urges strongly the adoption of some proposals made to the King by the Landgrave of Hesse, whose alliance she prefers to that of the Duke of Weimar. She has written in cipher that he may see if she understands it right. Hopes he may read it, for it is terribly scribbled. Begs him to continue his advice to the Prince Elector, and especially now that it is clear the Emperor juggles with the King, though she wrongs him, for he has spoken very plainly. [*Several other passages in a cipher the key of which has not been wholly discovered.* 3 pp.]

Sept. 17.

59. Acknowledgment of James Duncan, of Dundee, mariner, master of the Gift of God, of receipt from Abraham Braems, of Dover, merchant, 139*l.* 2*s.*, and from George Wellingham, of London, merchant, 65*l.* 18*s.*, due to Duncan from Prestwick Eaton and Timothy Alsopp, merchants, residents in St. Sebastian. [1 p.]
Annexed,

59. 1. *Notes of various payments, the account whereof is principally in short hand.* [½ p.]

Sept. 18.
Oatlands.

60. Declaration of the King in Council. Divers persons of good quality and ability to serve the office of High Sheriff having procured

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themselves to be sworn his Majesty's or the Queen's servants extraordinary, and under colour thereof having been taken to be exempt from undergoing the office of High Sheriff, it was declared by his Majesty that no such service extraordinary should be a ground of exemption. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 18.
Oatlands.

61. The Council to the Justices of Peace, co. Middlesex. The selling of rags in this time of infection being a great cause of dispersing the plague in the country near London, and there being no means to suppress such dealing whilst the paper mills in Middlesex are suffered to work, his Majesty had commanded the writers to give directions that no paper mills within that county be permitted to go or work until it shall please God to remove the contagion. The justices are required not only to stay the working of all such mills, but to suppress the buying of any rags or old clothes, and if any refuse to obey, they are to commit them till they be brought to a better understanding. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 18.
Oatlands.

62. The same to the Justices of Peace for Surrey near Nonsuch and Oatlands. By letters of 11th June the Lords gave them charge to inquire what houses within ten miles of Hampton Court and Oatlands received inmates or sojourners and to take order for the present removing of them. The Lords are given to understand that divers Londoners have obtained houses, not only near Hampton Court and Oatlands, but near Nonsuch also, and there inhabit, going daily to and from London, which cannot be without great peril to their Majesties. The justices were charged not only to perform the former letter, but also to remove such persons as coming from London or Westminster have settled as aforesaid. Persons who settled before the said letters are to be enjoined that they neither go nor suffer their servants to pass to and from London, upon pain to be removed from their houses or to have the same shut up. [*Draft.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 18.
Oatlands.

63. The same to [Richard Pyott], Sheriff of co. Stafford. Have made his Majesty acquainted with his letter of the 5th inst., [*see No. 15,*] and by his command have required the late sheriff of that county, either to pay the whole sum in arrear for ship-money, or else himself and Edward Manley, his undersheriff, to attend the Board to answer their fault in neglecting to pay in the said money. Suggest to the person addressed to call on them and advise the writers what his predecessor does in prosecution of the said directions. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 18.
Oatlands.

64. The same to Humphrey Wyrley, late Sheriff of co. Stafford. There is still unpaid of ship-money chargeable upon co. Stafford, 300*l.*, of which only 100*l.* is paid to the present sheriff. It is stated that the person addressed, or Edward Manley, his undersheriff, has long since collected the sum charged, and that Manley has detained a good part thereof in his own hands, and suffered the residue to remain in the hands of several constables, which is a presumption that cannot be answered by Wyrley or his late undersheriff, and which

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the Lords are resolved not to let pass. Wyrley is to pay in the whole sum in arrear, and he and Manley are to attend the Board within eight days. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 18.
Oatlands.

65. The Council to Sir Ludovic Dyer, Sheriff of cos. Cambridge and Huntingdon. There remains unpaid of ship-money payable by the said counties, 390*l.*, whereof Sir Ludovic affirms by his letter of the 8th inst., [*see No. 25,*] that there remains uncollected by him only 290*l.*, and that 100*l.* is in the hands of his predecessor. He is to send to his predecessor, and require him forthwith to pay in the moneys in his hands, or to attend the Board on the 25th inst. And for the 290*l.*, it is his Majesty's command that the person addressed instantly levy the same, and pay it in within 10 days, his Majesty being resolved to hearken to no further excuses in a service of this importance, and wherein so much time has already been trifled away. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Sept. 18.
Oatlands.

66. The same to [Sir William Russell], Sheriff of co. Worcester. It is his Majesty's command that he forthwith distrain the goods as well of clergy as of laity that neglect to pay the sums assessed upon them for the business of shipping. For the corporation of Bewdley, the bailiffs complain now too late of being over rated. They are to levy the sum assessed, or, if they neglect, he is to do it himself; but if the rate shall hereafter appear to have been unequal, it shall be no precedent for the future. Concerning the distresses he has taken, he is to hasten the sale of them, and to levy what is in arrear with all diligence, for that harvest is now in, which takes off the excuse of those that pretend poverty. Where he finds any constables slow, he is to quicken them, and to send the Lords the names of the bailiffs of the hundreds of Oswaldslow and Pershore, and also of all other officers that refuse to execute his warrants, and the Lords will take order with them. The writ gives him authority to levy the sums in all parts of his county, so as it can be no excuse that any person hides himself in any corporation in his county, nor is it excusable for him to allege that there are no distresses to be found on the lands of persons assessed; whereas his care ought to have prevented such excuse by distraining sooner, which omission he must now redeem; and when he cannot levy the sums assessed on any persons by reason of their absence and of no distress to be found, he is to send the Council their names, places of abode, and what sum is set upon each of them respectively, that they may take order as shall be fit. [*Draft.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 18.
Oatlands.

67. The same to the Sheriff of co. Northampton. Understand that he has divers distresses taken for the shipping business, which he cannot suddenly sell, and that he is now busy in levying the remainder of the sum. His Majesty gives him till Michaelmas to send in the said arrear, but requires him to send in the whole moneys due from that county. Divers persons, whose goods he has distrained, refusing to receive from him the overplus of the proceeds of such distresses, his Majesty commands him to retain such overplus in his hands until the parties demand the same. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

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Sept. 18. 68. The Council to the Collectors of ship-money in St. Giles's-
Oatlands. in-the-Fields, Middlesex. His Majesty is informed by petition of the
said collectors, that the whole sum is fully paid to the sheriff, and
that there remains in the hands of Henry Seagood about 20 marks,
and in other collectors' hands some proportion of the like kind, being
an overplus. The said overplus is to be distributed towards the
relief of the poor of the said parish that are infected. [*Draft.* $\frac{2}{3}$ p.]
- Sept. 18. 69. The same to Sir William Balfour, Lieutenant of the Tower.
To receive into his custody John Bumstead, and keep him prisoner
until further order. [*Draft. Minute for entry on the Council
Register.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Sept. 18. 70. The same to all Mayors and others. Warrant for William
Watts, messenger, to be received and lodged from time to time as
he shall have occasion to travel in his Majesty's service. [*Draft.
Similar minute.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Sept. 18. 71. Archbishop Neile, of York, to Archbishop Laud. Excuses
Bishopthorpe. himself from coming to London the next term on account of the infec-
tion which was very dangerously scattered at Southwark, and the
approaching confinement of his daughter-in-law. Pursues the narra-
tive of transactions between the Bishop of Lincoln and the French
and Dutch settlers in Hatfield Chase, given by him in a former
letter (*see Vol. cccxxvii., No. 47*). Bontemps, the minister, had gone
away to London; and Corsellys, the principal settler, to Amsterdam.
Gives the words of the King's grant to Sir Philiberto Vernatti, of
permission to erect a chapel and celebrate divine service in the
English or Dutch language. Complains of the disingenuousness of
a certificate sent by them to his Majesty, praying for liberty of
worship. Being now interdicted, very many of them resort to the
churches of the parishes in which they dwell, and there demean
themselves very devoutly, even those that understand not English.
He makes no doubt they will be easily brought to conformity when
they shall have the book of Common Prayer in French and Dutch,
which he prays Archbishop Laud to procure for him. Hopes his
business at Oxford was well passed over. The writer understands
that his brother was a suitor for his son, the Archdeacon of Win-
chester, for a doctorship. [*3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.*]
- Sept. 18. 72. Hugh Lloyd, Sheriff of co. Denbigh, to Nicholas. He was in
Foxhall. good hope that the drovers into whose hands he paid the ship-money,
would have been ready with the same, but the market proceeds
so badly that he is much afraid they will disappoint him in part.
He sent up his man to solicit them to pay in part, in case they be
not able to pay the whole. Desires to be tolerated until All Saints.
Nicholas will receive by the bearer the writ directed to the writer's
predecessor for levying this money; he had no manner of allowance.
If by Nicholas's means the writer may have any, he will not be un-
grateful. His man will give Nicholas such satisfaction as he shall
require. Prays Nicholas to accept of one piece in token of his love.
[*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

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Sept. 19.
Oatlands.

73. The King to the Governing Body of some College in Oxford, unnamed. Having, at his last being at Oxford, taken particular notice of James Chudleigh, of Christ Church, upon information of two fellowships void in the college of the persons addressed, he conceives Chudleigh to be not unfit for their society, and recommends him to their choice. [*Copy of perhaps a suggested letter, dated "ninetieth" for "nineteenth."* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 19.
Oatlands.

74. The Council to Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden. Cannot but marvel to find the maltsters in the Cinque Ports so refractory; all other parts, as well of Kent as in other counties, having gladly embraced the said articles for regulating their trade. Pray him to use his best endeavours to render the Cinque Ports and their members conformable, or to appoint some of them to attend the Attorney-General at his house in Stanwell, near Staines, with their charter. If they do not conform themselves, the Lords, on the Attorney-General's report, will take further course. [1 p.]

Sept. 19.
Oatlands.

75. The same to the Justices of Peace for Surrey, near Southwark. By reason of the sickness, the poor of Southwark, who are very numerous, are in great necessity. They are forthwith to take into consideration what is fit to be done, and if they find it to be too heavy for the five miles' compass near that borough, to relieve the said poor, they are, at their next quarter sessions, to consider of a fit tax to be laid upon the whole county, or so much thereof as they shall think most fit, the quarter sessions being by statute enabled to establish such a tax as may be for the competent sustentation of the poor. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Sept. 19.
Oatlands.

76. The same to Archbishop Laud. Recite letter of 14th June (*see Vol. cccxxvi., No. 29*) to take order to remove inmates flying from London to Croydon in that time of infection. He is again to make strict inquiry whether any since that time have received any such inmates, and if so to give order for removing them, and for punishing those who have offended. Inhabitants of London or Westminster settled in their country houses before or since the 14th June are to be strictly charged not to pass to or from London, upon pain to be removed or have their country houses shut up. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Sept. 19.

77. The same to Sheriff of co. Bedford. Have given order to Sir William Russell to receive from him 1,100*l.* ship-money. Concerning the arrears from the hundred of Manched [Manshead], he and his predecessor are to call to them the constables and certify the difference touching the sum remaining in that hundred. Where any persons whose goods he has sold refuse to receive the overplus, he is to retain it till they to whom it belongs shall demand it. Where persons who dwell in his county being assessed for lands remote from their dwellings shall refuse to pay, he is to proceed against them by imprisonment or distress where they dwell. But where any who live out of his county are assessed for lands therein in the occupation of tenants, he is to levy the same by distress upon the

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lands assessed, and if the person assessed and his tenant shall not accord touching the payment the tenants are to seek relief in the courts of equity. He is to send testimony of any who have resisted any officer in the execution of his warrant, and thereupon the Lords will take order. He is to certify what was the misbehaviour of George Gregory whose bond he has returned for his appearance at that Board. [*Draft.* 1½ p.]

Sept. 19. Part of a first rough draft of the preceding letter. [*Written on the back of the paper next mentioned.* ¼ p.]

Sept. 19. 78. The Council to Sir William Russell. The Sheriff of co. Bedford has in his hands 1,100*l.*, and desires to know whether he may pay the same to Sir William at his house in Cambridgeshire rather than run the hazard in this time of contagion to send it up to London. Require him to receive the same as the sheriff desires. [½ p.]

Sept. 19. 79. The same to Sir Thomas Walsingham, Sir Henry Snelgrave, and
Oatlands. Thomas Blunt. Letter similar to that addressed on the 18th instant, to the Justices of Peace of Surrey [*see No. 62*] but having relation to Greenwich "the site of one of his Majesty's standing houses." [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Sept. 19. 80. The same to Edward, Earl of Dorset. By reason of the
Oatlands. infection in London and Westminster multitudes of tradesmen and others have fled since the 1st of July to Eltham, near one of his Majesty's houses, and there inhabit, two or three families in one house. He is to make inquiry and take such precautions as were directed to Archbishop Laud (*see No. 76*) with reference to Croydon. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Sept. 19. 81. The same to the Justices of Peace for Middlesex and Surrey.
Oatlands. Divers Londoners, formerly removed by the justices out of houses wherein they were sojourners, within 10 miles of Hampton Court and Oatlands, have procured other houses near their Majesties houses of access, by which means there are already divers houses infected in Kingston, Teddington, Thistleworth [Isleworth], and other places. They are to remove all such persons in manner formerly directed, with the same provision as in the last previous letter to Archbishop Laud (*No. 76*) respecting persons settled in their own houses before the date of the former letter. Sheds or hulks are to be built in the fields without Kingston and Hampton and other places within the prohibited distance of their Majesties houses, and the sick are to be removed into them. They are particularly to remove from Teddington all persons that are in the house that was lately infected, and to cleanse the same with all diligence. [*Draft.* 1½ p.]

Sept. 19. 82. The same to the same for cos. Buckingham and Berks, near
Oatlands. to Windsor. Similar letter to that to Archbishop Laud (*No. 76*) for removal of Londoners from within six miles of Windsor Castle. They are to stay the Barge of Windsor from going any more to and

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from London, and to give strict command that the Barge of Reading and others passing by Windsor forbear to touch or land any person there. [*Draft.* 1½ p.]

Sept. 19.

83. Receipt of Henry Kyme, deputy Clerk of the Check, for letters to the sheriffs of cos. Northampton, Worcester, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, Stafford (old and present sheriffs), Kent, and Bedford, and Justices of Peace of Middlesex and Surrey near Nonsuch and Oatlands. [½ p.]

Sept 19.

84. Notes, by Nicholas, of business of the Admiralty to be transacted this day at Oatlands. The officers desire to know what they shall do with the ten ships prepared for a second fleet. [*Margin:* "To be unrigged."] Also whether the ships now abroad shall be re-victualled or only those that end their victualling this month. [*Margin:* "See what guard was the last winter."] Appoint a clerk of the check at Deptford. Nicholas suggests whether in disposing of this place it may not be better to pass the same by warrant from the Lords (as anciently) rather than under the great seal, the inconvenience whereof the Lords lately found. • [*Margin:* "Respited till another certificate from the Officers of the Navy."] William Stonehouse has a note under the King's hand for the first purser's place void. Stonehouse petitions for the purser's place in the St. Andrew. [*Margin:* "Respited till return of that ship."] The Officers of the Navy recommend one to be boatswain in the St. Andrew; the Lords a year since promised Sir John Pennington to prefer William Parker to be a boatswain when a place should happen. [*Margin:* "Respited till the boatswain be convicted in the Admiralty."] Sir Nicholas Slanning advertises that there is stayed at Falmouth, on behalf of Captain Bradshaw, a ship of Hoorn, value, as the Dutch say, 10,000*l.* [*Margin:* "Referred to Sir Henry Marten to see Bradshaw satisfied before the ship be released."] Officers of the Navy recommend Hercules Price to be cook in the Anne. [1¼ p.]

Sept. 19.

85. Petition of John Falkener, son of Edward Falkener, late clerk of the check at Deptford, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner sets out the facts stated in his petition to the King, calendared under the 29th August last (*see Vol. cccxxx., No. 80.*) with the addition of his Majesty's reference. and prays a grant of his late father's office. [¼ p.]

Sept. ½⁹₉
The Hague.

86. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Archbishop Laud. Lately troubled him with a letter about the Landgrave of Hesse's brothers, and now she must do it for the Landgrave himself. What he has answered to the King's message Mr. Avery will faithfully send, and he himself, with his own hand, has offered his person and army to the King's disposing; he is so worthy and so brave a prince as she hopes the King will accept his offer. Entreats the Archbishop to do him all the good offices he can. By what she hears from Ratisbon, the Earl of Arundel has received no contentment in the

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Emperor's answer, but a plain denial, for her son's restoring. She cannot but believe the King will seek to recover by force what he cannot by treaty. The King has been many times in doubt where to have a fit man to command an army; now he may have this prince, who is a brave worthy man of their own religion and her son's near kinsmen. He has dependance upon none, and has a country that gives a fair passage into the Palatinate. Has written of it to the King. [*Seals with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 19.
Oatlands.

Nicholas to the Sheriff of Kent. To send a particular account of what he had done in performance of the letter of the Lords of the 6th July. Particularly to certify whether Mr. Spencer named in the certificate returned in that letter has paid what was assessed upon him for the shipping. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 126.*]

Sept. 19.

87. List of ships at sea and how disposed of by the Earl of Northumberiand. Ten were gone to Yarmouth, four to the west, and two to stay in the Downs. [1 p.]

Sept. 19.

88. Agreement between Sir Owen Smyth, of Irmingland, Norfolk, and Matthew Gilbert, of Wood-Dalling in the same co., husbandman. Sir Owen sells to Gilbert 30 acres of barley and the same quantity of oats then in his barns at Irmingland for 90*l.*, with lodging and other convenience for threshing. The consideration to be paid 20*l.* down, and the remainder in three quarterly payments, the last at Midsummer next. [1 p.]

Sept. 19.

89. Depositions of witnesses taken at Cromer, Norfolk, under a commission out of the court of the Duchy of Lancaster, in a cause depending between his Majesty, by the relation of Sir John Heydon, plaintiff, and Thomas Doodes and others, defendants. The question in the cause was the right to wreck within the manor of Sidestrand near Mundesley in Norfolk. [42 pp.]

Sept. 19.

90. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

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Sept. 20.

1. Sir Thomas Roe to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. The contagion increasing in London, and being scattered in the adjacent villages, has made his Majesty resolve, three days in the midst of the week, to be with the Queen at Oatlands with very little attendance, and the rest with his Lords at Windsor for despatch of affairs. On Saturday by going to the latter place Roe will find Dr. Spina. Rupa cannot be bettered than in serving the Electress, seeing she cannot be so happy as to wait on the Queen or hers. Joachimi has not obtained any satisfaction of his request to suspend the execution upon the second fishing, for there is a new command sent to the Admiral to visit them again. Roe argues the Dutch question at

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great length, and contends that the States would derive great pecuniary and other advantages from acknowledging the King's right in these seas, and taking advantage of his protection. He insists that this question was "the best engine of the Spaniard to work a breach" between England and Holland. Begs her to let the Prince of Orange understand that by this seeming oppression there is a door opened to them. On the 18th there arrived a post from Lord Arundel (Roe hopes the last) who brought no other offer than that if his Majesty would, according to the proposition of Taylor, make a league with the House of Austria, then there should be restored some acceptable part of the Palatinate. Such a proposal seals the assurance of a long abuse. Lord Arundel by the same messenger wrote to his Lady that he should endeavour his recall. Probably his Majesty will not publish this until he be in a condition to resent it, and his party made up, which how near it is being done in France he need not write. Suggests that she should write to Lord Leicester to urge expedition. The business of the passage of the money has been twice heard; they have been cunning enough to cast the fault upon Capt. Steward, who may have a check, and not be unwilling at the price to bear it. He had 5,000*l.* at least, the King not near so much. His Majesty will approve his integrity, and Lord [Cottington] hawks in Wiltshire as if unconcerned in the whole business. [*Copy. 3 pp.*]

Sept. 20. 2. William Butts, messenger, to William [Edward] Nicholas, or
Westminster. in his absence to John Woolley. By reason of the contagion in Westminster cannot come to solicit his business. He had a warrant from the Board in the latter end of June for Alexander Jennings for refusing to pay ship-money, and about the 2nd July he brought Jennings to Oatlands, where, refusing to pay, the writer had commandment from the Lords by Sir William Becher to keep him in his custody, which he has done ever since. Jennings's petition [for discharge] has been twice read before the Lords, and on Sunday next he intends to petition again, and is not willing neither to pay the ship-money nor the writer's fees. If there be no way to bring Jennings to conformity, his example will be prejudicial to his Majesty all the kingdom over for the shipping business. Jennings questions the writer by what warrant he detains him. Prays that when Jennings's petition is read, that of the writer may be read also, that the Lords may take order for satisfying his fees. Jennings runs every week to the carriers and receives letters from the country. If there be no stricter warrant for restraining him, he will never pay his Majesty nor the writer. [*1 p.*]

Sept. 20. Receipt of Thomas Waterworth, messenger, for letters delivered to him for Archbishop Laud, the Justices of Peace for cos. Buckingham and Berks nearest Windsor, Justices of Peace of Surrey near Southwark, for Sir Thomas Walsingham, and others of Kent, nearest Greenwich, and one to the Justices of Peace for Middlesex and Surrey nearest to Hampton Court. [*See 19th September inst., Vol. cccxxxi., No. 83. ½ p.*]

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Sept. 20.
Pendennis
Castle.

3. Sir Nicholas Slanning to Sec. Coke. On 19th inst. arrived a small bark of Jersey that had been to Newfoundland and Portugal, which was taken about 60 leagues off the Land's End by six Turkish men-of-war, which had aboard them certain French runagates who told the master of the bark that there were 20 sail of Turks more that had divided themselves into three squadrons, and came forth with design to wait the coming home of the Newfoundland English fleet, and the going out of the ships for the vintage. The master named himself a Frenchman of St. Malo, by which means he was released, for the Turks told him there was a league between them and the French. This news has much terrified the country, and it is feared that if the Turks be suffered long to continue, they will disable the English from any trade hereafter. [*Seals with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 21.
Oct. 1.
Rome.

4. Thomas Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. His brother has arrived at Venice, and the writer expects him every day. In one of his father's letters he expressed his desire that the writer should visit Lucca. It is not possible for him to do so on account of the great contagion. Thinks to begin his journey to Naples within a few days, and that finished will return at once to England. [*Ital.* 2 pp.]

Sept. 21.
Oatlands.

5. Sir Henry Vane, the elder, to Nicholas. Desires him to send for all the saltpetremen that are thereabouts, to be at Windsor on the Monday next, to know what saltpetre is in their hands. The new undertakers should be timely stored, that they may bring in their monthly proportion. It will not be well, now they have their mills ready, to have them stand still for want of work. PS. To fail not to have prating Thornhill there. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 21.
Addlethorp
[Addlethrop].

6. William Leigh, Sheriff of co. Gloucester, to the same. Purposes to follow the directions concerning Lord Say, &c., and return the money as fast as he is able. Is sorry he is to levy the whole sums assessed upon Lord Say, inasmuch as he understands the assessors have dealt abusively in assessing him at two parts and themselves but at one, whereas they are accustomed in all other payments to pay double as much as the Lords. Touches upon this that he may not receive blame hereafter if Lord Say should complain to the Board for injustice in the assessment. Will the Lords remit the sum assessed upon Campden? The visitation continues. There died two of plague last week. Sent a man purposely from Oatlands to London to pay in 140*l.* of the ship-money, which was all that was in his hands when he made his account before his Majesty, but there was no man of Sir William Russell's to receive it. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 21.

7. Roger Graling and two other bargemen to the Justices of Peace for Surrey, near Oatlands and Hampton Court. Certify that John Warner, of Hamhew near Oatlands, has weekly till this day loaded his barges and carried the same to London, notwithstanding the command of the justices to the contrary. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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Sept. 22.
Sunninghill.

Nicholas to Richard Bagnall. Is to require him to attend the Lords Commissioners for saltpetre and gunpowder on Monday or Tuesday next at Windsor, and to bring with him an account what saltpetre is in his hands. To send word to any other of the salt-petremen to be then there also for the same business. [*Copy, with underwritten memorandum that five other letters of the like tenour were directed to Thomas Thornhill, Edward Thornhill, Nathaniel Sikes, John Gifford, and John Vincent. See Vol. cccxi., p. 235. See also Vol. cccxxxi., No. 83, for a note of the delivery of these letters, together with the one to Bagnall above calendared, to Reginald Guneld, messenger. ½ p.*]

[Sept.] 22. 8. Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, to Sec. Coke. Thanks for deliver-
[Dover] Castle. ing the writer from the Frenchman, for whose speedy return into France he has taken order. The first boat that moves to those parts shall carry him away. Now, having the opportunity to write to Nicholas, desires him to use means that the necessary supplies of these castles may be thought upon. Most of the ordnance are unuseful for want of carriages. Surveys of the wants have cost the King more money than the repair itself would have come unto. Commends the daily good service done by Jacob Brames. [*¾ p.*]

Sept. 22.
Malling.

9. Alexander Chauncey, Undersheriff of Kent, to Nicholas. Mr. Spencer has not paid the ship-money. The writer has been to speak with him, but could not in regard he was sick or not at home. Immediately after receipt of the Council's letter of 6th July the sheriff was restrained to keep his house, by reason of a boy who died of the sickness. Immediately after that another servant of the sheriff was visited with the small pox, so that neither could he conveniently send to any for levying moneys, neither would any speak to those who came from him. By reason whereof, and the sickness being in many places of the county, the business has been forborne, but not neglected. Next term the sheriff will give the Board a satisfactory answer. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Sept. 22.

10. Petition of William Maccord and Allister Man, his Majesty's footmen in ordinary, to the King. Anthony Morse about 14 years since was presented by the churchwardens of the parish of Wilts [Wilton ?] for incest with Fridiswide Ball, long since deceased, and the cause he did the same was by reason of a weakness in his brain, for the which he is heartily sorry. Morse having a wife and many children, petitioners pray that a pardon may be granted him. [*½ p.*] *Underwritten,*

10. I. *Reference to Archbishop Laud to ascertain the truth, and report to his Majesty. Oatlands, 22nd September 1636. [½ p.] Endorsed,*

10. II. *Reference by Archbishop Laud to Mr. Mottershed, to examine the suggestions or speak with the Chancellor of the diocese. 7th February 1636-7. [½ p.]*

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Sept. 22.

11. Petition of Ralph Claxton to the King. Petitioner has had directions from his Majesty, in his cause depending between him and Richard Lilbourne, for lands in co. Durham, wherein Lilbourne will assent to no trial but that of battle, which his Majesty had prohibited, the judges having certified that there is another way more ordinary in these days and as legal. Petitioner has demurred to Lilbourne's plea, and his demurrer is judged good in law, as certified by Justice Hutton, yet Lilbourne refuses to submit to his Majesty's order. Petitioner, who is a poor distressed prisoner in this time of danger, implores his Majesty, that the cruel way of battle may be avoided. Prays that a messenger may be sent for Lilbourne, to answer his refusing his Majesty's order. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

11. 1. *Reference to the Council to send an express messenger for Lilbourne to appear at the Council board where his Majesty will be present in person to hear and determine the difference. Outlands, 22nd September 1636. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Sept. 24.
Chatham.

12. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. The Adventurer and the Second Whelp came into Chatham on Tuesday, and have been paid off. Has given order to unrig and moor six of the ten ships that are there, and is preparing the St George and the Swiftsure to come from Deptford to Chatham, but wants warrant from the Lords. The Earl of Northumberland set sail from the Downs on the 16th inst. The sickness continues high about London. States circumstances connected with his dwelling house at the Victualling House, Tower Hill, and the damage done to his staff there in the course of repairs effected under the direction of Mr. Crane the victualler. Begs Nicholas to move the Lords therein. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 24.

13. Account rendered by Edward Fenn, on behalf of Sir William Russell, of ship-money received to this day; total 178,777*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* [*Much damaged by damp.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 24.

14. Account of ship-money levied and remaining in the hands of the sheriffs, being 3,738*l.*, making with 178,777*l.* paid to Sir William Russell, 182,515*l.* as the total sum collected, and leaving an arrear of 19,185*l.* [1 p.]

Sept. 24.

15. Duplicate of the same. [1 p.]

Sept. 25.
Windsor.

16. Order of the King in Council. His Majesty being made acquainted with the returns of what number of maltsters are fit to be incorporated, and that there were divers persons ready to compound and to be governed by a charter, it was ordered that the Attorney-General should draw up a commission to Sir William Parkhurst, to all the clerks of the Council and Signet, and likewise to Capt. James Duppa, or any three of them, authorizing them to treat with such persons as desire to be incorporated for making malt according to such instructions as they shall receive from his Majesty or the Council, and having agreed with them, to certify their names and at what rates they have compounded, to the end they may be incorporated accordingly. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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Sept. 25.
Windsor.

17. Order of the King in Council. Upon consideration of the necessities that the poor of London and Westminster, and of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey near those cities, suffer in this time of contagion, it was ordered that public collections should be made throughout the said cities and counties for their relief, for which the Lord Keeper is to give order, the money collected in the city to be delivered to the Lord Mayor, and that collected in Middlesex and Surrey to such justices of the peace as the Lord Keeper shall think fit, to be distributed amongst the poor. [1 p.]

Sept. 25. 18. Draft of the same. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 25. Windsor. The Council to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and others. There is occasion for carriage of powder from his Majesty's powder mills at Chilworth, Surrey, to Hamhaw, and from thence to London, for his Majesty's service, wherein there will be often cause to use carts, barges, or hoys. The persons addressed are to assist Mr. Cardwell, his Majesty's gunpowder maker, in taking up at the King's prices such carts, hoys, and barges as Cardwell shall desire to use. [Draft. See Vol. cccxxxi., No. 90. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 25. The same to the Officers of the Navy. The ten ships formerly prepared for a second fleet are not to proceed this year. The officers are to cause the same to be unrigged and moored for the winter. The Lords approve the supply of only those ships with the Earl of Northumberland, with a month's provision, whose victuals were to end about the end of this month. As to the supply of treenails his Majesty will not have the same to be obtained out of the New Forest or Shotover or Stow Wood, they are therefore to propound a more convenient place. [Draft cancelled. See *ibid.* 1 p.]

Sept. 25. Windsor. 19. Minute of a warrant of the Council to the Warden of the Fleet at Reading, to take into his custody Capt. Walter Seward [Steward]. [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

Sept. 25. 20. Petition of Sir Walter Norton, late Sheriff of co. Lincoln, to the Council. The Lords by letter dated the 31st May last required petitioner to warn all constables and others to take an account of such moneys as have been collected within their several divisions, and what remains uncollected. Petitioner was taking such account, and had received 19*l.*, which some of the collectors had remaining in their hands, but upon notice of his Majesty's letters directed to the Earl of Lindsey, the collectors thought themselves freed from giving petitioner any further account, and thereupon desisted from that service. Prays letter whereby he may call the said collectors to account, and may return the names of such of them as refuse, to the Board. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Sept. 25. 21. Capt. George Carteret to the Lords of the Admiralty. The [Happy] Entrance, in the Downs. Upon his Admiral's departure, he told the writer, that he was shortly to expect an order to go into Holland to fetch Job Harby. His victuals growing short, prays that when they give such order, they

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would also order him a fresh supply. The Sarah, a great ship of London, of twenty-six pieces of ordnance, whereof Thomas Gibbes is master, is loading at Dunkirk for Spain, which is a new way lately found out, and will conduce to the great prejudice of his Majesty's customs, such goods having been formerly transported from Dunkirk to Dover, there to be re-shipped into English shipping, and so for Spain. This Gibbes, for his private lucre, diverts the course of traffic, and if he be tolerated, others will follow his example. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

Sept. 26.
Windsor.

22. The Council to Sir John Hippisley and Sir Dudley Carleton. There have been frequent commands sent to the bailiffs of Kingston to take care to prevent the spreading of the infection in that town, being situate near his Majesty's house at Hampton Court, notwithstanding which it is found that the houses infected are not kept shut up, nor the Red Cross or any other mark set on them, nor any watch set to keep the people therein from going forth or others from visiting them. The persons addressed are to call before them the bailiffs of Kingston and examine whose fault this remissness is, and what course is now taken, and to take effectual order to hinder the spreading of the contagion; and this they are to see performed, not as justices of peace of the counties adjoining, but as specially appointed by his Majesty for that purpose. [*Draft.* 1½ p.]

Sept. 26.
Windsor.

23. The same to Sir Richard Lucy, Sir Thomas Dacres, and the rest of the Justices of Peace for co. Hertford next his Majesty's house at Theobalds. On the 1st June last charge was given them to inquire what children of London were nursed or put to school at Enfield, Waltham, and other places near Theobalds, and to cause them to be removed during the time of the infection. Enjoin them not only to see those directions observed, but to inform themselves what houses within six miles of Theobalds have received inmates, and to take order for removing them and punishing those who have received them. It being his Majesty's intention shortly to repair to Theobalds, citizens of London or Westminster, settled in those parts in their own houses since the 1st July, are to be enjoined not to pass to or from London or Westminster upon pain to be removed or to have their houses shut up. [*Draft.* 1½ p.]

Sept. 26.
Windsor.

24. The same to William Blathwait, steward of Colebrooke [Colnbrook.] David Salter, now bailiff of Colnbrook, has been very careful to suppress drunkenness, punish vagabonds, and provide houses for those infected with the plague, which care the Council commend. On Friday then next he is to deliver up his office to Andrew Meale, elected bailiff for the next year. It is his Majesty's pleasure that Meale take upon him the office to which he has been elected, but by reason of the nearness of Colnbrook to Windsor Castle he is to take more than ordinary care on those points in which his predecessor has given the example. [*Draft.* 1 p.]
Annexed,

24. 1. *Suggested draft of the preceding letter.* [½ p.]

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Sept. [26.] Windsor. The Council to [Edmund Barker]. Warrant to take into custody Richard Lilbourne, and bring him before the Council at Windsor on the 9th October next, with a very full clause of assistance. [*Written at the back of the preceding article. Draft. ½ p.*]
- Sept. 26. Windsor. Draft minute of the same warrant which supplies the name of the messenger to whom it was addressed. [*See 25th inst. No. 19. ½ p.*]
- Sept. 26. Windsor. 25. The Council to a messenger unnamed. By letters of 29th August last, Sir George Sandys, K.B., was required to pay the mayor and burgesses of Northampton 1,000*l.* given to them for relief of the poor of that place by Ralph Freeman, late Lord Mayor of London, or otherwise to attend the Board on the 20th inst. Sir George not having paid the money or given his attendance, the person addressed is to require him forthwith to pay the said 1,000*l.*, with damages, or to be brought before the Council on Sunday then next at Windsor. [*Draft. 1 p.*]
- Sept. 26. Windsor. 26. The same to the Mayor and Aldermen of Canterbury. His Majesty approves their care in repairing the conduit of that city and the course taken by them for raising money to perfect the same. They are to go through with the said work, and to raise of the inhabitants such sums as may well finish the same. And if any be so refractory as to oppose the same, the persons addressed are by his Majesty's command to commit them to prison until they shall come to a better sense of their own and their neighbour's good. [*Draft. ¾ p.*]
- [Sept. 26.] 27. Petition of Dame Mary Wandesford, heir of Robert Pamplin, late yeoman of his Majesty's robes, to the Council. For the long service of her father petitioner had a grant of all the lands in Hampshire surrounded by the sea, with power to inn them. She is disturbed therein by Robert Rigges, and the banks are daily thrown down and the workmen arrested, by John Kensall, Thomas Gold, John Perkins, and William Elson. Notwithstanding a former reference by his Majesty these persons continue refractory, and have since arrested 13 of the workmen, and enforced petitioner to bail them, in derogation of the royal grant, and, eclipsing his Majesty's prerogative, being King of the Narrow Seas, they intend to proceed to trials at common law. Prays letters to Sir John Mill, Sir William Uvedale, Thomas Levingston, John Button, and Arthur Bromfield, justices of the peace for the said county, to call the parties and admonish them to desist, and if they desist not, to commit them to gaol, until they conform and give security to appear before the Lords and answer their contempts. [*¾ p.*]
- Sept. 26. Windsor. 28. The Council to Sir John Mill, Sir William Uvedale, Thomas Levingstone, John Button, and Arthur Bromfield. Send them a copy of the preceding petition of Dame Mary Wandesford. Direct them once more to send for the parties in that petition named, and to require them either to submit to such an arbitrary end as by his Majesty's reference of the 6th inst. they shall propound to them,

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or to bind them to attend the Board on the 8th January next.
[1 p.]

Sept. 26.

29. Minute of warrant of the Council to the keeper of the gaol at Hertford or St. Albans, to receive into custody William Steward and Philip Reeley, to be kept safe prisoners until further order.
[½ p.]

Sept. 26.
Winchester
Castle.

30. Jerome, Earl of Portland, to [the Lords of the Admiralty]. Sends copies of the examinations of those Dutch and English who brought in the bark of Sallee. Likewise copies of examinations of two of the Moors. If they confess as much at the trial there will need no other evidence, yet he has sent to Lord Gorges for those English whom they took and he dismissed. Conceives he cannot fetch them without a warrant, which if the Lords send him they will be pleased to order that they be bound over to the place where they will have these men tried. They lie there at a great charge, and the Dutch and English whom he keeps under a guard at his own charge believe they have done his Majesty so good [service] in saving so many of his subjects as this bark would have been fraught withal, as they hope both a quick delivery and some reward. If the Lords will appoint to have the trial there he desires that Mr. Wiant [Wyan], the registrar, may be commanded to be there at it. Sends also the examination of an Englishman taken by Capt. Burley. He now calls himself Nicholas Downes. He may be tried at the same time as the Moors. Hopes the rumours of men taken on the western coast proceed from such rogues as this. He confesses that the tale he told of five boats taken is a very lie. [2 pp.]
Enclosed,

30. I. *Examination of John Rickles, of Harling in Friesland, captain of the Turks' bark. In a ship of Hoorn of 240 tons, being boatswain's mate, examinant with 23 men more were taken by a ship of Algiers off Carthagen, and carried to Algiers in 1630, where he has remained a slave ever since. Coming from Algiers to Sallee, the owners of the vessel in which he now is taking liking to him, made him captain and sent him to sea. They came forth from Sallee on 9th August last. Coming on the English coast they took a fisher boat in which were nine men and boys, whereof one leaped overboard and swam ashore. They took the rest with intention to make a party against the Moors, according to a previous resolution of the rest of the Dutch and the English on board. At a certain time examinant called to the Dutch and English to stand up for their lives and liberties, whereupon they drove the Moors into the hold, hoisted sail, and brought their bark into the first port. 24th September 1636. [1 p.]*

30. II. *Examination of Jacob Cornelius, of Dort, gunner of the bark. Was taken in 1631 in a ship of Middleburgh, a freebooter, by eleven Turkish men-of-war off the Terceiras, and was carried to Algiers, where he has been a slave ever*

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since. Going from Algiers to Sallee he met with Rickles who told him he would bring him into Christendom, whereupon he came with him in the bark. As to subsequent events agrees with Rickles. 24th September 1636. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

30. III. Examination of Simon Buskman, of Breamour [Bremen?]. In 1621 was taken in a ship of Hamburgh off the South Cape by two Turkish men-of-war. Was carried to Algiers, where he has been in slavery ever since. Came with Cornelius to Sallee, where they resolved to get their freedom. Agrees with Rickles as to the rest. 24th September 1636. [Written on the same paper as the preceding. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
30. IV. The like of Cornelius Tunys of Edam. Was taken off the North Cape about 10 years since by three Turks men-of-war and carried to Algiers, where he has ever since been in slavery. Came with Rickles to Sallee, and agrees with him as to the rest. 24th September 1636. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
30. V. The like of John Dunton, of London, mariner. In a small ship of London, called the Little David, set out by Mr. Armitage, a woollen draper, at the sign of the Beads in Cannon Street, with 50 men and boys and 7 women, bound for Virginia, John Hogg master, they were all taken by a Sallee man, 35 leagues beyond the Land's End; they were taken to Sallee and sold for slaves, amongst whom was a son of examinant about nine years of age. Examinant was sold to one Aligolant, and has ever since continued there a slave. Aligolant having the greatest part in this bark and having never a Christian slave but examinant that could take charge of a ship, commanded him to go pilot to the English Channel for taking English women, being of more worth than other. Confesses as the captain has done. When they came in at the Needles, they hoisted up a white flag, and hung the Turks' colours over the stern in the water. 24th September 1636. [Written on the same paper as the preceding. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
30. VI. The like of Mahomet and Hamet. Were born at Sallee. The bark came from thence about 40 days since with four Moors, 18 of Sallee, five renegadoes Dutch, and one English, their pilot. She was set out by merchants of Sallee for taking Christians, but upon pretence of doing service against the Spaniards. Relate the capture of the fishermen, whom they would not have pursued being too near land, but the captain guiding the helm they stood after them. States the result as Rickles had done. Mahomet said he had been in about 27 voyages, all on the coast of Spain, save one the last year on the coast of France, where they took 30 French and 10 packs of cloth. 22nd September 1636. [1 p.]

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Sept. 26. 31. John Crane to the Lords [of the Admiralty]. There is in the storehouses at Tower Hill, Rochester, and Portsmouth, beef and pork for 2,000 men for three months. Wishes to know what number of men they think fit to have at sea for the next three months. If they will now supply the ships for the westward, they may have notice to take their victuals aboard at Portsmouth. [1 p.]
- Sept. 26. 32. Petition of the West India Company of Zealand, and of Leonard Cornelison, master of the Hope, and of the mariners of the same ship, to the same. Petitioners having commission from the Prince of Orange, lighted upon a ship on the coast of Brazil laden with Brazil wood worth 3,000*l.*, which they took as lawful prize, and being bound homeward with the same were driven into Milford Haven about the 10th August last, at which time Sir Beverley Newcombe [Newcomen], captain of the Ninth Whelp, was riding there. He seized upon the said ships, and being remonstrated with, he answered that he understood what he did and that he should carry them into Ireland, which he has done. Pray that he may be commanded either to release the said ships or convoy them to Milford Haven, so that if any one has any cause against the same they may complain to the Court of Admiralty here. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Sept. 26. 33. Petition of John Maerston [Marsen], master of the Speel Yacht, having been two years in the service of the West India Company of Amsterdam, for himself and the said company and his owners, to the same. States the circumstances of the detention of his ship at Falmouth by John Tresahar, for the fault of another ship committed long ago, which detention he contends to be against the laws and justice of this kingdom. The ship being laden with merchandises to the value of 20,000*l.*, many whereof are perishable, petitioner prays letters of discharge on his putting in bail to answer whatever action may be brought against the ship and merchandise in the Court of Admiralty by Capt. Bradshaw. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Sept. 26. Sunninghill. Nicholas to Kenrick Edisbury. Was commanded by the Lords of the Admiralty to know whether the anchors and cables required by the Earl of Northumberland had been sent to him. In regard of the infection, they conceive Edisbury ought not to have insisted so much on their warrant as to delay so necessary a supply, for which the Lords would give a warrant at the first opportunity. William Bird is to be boatswain in the [Seven] Stars in place of Oliver Hollyman. The Lords have deferred appointing a clerk of the check till they receive certificate from the Officers in answer to a letter written for that purpose. The place of boatswain in the St. Andrew was respited to be disposed of, till Woolner be displaced by the Judge of the Admiralty; and the purser's place in the same ship, until she return, when the Lords will appoint William Stonehouse, according to his Majesty's express pleasure. The Earl of Northumberland's warrant cannot be sufficient to

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authorize the Officers to place any man upon his Majesty's ships in harbour, and much less to the clerks of the check. PS.—The King's household is settled at Windsor, where his Majesty and the Lords will meet every Sunday; the Queen's court is to remain at Oatlands. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix. p. 127.*]

Sept. 26.

Oct. 6.
Venice.

34. Francis Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. Is that day going to Florence, where he intends to settle and apply himself to the language. Lord Ambassador Fielding has entertained the writer in his house during his stay at Venice. [1 p.]

Sept. 27.

Windsor.

35. The Council to Sir William Uvedale, Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber. Warrant to pay to George Rudolph Weckherlin, his Majesty's servant, who by express command had given his attendance at the court all this summer, and had been at expense for boat hire, horse hire, &c., 30*l*. [1 p.]

Sept. 27.

36. The same to all Mayors and other officers. Thomas Brinxley, his Majesty's auditor of cos. York and Northumberland, and the archdeaconry of Richmond, and bishopric of Durham, or his deputy, with the receivers of the said cos., and their clerks and servants, are to travel into the said cos. for their audits. The sickness being dispersed into many parts of the kingdom, the persons addressed are to take care that the auditor and others above mentioned be lodged in houses clear of infection, and also that they be furnished with horses and other necessaries. [*Underwritten is a memorandum that similar letters were written for Sir Edmund Sawyer, auditor of cos. Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Oxford, Berks, and Buckingham. ½ p.*]

Sept. 27.

37. The same to the same. Similar letter for William Gwynne, auditor of cos. Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln, and the co. palatine of Chester. [*Underwritten is a memorandum of a similar letter for Richard Kinsman, auditor of Devon, Cornhill [Cornwall], Somerset, Dorset, Hampshire, and Wilts. 1 p.*]

Sept. 27.

38. List of Justices of Peace in cos. Lincoln, Somerset, Berks, Oxford, Middlesex, Buckingham [John Hampden being one of those for the division at Wycombe], Northampton, Bedford, Hertford, Essex, Suffolk, Huntingdon [Sir Oliver Cromwell being one], Cornwall, Norfolk, and Devon, to whom, according to the endorsement, letters were addressed by the Council "about maltsters." [5 pp.]

Sept. 27.

The Triumph,
at sea.

39. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to Sec. Windebank. They have been in search of the Holland busses but cannot hear of any though now is the principal time of this fishing season. By a Scots ship, newly come from Treveere in Zealand, the Earl is told that order is there given that none of the busses shall come forth any more this year. This blowing weather. has driven from

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them the James and the Nonsuch. For four days they have been absent from them. [1 p.]

Sept. 27. 40. Officers of Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Have no direction for transporting the St. George and the Swiftsure from Deptford to Chatham. Without warrant they cannot move one of the King's ships where there may be hazard. Peter White, who has attended their launching, may take them about one after the other with the same company of men. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Sept. 27. 41. The same to the same. According to the letter of the Lords of 25th inst., certify that Nathaniel Terne is the most fit man for Clerk of the Check at Deptford. Mr. Falkener may prove a toward honest young man fit for some other employment. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 27. 42. Separate informations of Richard Bagnall, John Giffard, and Edward Thornhill, saltpetremen, respecting various large quantities of saltpetre delivered into Mr. Evelyn's storehouse, but left there unweighed and unpaid for, by reason whereof they were disabled to go on with their works. [$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

Sept. 27. 43. Notes, by Nicholas, on the preceding informations and on the information given by the same informants on the quantities of saltpetre in the hands of Thomas Thornhill, Vincent, Grove, Richardson, Sikes, and Burrowes, others of the saltpetremen. The whole quantity remaining in Mr. Evelyn's hands, unweighed and unpaid for, was stated to be $36\frac{1}{2}$ tons, which, at the King's rate of 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, amounted to 23,000*l.* [1 p.]

Sept. 28. 44. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Hopes the hoy that went to the Earl of Northumberland with the anchors and cables arrived in Yarmouth Roads the 18th or 19th inst. They never deny ground tackle on demand, and for warrant they conceive the original from the Lords sufficient for supplies at going out and during the voyage. Comments on the contents of the last letter of Nicholas; on the appointments of boatswain Bird and William Stonehouse, Woolner's case, and ships to continue out in the winter, and re-states the circumstances about his house on Tower Hill. Suggested the re-employment of Peter White, lest since the misfortune to the Anne there should be any opinion adverse to him on the part of the Lords. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Sept. 28. 45. Receipt of Thomas Bartholomew for 6*l.* from William Ryley, Bluemantle, towards discharging Sir Thomas Allen's fee for his knighthood, Ryley having set his hand to Sir Arthur Jenny's bill of fees, acknowledging that he had received that 6*l.* to pay to Sir John Borough, garter. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Sept. 28.] 46. Receipt of John Allington for William Allen, drum-major, for 13*s.* 4*d.*, being William Allen's fee for Sir Thomas Allen's knighthood. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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Sept. 29.
Windsor.

47. The Council to Lord Treasurer Juxon. On consideration of the great decays of the castles of Sandown, Deal, and Walmer, and of Archcliff Bulwark, in Dover, appearing by estimate of Lieutenant Colonel Paperill, his Majesty's engineer, in 1634, the Lords recommend that provision be made for setting in hand the reparations this next spring. [1 p.]

Sept. 29.

48. Draft of the same. [1 p.]

Sept. 29.
Windsor.

49. The same to the Judges of Assize for co. Hertford. Send them a counterfeit brief which William Steward (as he terms himself) brought to Mr. Milward, minister of Barnet, and imperiously commanded the same to be read in the church. Pray them to call Steward before them, and also Philip Reeley, his co-partner in the business, being both in gaol at Hertford, and to proceed against them so that others by their punishment may take warning. [Draft. 1 p.]

Sept. 29.
Windsor.

50. The same to Sir Walter Norton. Recite previous letter to him of 31st May last, and the refusal of the constables to render further account, as stated in Sir Walter's petition of the 25th inst. (*see No. 20.*) It is his Majesty's pleasure that Sir Walter should proceed roundly and carefully in calling the constables to account, notwithstanding his Majesty's letter to the Earl of Lindsey, so as to give the Board satisfaction by the 1st November next, and he is to bind over to appear at the Board such collectors as refuse. [Draft. 1 p.]

Sept. 29.
Windsor.

51. [The same] to Jerome, Earl of Portland. Such further examinations are to be taken respecting the Moors or Turks in custody for piracy as upon advice of the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty shall be thought sufficient for their condemnation, and for that purpose the Lords have written to Lord Gorges to bind over the English whom he dismissed, to give evidence. As soon as he has received sufficient evidence he is to send notice to Thomas Wyan, Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, whom the Lords have directed to repair to Winchester to advise on the trial. If condemned, the execution is to be forborne until further order. The vessel belonging to the Moors is said to be of excellent sail; he is therefore to send to Hurst Castle for her, and deliver her, with her ordnance and tackle, to John Goodwin, one of the masters attendant, at Portsmouth. As to the charges, if the goods forfeited be not sufficient to defray the same, consideration shall be taken for his reimbursement. [Draft, *some portion being struck through with a pen.* 1½ p.]

Sept. 29.

52. [The same] to Edward, Lord Gorges. He is to bind over the Englishmen who were brought or came with the Turks above mentioned to attend at the sessions to be held for their trial; also to deliver their ship to such persons as the Earl of Portland shall send to receive the same for his Majesty's service. [Draft, *partly struck through.* ¾ p.]

Sept. 29.

[The same] to Thomas Wyan. Recite the portion of the preceding letter to the Earl of Portland (No. 51) which relates to the

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intended trial of the Moors at Winchester. Require Wyan, upon notice from Lord Portland, to repair to Winchester to advise with him on the said intended trial. When the service is performed the Lords will take order for his recompense. [*Draft, written on the same paper as the last preceding, and with a line struck through it. On the same paper are memoranda of Nicholas respecting Council business (Mr. Lambe) and affairs of shipping. The latter relate to the shipping designed to be set forth next year, and to a petition from Chipping Campden. 1 p.*]

Sept. 29.

53. [Lords of the Admiralty] to the Officers of the Navy. The St. Andrew, the Unicorn, the Bonaventure, the Garland, the Swallow, the Tenth Whelp, and the Swan frigate are to be continued at sea until [blank] next, and the Third Whelp to be victualled for six months from the 12th October next. The Officers of the Navy are to give orders accordingly. [*Draft. ½ p.*]

Sept. 29.
Winchester.

54. Jerome, Earl of Portland, to the Council. As soon as he heard of the bark of Turks which came into Hurst Castle, the Earl sent the Marshal of the Admiralty to arrest her for his Majesty, but was refused to have her delivered to him, as appears by the enclosed. Hearing of a claim by Southampton of Admiralty jurisdiction in that place, he sent again, but was refused on a pretence of Lord Arundel's. Leaves the facts to their consideration. [*1 p.*]
Enclosed,

54. I. *Statement of Adam Pibert, marshal [of the Vice-Admiralty of Hants]. Lord Gorges had written to his lieutenant at Hurst Castle that he should deliver the men, but not the goods, except upon a warrant from his Majesty, or from the High Court of Admiralty, or from the Earl of Portland, as Vice-Admiral, directed to Lord Gorges. 21st September 1636. [½ p.]*

54. II. *Edward, Lord Gorges, to Capt. Barrett [Lieutenant Governor of Hurst Castle]. To make stay of the Turkish vessel, Lord Arundel of Wardour having made claim to her and all the goods, under a grant made to him by the late King James of his hundreds of Christchurch and Westover. Wardour Castle, 23rd September 1636. [Copy. ½ p.]*

54. III. *Another statement of Adam Pibert, that on the 24th and 26th September inst., Mr. Williams, of Christchurch, bailiff of the hundred of Westover, would have arrested the Turkish caravel in the name of Lord Arundel of Wardour, but was not suffered to do so. [½ p.]*

Sept. 29.
Windsor.

55. Consent of John Evelyn that the new contractors for making gunpowder should take from the saltpetremen all the saltpetre now in their hands, and undertaking that with the saltpetre now in his hands he will make the proportion [of gunpowder] he is obliged to bring in monthly. [*½ p.*]

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Sept. 29. 56. Appointment by Bishop Williams of Lincoln of Sir John
Buckden. Lambe, commissary for that part of his diocese, to admonish
Mr. Turner to provide a sufficient curate to officiate divine service
and preach at Twycross. If Mr. Turner neglect, then Sir John
Lambe is to appoint, and if Sir John neglect, then Sir Thomas
Merry or his son and farmer in that place are to appoint. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Sept. 29. 57. John Grymesdych to Nicholas. Flying rumours (false,
Knottingley. Nicholas's friends hope) of his Majesty's displeasure with him.
Shall be glad to hear the contrary. The writer is to sell his mills
to Sir Arthur Ingram, and then will pay all men. If Nicholas should
see the writer's brother Beare, or have cause to send to his brother
Read, desires him to let them know so much. [*Seal with arms.*
1 p.]
- Sept. 29. 58. W. M. to Nicholas Kendall, to be delivered to the porter at
Latham. Arundel House. Should be glad to hear that Mr. Blu. were come
to town, and that Kendall had spoken with him about Lady Suffolk.
The writer offers to meet Blu. at Lady Gorges' at Chelsea. Wat
Steward is sent to the Fleet at Reading, but no hurt is intended to
him. Tell Sir Robert Howard, if he be at Audley End, that Steward
is in good case to pay him. P.S. Is much bound to the King. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Sept. 30. 59. The Council to Sir Edward Mandfield, of Taplow, Bucks, a
Windsor. recusant convict. Licence to travel out of his confinement ac-
cording to the statute, to any place within the kingdom as his
occasions require for twelve months. [*Draft.* 1 p.]
- Sept. 30. 60. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Desires answer from the
Chatham. Lords what ships are ordered to go for Portsmouth this year, and
whether the Red Lion shall be repaired this winter, and with it
the Merhonour, or the Victory, or the Charles. When the ships
come in, wishes a general survey of their condition. The hoy with
the cables arrived suddenly after the Earl of Northumberland came
to Yarmouth. The Swallow also joined the Earl on Sunday then
last. Chatham is free of the sickness, though it has somewhat
increased at Rochester. Reflections on the last great bill at
London. Bird prays Nicholas to procure his warrant; he shall
very shortly hear from him. The James escaped danger of firing
since they came from the North, and she and the Nonsuch have
parted company with the Earl's ship. The busses had not yet come
so far southwards. [1 p.]
- Sept. 61. Book containing the sessions or list of members of the
Council present at their sittings on the 11th, 18th, and 25th of
this month. [32 pp., of which 28 are blank.]
- Sept. 62. Another book containing Nicholas's notes of proceedings at
the several meetings of the Council mentioned in the last article,
being all the meetings held during this month. [64 pp., whereof 50
are blank.]

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1636.
[Sept. ?] Indenture between Lord Treasurer Juxon, the Earls of Lindsey, Dorset, and Newport, Lord Cottington, Sir Henry Vane, and Secs. Coke and Windebank, on his Majesty's behalf, on the one part, and Samuel Cordewell, of Higham, Kent, and George Collins, of Chilworth, Surrey, of the other part. Contract whereby Cordewell and Collins were to have the sole making of gunpowder for 13 years from the 1st November, in consideration whereof they agreed to take from the saltpetremen all of that article which they should make, and to convert the same into gunpowder, and bring the same into the King's stores in the Tower in the proportion of 20 lasts every month, to be paid for by the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, upon warrants of the Lords of the Admiralty, after the rate of 7½*d.* per pound. The powder to be made six parts of saltpetre to one of brimstone and one of coal. The contractors not to sell any powder, but to bring all they make into his Majesty's stores. [*Copy, date of month and day being left blank; see Vol. cccxvii., p. 21. 15½ pp.*]
- [Sept. ?] 63. Petition of William Reynolds and John Foster to the Council. Complaining of breach of the Order of Council of 19th June last (*see Vol. cccxxvi., No. 64*), for preventing persons from bringing great boats up to King's Bridge, Westminster, and praying the Lords to send for Christopher Pinchin, Anthony Peneston, Edward Haddeloe, Thomas Wetherley, William Baily, Thomas Reynolds, and others. [*The petition is similar to that calendared under date of August last (Vol. cccxxx., No. 91), save in some of the names of the persons complained of. ¾ p.*]
- Sept. 64. Table exhibiting the distribution of ships to the several shires, with their tonnage and charge, as the same was the last year, together with such alterations as are ordered this year. Last year the total charge was 218,500*l.*; this year it was 213,432*l.*, being 5,068*l.* less. [2 *pp.*]
- Sept. 65. Note of what ships were last year continued at sea all the winter under the command of Sir John Pennington, with a further note [probably added a little later] of what ships are now abroad under Sir Henry Mervin. [1½ *p.*]
- Sept. 66. Petition of Edward Bolles, of Hindon, Wilts, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner having been sent for, and being now in custody of a messenger, for neglecting the carriage of a load of ashes from Hindon to the saltpetre works at Salisbury, being charged by the constable of the liberty of Knoyle, Hindon, and Fonthill Episcopi, and not by the constables of Hindon. Conceives that he was unjustly charged by the constable of the liberty, his tillage and feeding being in another hundred. Prays that if any offence have been committed it may be remitted, petitioner promising for the future to perform any service imposed upon him. [¾ *p.*]
- [Sept. ?] 67. Notes by Sec. Coke of a proposition that Colchester and other corporations might have power to erect a common brew-

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house, and that all alehouse keepers should be as their servants and be accountable to them for all they buy and utter. The common brewhouse to sell only to the poor, and the profits to be applied to the relief of the poor. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

[Sept. ?] 68. Francis, Lord Willoughby of Parham, Sir Francis Willoughby, Sir Charles Bolles, Sir William Pelham, and Sir Anthony Irby, Deputy Lieutenants for co. Lincoln, to Robert, Earl of Lindsey. According to the Earl's commands, by his Majesty's letter of the 30th July last, concerning Sir Walter Norton's receipts of moneys and unequal carriage in raising 8,000*l.* on co. Lincoln, they attended the Earl at Louth on the 26th August, where for the ease of the county (it being harvest time) it was thought fit to divide themselves, and call such persons as it might concern to such places as upon other business for the county they usually did. The result, as it is here stated in detailed figures, is that Sir Walter Norton had assessed the county for 8,924*l.* 2*s.*, in payment of 8,000*l.*, that he had passed his account for 7,721*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and had received 778*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* more than he passed his account for, besides 170*l.* in bribes confessed by his chief agents, for sparing men of good sufficiency and laying the burthen upon men of weaker estate. [1 p.]

[Sept. ?] 69. Edward, Viscount Wimbledon, to Sir Edmund Scott. Requests him, out of old acquaintance, to let their most gracious Lord [Archbishop Laud] know that the writer is about to marry the daughter of the late Sir Edward Souche [Zouch], and because it is the fall of the leaf, he desires some haste and solicits the Archbishop to give him both his licence and blessing, for that old men need all the help that may be that are to marry a young maid as he is.—P.S. The name of the party is Sophia Zouch. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

[Sept.] 70. Particulars of the farm of Cholderton, endorsed by Nicholas as being "Mr. Ashburnham's." It was held of Mr. Sands for 80 years, whereof 64 were unexpired. Rent 174*l.* per annum; to be sold at 16 years purchase. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Sept.] 71. "A general plot and description of the fens and surrounded grounds in the six counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, with in [*sic*] the Isle of Ely, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln, &c." An engraved map, published at Amsterdam by Henricus Hondius. The map bears an engraved dedication by Hondius to Francis, Earl of Bedford, and others engaged in the drainage of the fens, from statements in which it may be inferred that the map was engraved a few years earlier than this date. A line drawn across it in ink from Earith near St. Ives to a point nearly opposite to Downham Market marks the direction of the old Bedford River, and suggests that this map may have been adduced about this time in connection with that cutting. It will be observed that, contrary to present usage, the north side of the map is to the consuler's right hand and that the lettering runs upwards from south to north. An en-

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closure on the east side of Ramsey Church is lettered "Cromwel's Parke." [1 p.]

Sept.

72. "The plott of the marshes belonging to Walsoken, Walton, and Walpole, in com. Norfolk; taken in September *anno* 1636, *Scala* 40. Per Richardum Smith." In the parish of Walton there is noticed a residence entitled "Pickadilly Hall."

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Oct. 1.

1. Sir John Finch, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to the Council. Recites reference to him of the 30th June last (*see Vol. cccxxvii., No. 106*) of a petition of the Bailiff and Burgesses of Ilchester concerning the assessment of Northover to the ship-money, and an answer thereto by Sir Robert Phillips, and an order of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Upon full hearing, the writer was satisfied that Northover is a distinct parish of itself, and ought to be taxed as a member of the hundred of Tintenhull. The part of the petition reflecting upon Sir Robert Phillips is scandalous and untrue, and the whole petition maliciously intended to cast unjust aspersions upon Sir Robert and the Bishop of Bath and Wells. In this, one Smith of Ilchester is the chief actor, not without some aim to give interruption to the ship-money, in collecting which, being Bailiff of Ilchester, he was so remiss that in half a year no part thereof was collected, wherefore the writer has bound him over to appear before the Board to receive such punishment as the Lords shall think him worthy of. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 1.
Rushton.

2. Charles Cockayne, Sheriff of co. Northampton, to Archbishop Laud. Has bent his utmost endeavours to perform the service of ship-money, wherein he finds much difficulty, for few or none will pay without distress; others wilfully oppose his servants in making distresses; and lastly, others will by no fair persuasion yield assistance for assessing themselves and others, terre-tenants within their parishes. Whereupon he has imposed the whole tax upon some of the sufficientest inhabitants, and caused distresses to be made accordingly. Wherein if he has justly performed his duty he shall speedily proceed thereafter, otherwise requests the Archbishop's directions. Has sent his servant to wait upon the Archbishop, who can yield him satisfaction in each particular. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

2. 1. *Information of Roger Tudor and John Corderoy, servants of the sheriff of co. Northampton, as to the violent rescue by the servants of Richard Robins, of Long Buckby, co. Northampton, of a fore-horse in a team belonging to Robins, distrained by Richard Austell and John Newton, two of the sheriff's bailiffs, and Thomas Andrew, bailiff of the hundred of Guilsborough, for ship-money. One*

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of Robins's servants would doubtless have "mischieved" one of the sheriff's bailiffs behind with a "pick-fork," had not one of the informants drawn his sword. 26th September 1636. [1 p.]

2. II. *Another information of the same, that Austell and Newton having demanded 50s. ship-money of Richard Smith, of Newnham, co. Northampton, he answered very slightly that he had no money, neither would he promise payment thereof at any other time; whereupon they distrained a horse of his in the stable, and led him away to the house of Henry Hickman, thirdborough of Newnham. Presently after Smith came to the thirdborough's house and apprehended the sheriff's servants and bailiffs upon suspicion of felony, charging the thirdborough with them till he should go to Mr. Knightley's for a warrant. All the parties thereupon went to Mr. Knightley, who sharply reproved Smith, and said that if the officers would, he would punish him. They thankfully answered that the injury was not to them, but to the King's service. 29th September 1636. [1 p.]*

Oct. 1.
The St. Andrew,
in Plymouth
Sound.

3. Sir John Pennington to the Lords of the Admiralty. Was sent from the Downs on the 6th of last month, and with him the Bonaventure, the Tenth Whelp, and the Swan frigate, to range those western parts, which they have done with all care, and kept the sea continually till that present, when they have put in there to see if there were any directions from the Lord General, and to obtain fresh water. They have neither seen nor heard of any man of war; neither Turk, French, Dutch, Dunkirker, nor Biscayner, which is more than ever he could say before when in those waters. Purposes to return to the Lizard to spend five or six more days there, and then to come away to the Downs, not being able to tarry longer for want of victuals. The Whelp and the Bonaventure are very fit vessels to tarry out this winter; the former being very tight and goes exceeding well; the latter one of the fittest ships of the Navy for the winter service [*Seals with arms. 1 p.*]

Oct. 1.
Pepper Harrow.

4. John Freke, Sheriff of Dorset, to his cousin Nicholas. Thanks for good advice. The next day after he received it he sent to his agents to bring away such money as they had gathered by distress, and to speed the business as much as in them lies. As soon as he received the Council's commands he gave power to his undersheriff and a kinsman to follow them; and, that he would not seem partial, he commanded them to begin to distrain on the writer's son, who had not paid. They are about it, though the greatest part of the arrear falls among the poorer sort, who pay "this" like drops of blood, and some sell their only cow which should feed their children, and most come to the parish. The charge of levying will cost the writer dear, with returning the moneys to London, sending always six servants from thence. If any sheriff has allowance, prays Nicholas to assist him. [1 p.]

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Oct. 2. 5. The King to the Lord Keeper Coventry. Commencement of warrant to make alterations in certain cases in the tonnage and number of men stated in the writs for ship-money. [*Draft, the specific alterations not being stated.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]
- Oct. 2. 6. List of sheriffs of England and Wales with endorsed memorandum, by Nicholas, that the "writs" [for ship-money] were all delivered 11th October. [2 pp.]
- Oct. [2.] 7. John Pretymen to [Sir John Lambe?] Sends him copies of the affidavits the neighbours would have deposed if Sir John had given way thereto. Hopes Sir John is well resolved how much the writer has suffered by the reproachful speeches of some one not named, and will allow the writer's cause depending in the High Commission to receive a public censure. Has been often troublesome to Sir John, especially in this last reference, for which at the bottom of the box, unknown to any man, he has sent 20*l.*, which he desires Sir John to accept as his true respects. Begs him to send word what he intends to certify to the Council, how he finds things between Turnhill and the writer. [*Endorsed by Sir John Lambe with name and date, "with a bribe."* 1 p.]
- Oct. $\frac{2}{13}$.
Rome. 8. Thomas Windebank to Sec. Windebank, his father. Sends by an English gentlemen, Mr. Benifield. On the morrow he shall towards Tivoli and Frascati, and afterwards to Naples and Venice, and so homeward. His brother Francis is at Florence. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Oct. 3.
Windsor. 9. Alterations in certain of the ship-money writs and instructions, made by his Majesty in Council. Cumberland and Westmoreland were increased from 1,200*l.* to 1,400; London diminished from 16,000*l.* to 14,000*l.*; Middlesex from 5,500*l.* to 5,000*l.*; Northumberland from 3,700*l.* to 2,100*l.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Oct. 3. 10. Draft of the same. [1 p.]
- Oct. 3.
Sessions at Horn-castle. 11. Justices of Peace of co. Lincoln to the Council. Upon notice from the Earl of Lindsey of that great riot committed in the West Fen on the ground of his Majesty's patentees, the writers hasted, the day following, to the place. They found the mischief but not the authors, surprising only two or three poor labourers, who confessed themselves parties, and on promise of favour discovered many more, so as by their evidence at the petty sessions 18 of the confederates were indicted and found. On receipt of letters from the Council the rioters that were found before the writers were bound to appear at the quarter sessions. There they tendered their traverse by Sir Richard Lydall, their counsel, whereupon they were bound to prosecution. But two of the ablest sort and principal ringleaders were committed to gaol, and the writers have sent out warrants for four others that were eminent above the rest in high terms of insolency; these to stand committed and not be released until the pleasure of the Lords be declared. Moreover, at the last

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sessions many others were indicted, against whom the writers proceed as with the former. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Oct 3.
Wiston.

12. John Wogan, late Sheriff of co. Pembroke, to the Council. Has made inquiry for the arrear of 43*l.* ship-money. The same was duly paid over to the writer's predecessor, who having the same and his Majesty's writ, directions, taxations, and all other things, about the 1st February last, on his journey to the Lords, by misfortune was drowned, with divers others, at Ensham Ferry, where not only this levy but great store of the sheriff's own money and all the papers, perished. This is stated by his widow, and that her estate is much weakened thereby, and her son, about one year old, a ward to his Majesty. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

Oct. 3.
The Happy
Entrance, in the
Downs.

13. Captain George Carteret to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has spent his time in convoying the packet and letters to Dunkirk Road, and is now ready to sail on the same employment. At his going thither on the 27th September met a fleet of 25 States men of war plying to and again between Dover and Calais, and at his return, two days since, saw them again. It is reported that they watch for the Spanish fleet out of Dunkirk, but that cannot be ready until the middle of next month. On Friday last five great ships with a frigate or two came out of Dunkirk under command of Admiral Collort. He conceives they went to the northward to avoid the States fleet. Four days since met 20 sail of Dutch ships bound for St. Oves in Spain, to lade salt, having a pass from the Cardinal Infante. It is a trade much used by the Dutch of late. [1 p.]

Oct. 3.
Windsor.

Lords of the Admiralty to Richard Poole, clerk appointed to receive saltpetre for his Majesty's service. Mr. Evelyn having consented that the new contractors for making gunpowder should take from the saltpetremen all the saltpetre that is now in hand, Poole is to deliver the same out to them accordingly. [*Copy.* See Vol. ccxcii., p. 37. 1½ p.]

Oct. 3. Another copy of the same. [*See Ibid.*, p. 236. 1½ p.]

Oct. 3. 14. Draft of the same. [2 pp.]

Oct. 3. 15. Richard Chamberlayne to Sir John Lambe. Sends particular of his son's lands in Higham. It will be of better value in seven years when fully "sworded." The tenants desire to have leases. Wishes Sir John to have it at 4,000*l.* The Earl of Stamford has much land there, and the writer's cousin, Burton of Lindley, Mr. Daniel, and others who will sell. [1 p.] *Inclosed,*

15. i. *Particular of lands at Higham, co. Leicester, the inheritance of Thomas Chamberlayne. Total acreage 335A. 3R. 30P.; total rent 213*l.* 2*s* per annum.* [2 pp.]

Oct. 4. 16. Warrant to discharge James, Marquis of Hamilton, Master of Westminster. the Horse, from accounting in the Exchequer for two sums of 400*l.*

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and 500*l.*, paid to him under warrants dated the 28th April and 19th May last past, for providing horses for the service of the King, the Queen, the Prince Elector, and his brother, and for paying him 69*l.*, due to him in surplusage on that transaction, as appears by an account rendered by him to the King. [*The ink much faded. Seventeen lines on a slip of parchment.*]

Oct. 4. 17. Modern copy thereof. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 4. 18. Warrant, on the motion of the Marquis of Hamilton, the
Westminster. Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Chamberlain, Sir Thomas Edmondes, Treasurer of the Household, and Sir Henry Vane, Comptroller (commissioners for the affairs of the Prince and the rest of the royal children), for present payment to Cornelius Holland, clerk comptroller of the Prince's household, of 2,000*l.*, remainder of 5,000*l.* assigned for the expenses of the Prince and the rest of the royal children, 3,000*l.* being provided for by an assignment of that sum out of the new imposition upon lead collected by Sir John Wolstenholme in the port of London. [*Ink faded. Fifteen lines on a slip of parchment.*]

Oct. 4. 19. Modern copy thereof. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 4. 20. Sir Thomas Roe to Archbishop Laud. Suspects that he has been censured before the King as a busy man in matters above him, uncalled and unauthorized. Would say somewhat in his defence. Having been many years abroad and known to many men of quality, he could not refuse some correspondence, which he has principally confined to the negotiation between the churches, which has cost him dear. He has presumed to propose his thoughts sometimes to his Majesty, and to deliver his sense to some, of the public business. He has been zealous for the cause of the King's sister and her children, but as in relation to the King only. It is not his nature to be intruding. He has constantly preserved a temper to subserve and magnify the wisdom, conduct, and justice of his Majesty's proceedings. He has never used any freedom of judgment, or given his advice, but to the nearest of his Majesty's ministers, as in to his cabinet, with a loyal intent to serve him. Positively he never gave an opinion to oppose his Majesty's ends. All this he has, if it need, a way to demonstrate. In all this he thought he did well; if any thing amiss, it was a jealousy lest all truths were not presented to him. If in his Majesty's or the Archbishop's judgment it has been an error, it was an error of love, not a love of error. All his defence shall be heartily to ask pardon, and accuse his tempter, love. The zeal of his Majesty's honour has eaten him up. Asks the Archbishop to assure the King that he will know nothing, nor converse with any man, and rather live a hermit, than displease him. If upon this repentance he may receive a mark of the King's inward absolution, by some favour that may own Sir Thomas to be his, he will faithfully obey the King as his sovereign, and acknowledge the Archbishop as his restorer. [*Copy. 1 p.*]

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Oct. 4.
Office of
Ordnance.

21. Officers of Ordnance to Nicholas. They are dispeeding away a bark, the Grace of Weymouth, 80 tons, John Beere master, with munitions for the Isle of Wight. By reason of the charge and the danger of the Turks, intreats him to procure a convoy. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 4.
Edmonton.

22. William Small, Undersheriff of Middlesex, to the same. The sheriff, to make up a payment of 800*l.*, laid out of his own money almost 100*l.*, but there has been little since received, nor is there anything to be gotten till the sickness ceases. The collectors of Holborn have brought in returns of 40*l.*, of which there is not 40*s.* levyable. Some of the people assessed are dead, or decayed, and the best of them gone away. The sheriffs are now out of office, but they are daily collecting by fair means, though it is conceived they have no power to distrain. Of the 4,008*l.* charge, it is hoped there will be little more than 200*l.* behind. It has not been a time to send for any citizens before the lords. Requests him to procure an order to the present sheriffs to sign warrants to distrain. Some men now begin to come towards London. Sir Gilbert Gerrard is behind about 12*l.*, and is lately come to Harrow. Hears the court will be at Theobalds next week. If Nicholas could convey a note to the writer to London, he would meet Nicholas at Theobalds, or would bring Mr. Iremonger, who was undersheriff to Sheriff Soame, thither, to give a full account. If Sir Gilbert Gerrard were sent for, it would make many others bring their money. They have horses, cows, and other goods distrained and unsold. There is no place in the kingdom so visited and so poor as the parishes in Middlesex near London, which is the hundred of Ossulston, and pays to the service 2,700*l.* or thereabouts. The total charged upon Middlesex was 5,500*l.*, of which Westminster contributed 1,300*l.*, the Lieutenant of the Tower 182*l.*, and Sir John Heydon, for the Minories, 10*l.* The sheriff had paid 3,600*l.* [*Seal with arms.* 3 pp.]

Oct. 5.
Brocklesby.

23. Sir William Pelham, sheriff of co. Lincoln, to the Council. Has met twice with most of the collectors appointed by Sir Walter Norton. At the first found that divers of them had disposed part of the money collected upon their own occasions, but through much threatening at the second meeting he received from them all such moneys as they would acknowledge rested in their hands, with an account where the remainder was due. Sir Walter Norton, his predecessor, was present at the second meeting, and it appeared to them both that much of the money to be collected would never be gotten, in regard of the extreme poverty of those on whom it was assessed, and that as to others, some had removed out of the county and others had no goods on which a distress might be taken; notwithstanding he delivered warrants to the collectors to distrain, and required an account at Lincoln on the 1st August, and afterwards at Caistor on the 23rd August; but has got no return, perhaps on account of the late visitation at Boston, and the fear of the sickness in those parts. Sends names of the collectors who have failed of their duty and the amounts in their charge. Has not been able to obtain from Sir Walter Norton the returns of the warrants formerly

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sent forth. Has collected 81*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, and formerly paid in 94*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; 7,676*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* was paid in by Sir Walter Norton; 70*l.* Sir Walter avers is paid by the officers of Boston; 116*l.* rests in his hands, and 11*l.* in those of Thomas Knott, of Algarkirk, for which the writer conceives Sir Walter undertakes. These amount to 8,048*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Notwithstanding this surplusage, the writer will be careful to call for an account of the warrants he has sent forth. P.S. Since writing he has received an account from one of the chief constables of the division of Elloe, a copy of which he incloses. [3 pp.] *Inclosed,*

23. 1. *Names of collectors who have had warrants to distrain in the wapentake of Elloe, in the parts of Holland, near Boston. There were four sets of collectors for Whaplode, Holbeach, Fleet, and Pinchbeck. The total arrear was 118*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* [1 p.]*

23. II. *Martin Johnson to [Sir William Pelham.] On the breaking out of the plague at Boston he forbore all public employments. Delivered the warrant to distrain to the collectors of Pinchbeck, who affirm they can get no more money upon demand, and there being divers actions brought against collectors for distraining, they dare not distrain until they see how those actions will be defended. Johnson states what he had done with respect to the other collectors, two of whom, Richard Darby and Simon Buck, he desires Sir William to think of as refractory. 26th September 1636. [1 p.]*

Oct. 5. 24. *The extracts of the fines, issues, and amerciaments of the court leet and court baron for the manor of Wyrardisbury, Bucks, holden this day. In the court leet the fines amounted to 8*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the court baron they amounted to 55*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

Oct. 6. 25. *Justices of Peace of co. Somerset to the Council. Send a*
Bridgewater. *petition presented to the writers at the sessions, and pray a reference to gentlemen of that county and to some of Bristol, to settle a course for relief of the petitioners, and that in the meantime the sheriff should be commanded to suspend the execution of the writ. [Endorsed as "touching the demolishing of the houses at Bristol." Seal with arms. 1 p.]*

Oct. 6. 26. *Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to Nicholas. The order of*
The Triumph, in Yarmouth Road. *the Lords of the Admiralty for his taking account of the stores in the merchant ships arrived the day their six months victuals ended. They were then in the Thames, the Earl having dismissed them, they having performed their service. At the writing of his last letter he was in some doubt of seeing the Hollanders, but so soon as the winds gave them leave they came thither, according to their usual custom. The Earl met them on their first arrival, in all about 400, and having for their guard 15 men of war. Their unwillingness to come near the Earl's fleet found them entertainment for eight days together in following them, but now very*

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few of them are unprovided with his Majesty's licence. Expects very soon to attend the Lords and give an account of his employment. [1 p.]

Oct. 6.
Chatham.

27. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. The Leopard is come to her moorings at Chatham, and will be paid off on the morrow. Sir Richard Plumleigh is well in health, but often in fits of some sort of melancholy distraction, not remembering where he is, nor what he intends to do. William Barratt, cook of the Dreadnought, has been sickly a long time and has become a very mutinous knave. Recommends Thomas Rowland, "an honest fellow," for the place, he having made agreement with Barratt. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 7.
Tower of
London.

28. Sir Thomas Jay, justice of peace for Middlesex, to the Council. In obedience to their order, went on 22nd September last into East Smithfield, with officers and constables, to a shed on the back side of one Garrett, a chandler's house, where soap has been made for half a year. The place was kept by Edward Moore, Ambrose Brookes, Timothy Langley, and Garrett. The writer made known his authority, and charged them to open the doors and suffer the officers to execute their office. The persons within thrust long pikes through the walls at them, and cast or squirted scalding liquor or lees upon them, whereby many of the officers were dangerously hurt. The said persons also showed themselves armed with naked swords, pistols, and a great mastiff dog, and in contemptuous manner affirmed that they there boiled soap and would boil soap, and threatened to kill whosoever should enter upon them, desperately saying they would die rather than yield. [1 p.]

Oct. 7.
Compton.

29. Sir Greville Verney to Nicholas. Since payment of 1,200*l.* ship-money, he has collected 1,000 marks more, and taken goods in distresses for 100*l.* more. The arrear is 700*l.*, which will not, without great difficulty, be obtained, for they are enforced to get in all by distress, but he goes on distraining, and so will do till the work be as far finished as possible. Desires forbearance in sending up the money until the sickness decrease. [*Seal with crest.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 7.

30. Certificate by Sir William Russell of ship-money received and outstanding: total received 181,970*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; outstanding 20,544*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* [*Damaged by damp.* 1 p.]

Oct. 7.

31. Account by Nicholas of sums of ship-money remaining in the hands of the sheriffs; total 2,928*l.*, which makes the whole sum collected 184,898*l.* [1 p.]

Oct. 7.
Deptford.

32. Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, to Nicholas. Sends the above certificate, No. 30. Sickness broken out at Woolwich among the labourers. Wishes to know whether the Lords think it fit to discharge for a time all the workmen, being 400 persons. To do so will be more profitable to his Majesty than to keep them at work. The Leopard, returned from Ireland, is that day being paid off. Deptford is very much infected. Would be glad

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to have liberty to depart. P.S. Has had a conference with Peter Pett. They think there is great danger in keeping together at work so great a number of people. Recommend that tents or houses of deals be set up on the common adjoining, where they may remain for a month, and the country contribute to their relief. [1½ p.]

Oct. 7.
His house at
Beckett in
Berkshire, near
Faringdon or
Highworth.

33. Sir Henry Marten to Sec. Coke. Received a reference under his hand of a petition of George Rigg, of Donfrize [Dumfries] in Scotland. The petitioner ought to prove by witnesses or writings that the ship and goods were his before she was robbed by the Turks, the men taken out of her, and she left at drift. As this could only be done by witnesses from Scotland or Ireland, which would prove a great charge and take up long time, suggests that Mr. Bassett, Vice-Admiral of Cornwall, where St. Ives is, should, by examining petitioner on oath, enquire into the material parts of the petition, and if he be satisfied, then deliver the ship and goods with an inventory, appraisement, and security against all other pretenders. Since the calamity is so frequent it may not be amiss, in respect of the motives mentioned in this petition, to dispense with the exactness of proof. [2¼ pp.]

Oct. 7.
Rowell.

34. Henry Jay to his brother Edward Nicholas. Prays him to be mindful of Sir Francis Dodington's petition. The inclosed shows Sir Francis's desire. The plague is broken out again at Campden, by the infection of a dead dog which was thrown amongst growing hemp, and infected those who gathered the hemp a month after. Is very sorry to hear that the plague increases so much in London and Westminster. When Nicholas sees Mr. Taverner prays him to desire him to be mindful of the writer's business, and to give Madame Vantelet notice thereof. [1 p.] *Inclosed,*

34. 1. *Note that the sheriff desires to have some Justices joined with him in the reference touching Sir Francis Dodington, the petition being of two parts, and desiring to have the rate for the provision of his Majesty's household as well as the shipping rate considered.* [½ p.]

Oct. 8.
Richmond.

35. Sir Robert Pye, Brian Duppa, and Cornelius Holland to Thomas Meautys, one of the Clerks of the Council. The Council have prohibited all Londoners from recourse betwixt their dwellings in the country within ten miles of any of his Majesty's houses and London, which the writers have put in execution in those places near adjoining the house of residence of the royal children. Represent the danger of the continual recourse of watermen to and from London, bringing from thence persons and goods of all qualities and conditions. Desire Meautys to bring this danger before the Lords at their next sitting. If the Council restrain the watermen, pray them to give the writers directions for raising means for their relief in the parishes adjoining where they live. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

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- [Oct 8?] 36. Thomas Cleveland to [Sir John Lambe?] Sends answers to eight questions respecting the lands of Thomas Chamberlayne, situate at Higham, co. Leicester, offered to Sir John Lambe for sale by Richard Chamberlayne, see No. 15. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*
36. 1. *A copy of the particular of the lands above-mentioned enclosed in Richard Chamberlayne's letter, No. 15. [2½ pp.]*
- [Oct 8?] 37. Another particular of the same lands, signed "per W. Reade," and with marginal observations by Sir John Lambe. [1 p.]
- Oct. 9. 38. List of members of the Privy Council, who, being present at their meeting this day, signed the letter of instructions sent to every sheriff with the writ for providing a ship of war; with underwritten notes by Nicholas of the differences in the form of those instructions when addressed to the Sheriff of a county having only two corporate towns, or only one corporate town, or having no corporate town. [1 p.]
- [Oct. 9.] 39. Notes by Nicholas respecting the particular formal character of the letters of instruction respecting the levy of ship-money to be sent to the Sheriffs of cos. Derby, Huntingdon, Hereford, Middlesex, Chester, Leicester, and Durham. [1 p.]
- [Oct. 9.] 40. The like to the Sheriffs of cos. Nottingham, Oxford, Somerset, Sussex, York, and Worcester. [2 pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 41. The like to the Sheriffs of cos. Cambridge, Buckingham, Bedford, and Cumberland. [¾ p.]
- Oct. 9. 42. The Council to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London. Letter of instructions as to the course to be adopted in fulfilling the directions of the writ for providing two ships of 700 tons a-piece for the safeguard of the seas and defence of the realm. [*Copy with an underwritten memorandum that a similar letter, with one clause omitted, was sent to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the city of Bristol, to set forth a ship of 100 tons. 4¼ pp.]*
- Oct. 9. 43. Draft of the same. [3¼ pp.]
- Oct. 9. Windsor. 44. The same to the Sheriff of co. Lincoln. Similar letter of instructions *mutatis mutandis*. [*Copy. Nicholas has endorsed that the Sheriff of co. Lincoln desires to know "whether the sums set on the corporations in the divisions of Kesteven and Holland shall be as part of the county. Qu., an order last year about this." 9 pp.]*
- [Oct. 9.] 45. The same to the Earl of Cumberland as Sheriff of Westmoreland. Similar letter of instructions. [*Copy 5¼ pp.]*
- [Oct. 9.] Draft of the same. See No. 41. [2¼ pp.]

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 [Oct. 9.] 46. Nicholas to the Sheriff of Cumberland, similar letter.
 [Draft. 5 pp.]
- Oct. 9. 47. The same to the Sheriff of co. Rutland. Similar letter of
 instructions. [Copy. 4½ pp.]
- Oct. 9. 48. The same to the Sheriff of Hants. Similar letter. [Copy,
 with a special clause respecting Winchester College, and a memorandum
 that in the letter to Berks there was a similar clause respecting
 Eton College. 5½ pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 49. The Council to the Sheriff of co. Monmouth. Similar letter.
 [Draft. 5½ pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 50. The same to the Sheriff of co. Carmarthen. Similar letter.
 [Draft. 6 pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 51. Copy of the same. [Incomplete. 2 pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 52. The same to the Sheriff of co. Carnarvon. Similar letter.
 [Copy. 5½ pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 53. Draft of the same. [Incomplete. 2½ pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 54. The same to the Sheriff of co. Denbigh. Similar letter.
 Draft. 5½ pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 55. The same to the Sheriff of co. Merioneth. [Copy imperfect.
 4½ pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 56. The same to the Sheriff of co. Bedford. [Draft imperfect.
 2½ pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 57. The same to the Sheriff of co. Dorset. [Draft. 6 pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 58. Another draft of the same, some things being left blank.
 [6½ pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 59. Directions for entering upon the Council Register minutes
 of all the letters of instruction sent out at this time. [6½ pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 60. Copy or draft of the entry in the preceding directions re-
 specting the writ to the co. of Merioneth. [4 lines.]
- [Oct. 9.] 61. List of all the counties and corporate towns in England and
 Wales, with the sums they were charged to find for ship-money in
 the writs and instructions sent forth at this time. [10½ pp.]
- [Oct. 9.] 62. List of all the sums assessed upon the corporate towns in
 England and Wales, probably on the occasion of the last payment
 of ship-money, with additions by Nicholas of the alterations made
 on the present occasion. [4½ pp.]
- Oct. 10. Windsor. 63. Warrant to pay to Thomas Davis, his Majesty's barber, 91l.,
 allowed him annually for barbing linen, such payment being for
 the year ended the 25th March last past. [8 lines on a strip
 parchment.]

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Oct. 10. Minute of a petition from the children and grandchildren of Peter Bland, late sergeant-skinner, deceased, to the King, praying payment, of 921*l.* 11*s.*, due from his Majesty to Peter Bland. [4 lines.] *Underwritten*,

1. *Reference to Lord Treasurer Juxon, if he find the debt just, to give order for a warrant for payment of the same. Windsor, 10th October 1636. [Book of petitions, Dom. Car. I., Vol. cccxxiii., p. 53. 6 lines.]*

Oct. 10. Minute of petition of Robert Powlett to the King. Has discovered divers abuses in the ports by illegal transportation of corn, wool, and other prohibited goods. Prays that he and his friends employed in that service may receive some competent recompense, and may prosecute the offenders for any offence of that nature committed since the beginning of the present reign. [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.] *Underwritten*,

1. *Reference to Lord Treasurer Juxon and Lord Cottington, calling to them the Attorney-General. They are to certify their opinion. Windsor, 10th October 1636. [Ibid. p. 54. 6 lines.]*

Oct. 11. 64. Warrant to pay to Francis Wetherid, surveyor of the King's
Westminster. stables, 66*l.* 19*s.*, 2*d.*, for repair of the stables at the Mews, Richmond and Sheen, from the 6th February 1634 to the 6th June last. [10 lines on a strip of parchment.]

Oct. 11. 65. The King to Bishop Juxon, Lord Treasurer, the Earls of
Copt Hall. Lindsey and Dorset, Lord Cottington, Sir Henry Vane, and Secs. Coke and Windebank. Complaints having been made by sundry of the King's subjects that they have been pillaged at sea by ships belonging to subjects of foreign princes in amity with his Majesty, and have been unable to obtain reparation, the persons addressed, being the Lords of the Admiralty, are authorized to give warrant to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty to issue letters of marque and reprisal to such persons as have been so pillaged. [Attested copy. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

Oct. 11. 66. See "Papers relating to appointments in the Navy."

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Oct. 13. 1. Archbishop Laud to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. The
Croydon. governors of the two younger brothers of the Landgrave of Hesse (whom she recommended to the Archbishop) had altered the purpose of their continuance for a time at Oxford, and were resolved for France. The Archbishop gave them his letters to Oxford which they meant to see, and took order they should be used with all

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respect. He would be ready to give assistance to the Landgrave himself, were he able, but the King having received an unworthy answer from the Emperor, is upon a treaty with France, and till he receive an answer from thence cannot tell how to enter upon a treaty with the Landgrave, and howsoever, his Majesty being resolved to make himself strong at sea, which is a thing of great expense, cannot possibly charge himself with a land army so far off. For the Prince Elector, her son, the King will strain himself, and allow him 1,000*l.* a month, to be husbanded as shall seem best to her and her son. Whensoever she shall send for the Prince her son, and put him into such a way as shall seem fittest, the King will see this allowance duly paid. The Archbishop fears this resolution is not like to please her, but the Lords are all of opinion (though all hearty to serve her Majesty) that as things now stand it is not safe nor indeed possible for his Majesty to do more. [*Copy in the handwriting of the Archbishop. 3 pp.*]

Oct. 13. 2. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Explain what they wrote respecting young Falkener's ability to execute the office of Clerk of the Check at Deptford. In respect of his father's long service they were willing that he might have some other employment, yet they do not think him fit to execute the place of Clerk of the Check, which being a place of great trust requires a grave experienced man. To that end they recommend Nathaniel Terne.—P.S. The employment they intended for young Falkener was to be a lieutenant in one of his Majesty's ships, as formerly he had been. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Oct. 13. 3. Nathaniel Terne to Nicholas. Moved the Officers of the Navy
Chatham. to explain their meaning in the certificate they gave respecting young Falkener, which he found them forward to do. Sends him a copy of their letter. If the writer's coming to court might anything prevail, he would not spare pains or purse. Entreats a continuance of Nicholas's favour.—P.S. Recommends Stephen Thackster for a Whelp on the promotion occasioned by the death of the boatswain of the Red Lion. [*Seal with arms (same as that to the preceding letter). 1 p.*] *Inclosed,*

3. 1. *Copy of the letter of the Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty, calendared above, No. 2. [1 p.]*

Oct. 14. Letters patent whereby, for reformation of the great waste of
Copt Hall. timber by converting the same into coals for making iron, and of other abuses in the said manufacture, his Majesty creates an office of surveyor of iron works, with a fee of 2*d.* per cwt., for surveying and marking all iron in sows or pigs, and other 2*d.* per cwt. for iron to be made into bars. The said office was granted to John Cupper and Grimbald Pauncefoot for 21 years, at the rent of 100 marks *per annum*, payable to the King. [*See Charles I., Case D., No. 9. Two skins of parchment.*]

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Oct. 14.
Welbeck.

4. William, Earl of Newcastle, to the Council. Sends certificates of a muster of the trained and private bands of cos. Nottingham and Derby. [*Seal with arms, imperfect. 1 p.*] *Inclosed,*

4. I. *Particular account of the arms and forces of co. Nottingham, as they stood at the muster, with the names of the officers ; total 1,151. [1 p.]*

4. II. *Similar account for co. Derby ; total 922. [1 p.]*

Oct. 14.
Southampton.

5. John Button and Arthur Bromfield to the Council. By virtue of their letter, dated the 26th September last, the writers sent their warrant to warn Robert Rigges, John Kensoeld, [Kensall], Thomas Gold, John Perkins, and William Elson to appear before them at the Dolphin in Southampton this day, but all save Rigges had withdrawn themselves to places unknown. Rigges had refused to appear before the writers, whereupon they had issued a warrant for apprehending all who should disturb the works of Lady Wandesford, and to bring them before the writers at their next meeting.—P.S. Rigges has since come before them. They made propositions to him which he refused. They then required him to give bond to appear before the Lords, which also he denied, but desired respite to consider of it, which the writers thought not fit to grant. [1 p.]

Oct. 15.
Fulham.

6. Lord Treasurer Juxon and Lord Cottington to Sir William Russell. By reason of the present visitation in London and the parts adjacent, the ship-money is not so speedily paid as was expected, and the moneys which were destined for payment of the mariners' wages serving in the fleet at sea being unpaid, Sir William is unfurnished with the moneys for their discharge. Pray him to extend his credit by taking up 16,000*l.* for that purpose. The writers have treated with Sir Paul Pindar and the rest of the farmers of the customs, who have promised to lend 10,000*l.* on Sir William's security, to be repaid at the end of six months ; for which sum, and the other 6,000*l.*, the writers promise on his Majesty's behalf, in case the moneys from the shires come not in by the end of six months, to pay the principal and interest of what shall be short out of his Majesty's receipt. [*Copy. 1 p.*]

Oct. 15.
Pendennis
Castle.

7. Sir Nicholas Slanning to Sec. Windebank. On the order for Capt. Bradshaw, he has made stay of another ship of Hoorn, Pieter Dierickson, skipper, one of the fleet that was in harbour when Capt. Bradshaw's ship was lost, and (as alleged by him) one of those that aided the escape of the *Compass* who did the injury. There is a great fleet of Dutch in [Falmouth] Harbour, forced in by contrary winds, among them one other of Hoorn ; but seeing they have now stayed more than sufficient to satisfy him, the writer will forbear to stay any other without new directions. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

7. I. *Examination of Pieter Dierickson, skipper of the Crabbe of Hoorn. The Crabbe partly belongs to men dwelling in Hoorn. She is now freighted with wine at Nantes, and*

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bound for Amsterdam. She was in Falmouth Harbour when the Compass made her escape. 10th October 1636. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 15. 8. Copy of the preceding letter and inclosure. [= $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 17. 9. Richard Pyott, Sheriff of co. Stafford, to the Council. Has
Streethay. called on Mr. Wyrley, the late sheriff, and Mr. Manley, his under sheriff, to pay in the arrear of ship-money. The writer has also received 200*l.*; the remainder of 300*l.*, to be collected by him, and has taken order with his brother, William Pyott, to pay it to Sir William Russell. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 17. 10. Jerome, Earl of Portland, to Francis, Lord Cottington. Would that Lord Gorges were made to know that the King's castles are subordinate assistants to the Admiralty, and that the Vice-Admiral's warrants must be obeyed, and no captain protect the pretence of any private men, as he does Lord Arundel's, against the King. The unnecessary journeys he has made the Earl's officers take have cost the Earl very near 20*l.*, and yet he cannot get the goods out of his hands. Would have him know these things, but not on the Earl's complaint, for he is the Earl's joint tenant with Gibbons for Whittlesey. They pay never a penny rent, and if he provokes them it may be they will pay less. Sends a letter to the Duke [of Lennox ?] with a petition from the Isle of Wight about the imposition of salt. Conceives the request will not be hard, for Scuthampton is exempted on the same terms. Begins, for his Majesty's sake, to study popularity a little, the better to serve him. [2 pp.]

Oct. 17. 11. Sir James Bagg to the Lords of the Admiralty. Some days
His Majesty's since there put into that harbour a Spanish frigate, employed in the
fort, near King of Spain's service for conveyance of his addresses to and from
Plymouth. Flanders, and now bound from St. Sebastian to Dunkirk. Complaint was made of spoils done by her, particularly to the Medusa of Dartmouth, from whom she took kersies and tobacco, and robbed the company of their clothes. Sir James sends the examinations of Jonson, the captain, and others, with those of the Dartmouth men. There were, in the frigate, about 60 persons: 14 were soldiers put aboard at St. Sebastian,—those Sir James has discharged; 6 of the principal officers he has committed to the Marshal; the rest are continued aboard. Solicits the commands of the Lords, whether he shall give leave and connive at their departure, and only commit the captain and the other five. Suggests that this is probably the same vessel which formerly robbed the Deliverance of Ipswich, as stated in a certificate of Thomas Marsh, her master, sent to him by the Lords on the 12th June last. [2 pp.] *Inclosed,*

11. i. *Examination of Henry Jonson, captain of the Nicodemus of Dunkirk, taken before Thomas Ketelby, captain of the fort, near Plymouth, 13th October 1636. The frigate Nicodemus has six pieces of ordnance. About nine weeks since he departed with the frigate from Dunkirk. Arrived at St. Sebastian about 14 days afterwards. Took a French vessel between the Lizard and the Land's End. Her lading*

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was helling stones. The master and others of the frigate brought from the said French vessel certain kersies and tobacco, and so he let her go. [1½ p.]

11. II. *Similar examination of Levin Engleson, pilot of the St. Nicholas [sic.] On the voyage from Dunkirk to St. Sebastian's met a ship of Dartmouth, laden with helling stones. The frigate's boat was sent aboard, and brought back kersies and tobacco. What the captain did with them he knows not, but he found in his cabin about six ells of kersey. [1½ p.]*
11. III. *Similar examination of Ferdinando Christophers, scrivano of the St. Nicodemus, taken 14th October 1636. Describes the ship taken as a French ship of Dieppe, bound for Rochelle, and states that the kersies brought from her were divided among the officers of the frigate. [1 p.]*
11. IV. *Similar examination of William Arentson, seaman of the frigate. Says they met with a ship in the evening after it was dark; conceived it was a French ship laden with helling stones; agrees with the other witnesses as to the kersies and the tobacco. [¾ p.]*
11. V. *Similar examination of Robert Plumleigh, of Dartmouth, sailor, taken 15th October 1636. Went in the Medusa of Dartmouth, of about 20 tons, Edmund Plumleigh, master, for a voyage to Morlaix, laden with helling stones, eight coloured kersies, and four rolls of St. Christopher's tobacco,—about 40 lbs. in each roll. Sailed 25th August last. The same night were chased by a vessel which they thought to be a Turk, but afterwards perceived to be a Dunkirk sloop or frigate. Examinant and John Williams were taken aboard and examined by the captain, who, being told by men whom he had sent aboard the Medusa of the kersies and the tobacco, the captain commanded them to be brought aboard the frigate. They also took out of the Medusa three Flemish jugs or pots, and most of the clothes of the company. The frigate in Hamoaze is the same ship that took the Medusa, and the three jugs or pots are now aboard of her. [1½ p.]*
11. VI. *Similar examination of John Williams, of Dartmouth, seaman, but taken before Sir James Bagg. Was on board the Medusa, and accompanied Robert Plumleigh on board the Nicodemus, as before stated. Gives the same account as Robert Plumleigh of what took place, adding that when Capt. Jonson told them to go aboard their ship, he said, "I told you I was of Flushing; now you shall know I am of Dunkirk." He corroborated Plumleigh, that the Nicodemus was the ship that robbed them. [1½ p.]*
11. VII. *Further examination of Robert Plumleigh, sailor, another of the company of the Medusa. He affirmed that the examination of John Williams was true. [Written on the same paper as the preceding. ½ p.]*

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Oct. 17.
Fort at
Plymouth.

12. Sir James Bagge to Sec. Windebank. Certifies in reply to an order addressed to the Mayor of Plymouth, that in June last, Capt. Lewis Kirke, in the *Repulse*, took a French sloop of Calais, off Beachy, as she was chasing an Englishman, and brought her into the Sound of Plymouth, whence he sent her in to be kept by Sir James's deputies. A few days afterwards the Earl of Northumberland sent the writer a warrant for her safe keeping, and that of her chiefest company, and by subsequent warrants he was directed to take an inventory of her effects, and an examination as to what evidence there was against her company. Finding none, notice thereof was given to Sir Henry Marten, who answered that he doubted not the Marshal would find some. So they were retained until in the night by their bed cords they escaped out of prison, through a window three storeys high. Upon a hue and cry they were overtaken at Exeter, where they still remain in gaol. Is of opinion that no proof will be found likely to convict them. States the circumstances connected with the *Nicodemus* and the *Medusa*, as related in the preceding article, and adds in this letter a list of the despatches in the possession of the messenger, Francisco Quinel, who has gone post to the court with his letters, that Windebank may make such use of them as he sees cause. The former is absolutely the best sailer in the seas, and a most fit vessel to wait upon his Majesty's ships. [2½ pp.]
Inclosed,

12. 1. *Miguel de Nicolaldi to Francisco Quinel, scrivano of the frigate St. George. Passage is given him in the St. Gideon to Dunkirk, whence he is to continue his journey until he finds the Infante Cardinal, to whom he is to deliver the packets for the service of his Majesty the King of Spain, of which he is the bearer, a list of which is here given. If the frigate be in danger of being taken he is to throw all the packets overboard. He is to sail from St. Sebastian on the 23rd September before noon. [1½ p.]*
3rd October

Oct. 17.
Fort at
Plymouth.

13. The same to Nicholas. Informs him of the contents of his letter of this date to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has also prayed Sec. Windebank to consider of the three Frenchmen who lie in gaol at Exeter. Finding no accusation against them, he conceives it would be more honourable for the state to free them by letter of grace, than bring them to trial to be cleared.—P.S. His brother Bassett and Judge Byrd are with Sir James. The judge will, a year or two hence, send him a nag. Bassett has added that they both drink his health. [2 pp.]

Oct. 17.
Aboard the
Triumph.

14. Capt. William Cooke to the same. The *Triumph* has arrived at Erith. He has had a poor employment of it; only my Lord's [the Earl of Northumberland's] favour and 10 pieces which he gave the writer. Prays warrant for him to return to the *Henrietta* pinnace. [½ p.]

Oct. 19.

15. Sir Thomas Roe to Colonel Ferentz. Is so amazed that he feels no other passion. For the league with France, it is well if they

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be so content, and will hold their word, which he much fears, for so small a price. Credit ought to be given to public faith, yet in treaties it is most safe to rely on the value of our contracts, for we say, no land is so dear as that which we buy too cheap. But they must take it as it is; and it might be of good effect if the Prince Elector could but appear in the field in his own cause. If he do not, Roe thinks France will not so marry his quarrel as to keep up the war for him. Certainly, they expect that our purse is reserved for his Highness's aid; and when they find their expectation frustrate, they may discover a way out of their promises. Dares not dispute his master's reasons, but is confounded at the profession that he can do no more; then we are more miserable than the poorest town in Germany. Counsels the Prince Elector to show as much dejection and grief to the King as his cause requires, but another face abroad, and to keep his estate secret. It is upon his Majesty's affections he must work, and not upon those to whom Ferentz addresses Roe. They cannot have the like feeling of nature and honour, and perhaps dare not change their counsels of improvident thrift. But Roe will omit no arguments to them on opportunity. His Highness must apply himself to get this one consideration settled in the King—that the Prince cannot show himself without such help as may give him reputation and opinion abroad that he shall have succour from hence, and that cannot be gotten but by a competent sum of money and troops raised here. If he can but obtain as much as will set him out like a soldier, and keep him three months, it will bring him reputation; but if he bring back only a train of servants he is for ever lost. The means must be proposed to the King himself, and to none of his ministers, that he will bestow upon the Prince the money Ferentz knows of, and help him to draw it to 50,000*l.* in hand, and the rest in six months. With this money Roe wishes one regiment of guards to be raised here, and the remainder to be employed in Germany in securing the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse. If this money cannot be gotten, Roe suggests that the King should give the Elector the power to make 10 barons which would raise the same sum. Another course is, for the King, by some public act, to declare that whosoever shall follow the Prince and aid him in person or purse, his Majesty will lay it up in grateful memory. Roe alludes to what had been done in generous times in this way, and especially in the instance of Don Antonio of Portugal; he suggests also the granting letters of marque in the Elector's name, so as to make a voluntary war in the West Indies. These must be represented one after another by the Prince himself, with that sense of affliction which softens a generous heart; and he must keep firm secrecy as to Roe. His name must not come within suspicion. Roe has had a conference with the States' Ambassador, which he fears will come to nothing. Difficulty in the way of any arrangement for the benefit of the Prince arising out of the dispute as to the fishery. Upon nothing is the will of his Majesty more firmly bent, and if the Dutch yield not, Roe fears another procedure in the next year. At the first coming of Mons. Beveren, he stated that the States would

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propose something in aid of the Prince, which was not then sounded because of the expectation of the Lord Marshal's employment. Roe suggests that now the King might hear the ambassador. To move it by ministers is the way to foil it before it comes in a true sense to his Majesty's judgment. The Prince has now the opportunity to insinuate his desires modestly, and rather by way of proposition than argument. If he cannot prevail there is a misery in it, into which it is not safe to search, but to leave it to God. [*Copy. 3 pp.*]

- Oct. 19. 16. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."
- Oct. 20. 17. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 400*l.*, paid by Robert Balam, late Sheriff of co. Cambridge, in part of 5,500*l.* charged on that county for ship-money. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- Oct. 20. Sir Kenelm Digby to Sec. Windebank. Had licence of the King
Paris. to be out of England for three years, but the greatest part of his leave was run out before he came abroad. Requests the secretary to procure him leave for three years longer. [*See French correspondence under this date.*]
- Oct. 20. 18. Sir Henry Palmer and Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Have
Blackwall. not held it fit in this dangerous time to come to the court. Pray him to move the Lords[*of the Admiralty*] for their liberates. P.S. 143 days at 4*s.* per diem amounts to 36*l.* 12*s.* a piece. [*Seal with crest and motto "Audet et sustinet una."* 1 p.]
- Oct. 20. 19. Philip Warwick to the same. Mr. Evelyn's account and that of the writer agree to 10*l.* Prays Nicholas to peruse the certificates and certify the Attorney General. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Oct. 20. 20. Certificate of Capt. George Carteret of the good conduct of John Hikes, gunner of the Happy Entrance. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Oct. 20. 21. Certificate of Thomas Shadwell, escheator, and John Seyliard, feodary of Kent, that the heirs of Sir William Tufton, late of Boxley, had made it appear that Sir William died not seised of any lands held of his Majesty *in capite*, or by knight service. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- Oct. 20. 22. Sir Henry Palmer to Sir Henry Snelgrave, Justice of Peace
Deptford. of Kent. The west part of that county being charged with carriage of timber for his Majesty's service, the writer prays that a speedy course may be taken therein. [*The same seal as No. 18.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
Underwritten,
22. I. *Sir Henry Snelgrave to Sir Henry Palmer. Sent the Council's letter to Sir Thomas Walsingham, deputy-lieutenant, as is usual.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
22. II. *Certificate of Sir Thomas Walsingham that, finding the latter concerned the west part of Kent, he sent it to the Quarter Sessions at Maidstone, where an order was given for the Clerk of the Peace to answer the same to the Council.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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Oct. 20.
Norwich.

23. Robert Allen to Mr. Letchford, in St. Clement's Inn, or, in his absence, to his servant, Edwin Baldwin. Has given order for Mr. Wotton, at the George in Lombard Street, to pay him 20s. Prays him to send a writ for the Chancellor, Clement Corbet, and Thomas Dyxson, John Harrauld, and Samuel Osgood. The writer wishes to know whether a master of arts be in danger of losing his living if he go beyond sea [to Holland] to come again. [*Underwritten, particulars respecting the address of Allen and respecting the Norwich carrier, who goes every Tuesday.* 1 p.]

Oct. 21.
London.

24. Edward Fenn to Nicholas. Has received since the last certificate of the 7th inst. 959*l.* 15*s.* Next week he will receive a certificate by Mr. Smyth as formerly. [*Nicholas has endorsed that this reduces the arrear to 15,843*l.** $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 21.
Tower Street.

25. Robert Smyth to the same. Sends various letters. Has received from Mr. Brush a barrel of 12 or 14 lbs. of gunpowder. Sends him a pound, lest he should want, and has left the rest in Nicholas's dining-room. Mr. Fenn hears not of the Sheriffs of Oxford and Warwick, although they pretended to be ready to pay in their moneys. Purposes to wait on Nicholas at Oatlands on Sunday semnight. [1 p.]

Oct. 22.

26. Petition of Thomas Bushell to the King. Sir Hugh Middleton discovered the silver mines in co. Cardigan, and the King, finding his endeavours bent for the public good, granted him for 31 years all the mines royal in the said county, with a proviso that all the silver should be coined at the Mint, which has been done to the value of 50,000*l.* But although the silver ore grows richer in value by a third part, yet in regard of inundation of water and Sir Hugh's death, the mines are like to decay, and the greatest treasure in the King's dominions to be buried in the earth. Petitioner has bought the lease of Dame Elizabeth Middleton, widow of Sir Hugh, under an annual rent, that by way of adit petitioner may make it a work worthy the royal name. Prays that the privileges granted to Sir Hugh may be ratified to petitioner by the Council. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

26. 1. *Reasons for inducing his Majesty to silver [sic] and assist petitioner, since he endeavours to perfect the silver mines in Wales without the aid of the King's purse. Among these reasons it is stated that there has been brought to the Mint these 16 years of pure silver 100 lbs. weekly, and were it not for the present inundations, they might as easily land the worth of 100 lbs. of ore a day, as they have done weekly. It is further stated that by way of adit the works may be cleared from water for 100 years. It is also urged that the possibility of these great riches should not be buried in oblivion for want of the King's favour, as the great treasure of the West Indies was to his Majesty's predecessors, by omitting the time when it was offered them.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Written under the petition.*

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26. II. *Reference to the Council to take order for satisfying the petitioner. Newmarket, 22nd October 1636. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.] Annexed,*
26. III. *Order of Council that the Attorney-General shall examine the grant made to Sir Hugh Middleton, now assigned to Thomas Bushell, and shall certify to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottingham his opinion of the same. Windsor, 6th November 1636. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*
26. IV. *Report of Attorney-General Bankes. He had perused the letters patent to Sir Hugh Middleton, dated 12th May 1625, and a grant from Dame Elizabeth Middleton to petitioner, dated the 14th October inst. He did not discern any inconvenience, if his Majesty be so pleased, in confirming the patent to petitioner. 3rd December 1636. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

Oct. 22.

27. Petition of William Lewyn to the King. Petitioner was employed by Sir Hugh Middleton in negotiating the works and oversight of the workmen for bringing the New River to London, for 25 years, wherein petitioner spent his whole time and a great part of his means. The work having been finished, the late King incorporated the New River Company, and constituted petitioner the first clerk of the company for life. Josias Barners, about three years since, upon a false suggestion that the clerk's place was void, obtained the King's letter to the company to elect him into it, whereupon the company elected Barners, whereby petitioner was dispossessed and disgraced and deprived of great sums of money. Prays the King to declare whether it was his intention, by the said letters obtained upon false suggestion, to make void his father's grant to petitioner. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Under-written,*

27. I. *Reference to the Council, who being attended by the Attorney-General, and finding petitioner's allegations true, are to take order for righting and restoring him. Newmarket, 22nd October 1636. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

Oct. 22.

"From my house, the Golden Cross, near to the Savoy, in the Strand."

28. John Eliot to Sec. Coke. There have been papers lately scattered about the streets that threaten the destruction of all the French people in London. At any other time such threats might have been slighted, but at that time the writer conceived them to be "materially considerable," for reasons which he states at great length. These reasons are founded upon the absence from London of all persons in authority consequent upon the visitation of the plague, and the state of want and lawlessness to which the people were reduced. The writer states that in the suburbs there were "many thousands" of suspicious persons who lived by the spoil of others, and were apt to enter into any desperate action; that the absence of masters had made apprentices and servants rudely wanton, and that of justices of peace had increased the number of beggars, rogues, and vagabonds; that there were

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"many thousands" of watermen, porters, hackney coachmen, discarded Irish footmen, and the like, in very desperate condition; and that "millions" of tailors, shoemakers, glovers, silkweavers, and the like were not able to give fullness of bread to their servants. After remarking on the absence of all persons in authority, he states that there is a general disobedience of the orders made for preventing the increase of the plague; that people flock to christenings and burials, and that on the 18th inst. the bear-yards of Paris Garden drew many thousands over to the Bank-side, where the plague most reigns, to a public bull-baiting. He adds that whatever the weekly bills deliver, there are as many houses infected as in the heat of summer, and that more die than are certified. In this state of things he suggests the appointment of a Provost Marshal General, to scour the suburbs in pursuit of rogues and vagabonds, and sends inclosed the draft of a warrant for his own appointment to that office. That the Secretary may understand the writer's condition he refers to Endymion Porter and Thomas Meautys. [2 pp.] *Inclosed*,

28. I. *Draft suggested warrant for the appointment by the King of his servant John Eliot to the office above-mentioned.* [1 p.]

Oct. 23.
Windsor.

29. Mons. Hausman to Sir Thomas Roe. Mons. Blarer, Mons. Billingsley, Dr. Spina, and the writer had been hindered by the bad and rainy weather from calling upon Sir Thomas at his residence. They were anxious to hear the result of his negotiation with Mons. Beveren, in order that they might forward a report of it to Colonel Ferentz. Send him a copy of an intercepted letter transmitted to his Highness from the Hague, from which he will learn what are the plots and stratagems of their enemies. Add also an extract from the last letter of Mons. Rustorff, which is of a like character. But it is neither the power nor the cunning of these people that can prevail against the Church of God. [*French.* 2 pp.]

Oct. 24.

30. The Lords of the Admiralty to the Officers of the Navy. The St. George and the Swiftsure, which were in dock at Deptford, being now ready to be transported thence, they are to cause some able man belonging to the Navy to take charge of the same ships and carry them about for Chatham. [*Draft partly struck through.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 24.

The same to Algernon, Earl of Northumberland. He is to cause all the ships stated to be undernamed to come in to the several places particularly expressed, by two or three at a time, about five or six days before their victuals be expired, and the rest of the ships to be left for guard of the Narrow Seas under the charge of Sir Henry Mervin, whom his Majesty, on the Earl's recommendation, appoints to take command of the same, to which purpose the Lords have written to Sir John Pennington to come with the St. Andrew to Portsmouth, where that ship, with the Unicorn, the Bonaventure, the Garland, the Swallow, the Tenth

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Whelp, and the Swan frigate, are to be victualled. The ships set forth by the city of London are to return a few days before their victuals are spent. [*Draft, written on the same sheet of paper as the preceding.* 1½ p.]

Oct. 24. The Lords of the Admiralty to Algernon, Earl of Northumberland. To order the Swallow, which is victualled to the beginning of November, to fetch over Mr. Job Harby out of the Low Countries, and having landed him, to repair to Portsmouth. [*Draft, written on the same paper as the preceding.* ½ p.]

Oct. 24. The same to Sir John Pennington. As soon as the Earl of Northumberland shall come in, Sir Henry Mervin is to command as Admiral certain ships which are to be continued at sea, and are to be victualled at Portsmouth. Sir John is to bring the ships under his command to that place, and to deliver the same over to Sir Henry. [*Draft, written on the same paper as the preceding.* ½ p.]

Oct. 24. 31. Prince Charles Lewis, Elector Palatine, to Sir Thomas Roe.
Newmarket. Is as far from his expectation as ever. Last night, when he told the King of the moneys he could bestow upon him, he began to dispute with the writer that it would be to no purpose to send an army, except it could be maintained for three years, yet he was willing, before this money was spoken of, to send him alone with his pension to any army his mother pleased. The writer cited the example of the Swedes. The King replied he would not hazard anything upon an uncertainty, but bade the writer set down his reasons in writing, and he would consider them, which the writer desires Roe to do. Fears that most of his friends approve the proposal when before the writer, but when with the King, if they do not dissuade him, they are cold in it, because it is a money business. His continual obligations to Roe, who even to the hazard of his own fortune, has always been ready to assist the writer. [*Seals with arms.* 2 pp.]

Oct. 24. 32. Sec. Windebank to Nicholas. Sends him despatches from
Haines Hill. Sir James Bagg calendared under date of 17th inst. It were fit he had some speedy direction for the Dunkirk frigate stayed by him. The captain and the rest appear by the examinations to be the chief delinquents. Nicholas will do well to prepare letters to be signed by so many of the Lords as are in those parts. For the three French prisoners at Exeter, wishes Nicholas to advise how they may be freed. Sir Nicholas Slanning should have answer that it will not be necessary to make stay of the other ship of Hoorn if that under arrest be of sufficient value for Bradshaw's reparation. [1½ p.]

Oct. 24. 33. Capt. Giles Penn to Lord Cottington and Sec. Windebank. Advice respecting the ships suitable for a contemplated expedi-

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tion against Sallee, and on some other points connected with such an expedition. The Swallow and the Leopard, with 200 men each; the Garland and another ship of the same rank, with 150 men each; with two pinnaces, for which "that one of Dunkirk," and the Spanish West India frigate lately brought into the Isle of Wight, are recommended, with 50 men each, of which 40 should be strong watermen. The ships should be victualled for eight months, should sail on the 10th January, and 100 of the sailors should be Bristol men. Some of the Moors lately taken, if Barbary men, would be convenient for this service, to redeem some of his Majesty's subjects. [2 pp.]

Oct. 25.
Fulham.

34. Lord Treasurer Juxon to Sec. Windebank. The Lord Treasurer is, with the Lord Deputy and Lord Cottington, to treat with Sir Robert Pye (who is at his house at Faringdon), concerning the Duchess [of Buckingham's] part in the customs of Ireland. They would not have him know what he is sent for, lest he might in the interim settle the Duchess to somewhat contrary to what they hope to incline her. Desire the Secretary therefore to require him to attend the King on Tuesday next, before which time they hope his Majesty will be prepared to signify to him what he expects he should advise the Duchess to give way to. [*Seal with arms of see of London.* ½ p.]

Oct. 25.
Haines Hill.

35. Sec. Windebank to Nicholas. Likes his advice [in answer to Sir James Bagg]. Has signed and returned the letters. Encloses letters from Capt. Smith and Sir John Harvey. Begs him to keep at home during that foul weather. [1 p.]

Oct. 25.
Nov. 4.
Naples.

36. Francis Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. Having received letters from his brother at Florence, went to him thither, and understands that his father wishes him only to "make a cursory view," and so return to England. The least he can do is to obey. Finds it a very great charge to travel, far too much for him, being a younger brother, ever to expect. [1 p.]

Oct. 25.
Nov. 4.
Naples.

37. Thomas Windebank to the same. His brother and he have at last met. After his brother had rested some days at Rome, they went on together to Naples. Intend to return to Rome within two days, and, after short stay at Venice, to make haste home. His brother was desirous to have spent a year in those parts, for attainment of the language, but these troublesome times, as well as the extraordinary charges, oblige men to think of home, so that the writer has persuaded him to accompany him home. The writer's letters of recommendation from the Conde Duque to the vice-King there occasion the writer to receive great respects. There is no avoiding a coach of his to attend the writer every day. These honours draw after them many expenses, but he will lessen them by his speedy departure. On October $\frac{1}{2}$ he took up 174 pieces of eight rials, for which satisfaction is to be given to Mr. Ricaut. [*Received 2nd December by Sir Toby Matthew.* 1½ p.]

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Oct. 26.

38. Petition of the Licentiate Garcia de Yllan, a Spaniard, to the King. Petitioner presented a petition to the King to command to be delivered to petitioner the jewels which by the officers of the Custom House of London had been taken from him; he not knowing there was any customs duty to be paid for them in regard they were for the use of his wife and children. The King referred the petition to the Lord Treasurer, and his Majesty is now informed that the jewels are worth 5,000*l.*, and that petitioner has sold others in this realm, and has not paid any custom for them. The jewels taken from petitioner are not worth above 1,000*l.*, and he will sell them for so much, and if it appear that he has sold any jewel or precious stone in this realm, he is content to pay for the same double the penalty. Prays that the jewels may be restored to him. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

38. I. *Reference to the Lord Treasurer, who, finding petitioner's allegations true, may order the discharge of the jewels. Newmarket, 26th October 1636. Annexed,*

38. II. *Office copy of writ out of the Exchequer directed to Hugh Hubbert and Robert Neale, whereby, after reciting that various enumerated jewels, being the goods of some merchant unknown, had been seized by Edward Watkins, searcher of the port of London, to the use of the King and the searcher as a forfeiture, the said Hubbert and Neale were directed to procure the same jewels to be valued and to return the value thereof into the Exchequer on the 31st inst. 26th October, 12th Charles (1636). There follows the return of Hubbert and Neale, whereby the jewels were valued at certain sums amounting in the whole to 605*l.* 29th October 1636. [$\frac{1}{4}$ pp.]*

38. III. *Order of the Court of Exchequer, on the motion of Mr. Herbert, the Queen's Attorney-General, of counsel with Edward Watkins, praying judgment upon a verdict lately given for the King against de Yllan touching the before-mentioned jewels. Mr. Johnston, counsel for the defendant, having informed the Court that before the trial there was a reference to the Lord Treasurer which still depends, it was ordered that if the reference be not ended by this day sennight judgment should be entered for the King and the searcher. 12th February 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

38. IV. *Petition of Garcia de Yllan to the King. Recites the previous transactions, and prays order to the Lord Treasurer to give petitioner 40 days to prove the allegations in his former petition, which proving to be true, he may restore the jewels to petitioner. [Endorsed by Sec. Coke: "Reference to the Lord Treasurer." $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

Oct. 26. 39. Sec. Windebank to Sir Robert Pye. He is to attend at the Haines Hill, court on Tuesday next. To let the Secretary know by the bearer near Oakingham, that he has received this summons, and what he intends to do

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therein. [*Endorsed by Sec. Windebank: "Sent by Gannell the messenger."* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Oct. 26.

Nov. 5.

Naples.

40. Thomas Windebank to his father, the Secretary. The merchant recommended there from Spinola having delayed payment, the writer had taken up of George Baker, an English merchant there, 33*l.* 15*s.*, to be paid to Thomas Fitch. The vice-King intending to cast a favour upon him, he intends to avoid it by taking post and going for Rome. None use the ceremony of taking leave. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

40. I. II. *First and second of bills of exchange drawn by Thomas Windebank for payment to Thomas Fitch or his assigns of the 33*l.* 15*s.* above mentioned. Naples, 5th November 1636. [Endorsed receipt on the second bill. Each of them $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

Oct. 27.

Brampton Castle.

41. Sir Robert Harley to Edward, Viscount Conway and Killulagh, at Hill Hall, near Epping. Sir Robert's prayers attended the Viscount when he put to sea, and now his praises are to the Lord of Heaven for his safe return. Such puritan compliment may pass now, when it is resolved by wiser than the College of Physicians that prayer is the best antidote against the plague. Trusts God will hear their prayers and reverse his wrath. Prayers for the health of the Viscount and all his. Presents his service to his sister Lady Conway, and to his sweet nephew their hopeful son. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Oct. 27.

42. Appointment by Thomas Howell, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, William Fairefax, rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and Henry Vertue, rector of All Saints, Honey Lane. John Heidon, of London, alderman, by his will gave 20 marks yearly to be paid by the Company of Mercers of London, for reading a weekly lecture in the church of St. Michael Paternoster in the Royal, and directed that the lecturer should be elected by the master of Whittington College and the parsons or rectors of the three churches first before named or any three of them. The lecture being vacant by the death of Richard Worme, parson of St. Michael in the Royal, the said three parsons or rectors appoint Thomas Swadlin, student in divinity and curate of St. Botolph without Aldgate. [1 p.]

Oct. 28.

43. Account by Edward Fenn for Sir William Russell of ship-money received up to this date ; total 182,930*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* [*Damaged by damp.* 1 p.]

Oct. 28.

44. Account of further sums levied by the sheriffs for ship-money but not yet paid in ; total 2,706*l.* : making the whole sum collected, 185,636*l.*, and the arrear outstanding 16,064*l.* [1 p.]

Oct. 29.

Windsor.

Lords Commissioners for Saltpetre and Gunpowder to Samuel Cordewell and George Collins, his Majesty's gunpowder makers. There being occasion for a good quantity of unrefined brimstone every year for his Majesty's works for gunpowder, one Mr. Bambrick

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and others usually buy up that commodity and refine it with resin, whereby it becomes unuseful for his Majesty's service. They are to repair to the storehouses of Bambrick and any others, and take up five tons every half year, paying for the same the price paid to the merchant that imported the same. With a clause of assistance from all mayors and other officers. [*See Domestic, Car. I., Vol. ccxcii., p. 39. 1 p.*]

Oct. 30. 45. Petition of Stephen Cooke, of Snareshill, Norfolk, to the Council. Petitioner and his brother are farmers of land, and upon some barren parts thereof have gotten 150 lasts of brank or buck weed which has lain on their hands almost four years. There being no market for the same in regard of the plenty of other corn, as appears by the annexed certificate, pray a licence to transport the same. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

45. 1. *Sir Harbottle Grimstone and four others to Lord Treasurer Juxon. Certify that the quantity of brank mentioned in the above petition may be spared out of those parts. 30th October 1636. [1 p.]*

Oct. 30. 46. Bishop Coke, of Hereford, to Archbishop Laud. Thought he
Whitbourne. left all things at Bristol in good repair, but has received from the Bishop Elect (Robert Skinner) a note which comes to 210*l.* Enters into various explanations and desires that the claim may be viewed by arbitrators, and what the Archbishop shall determine the writer will stand to. Hopes the Archbishop will give leave that he may go on with Mr. Field, that both of them may have for their safety that assurance which the Bishop of Norwich has for his; otherwise if he dies in any short time Hereford and Whitbourne will undo his wife and children. Mr. Cole is settled in the vicarage of Bromyard with the consent of all the rest. Mr. Field's presentation drew on all the rest. [1 p.]

Oct. 30. 47. Ambrose Mason to Mr. Hayles. Request to pay Mason's fee of 2*s.* a day to his brother Thomas Gale. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Oct. 31. 48. Warrant to pay to Sir Roger Palmer, Cofferer of the Household, 320*l.* for the diet of Conde de Onâte, ambassador extraordinary from Spain, and his retinue. [*Seven lines on a strip of parchment.*]

Oct. 31. 49. Robert Powlett to Sec. Windebank. Intended to have waited
Fulham. on Windebank at Hampton Court to entreat him to press for some speedy order for reparation of his losses from the Dutch, as also to have given him an account of his endeavours for advancement of his Majesty's service in customable and port affairs, but has been hindered by a strain. Hearing that some Dutch ships of Amsterdam have been lately stayed in the West country, he sends a friend to remind Windebank of his sufferings from the Dutch of Amsterdam, and prays him to signify what course the writer should take to demand reparation from those Dutch before they be released. [1 p.]

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Oct. 31.
Winchester.

50. Dr. Robert Mason to Nicholas. There are two young Moors there, not above 13 or 14 years of age, who some think may be made good Christians, and in that regard he desires to understand the pleasure of the Lords of the Admiralty if they should be condemned. Also, if the rest of the Moors be cast by the jury, as he doubts not they will, whether it would not be fit that they should be executed, some at Portsmouth some in the Isle of Wight. Is now going to their trial. Mr. Wyan will acquaint him with the particulars. Has attended two sessions at his own charge, and this last time three weeks. This is a charge his estate will not bear; without some valuable consideration he must give up his patent. [1 p.]

Oct.

Grant for better securing Sir Richard Younge in the execution of the office of clerk of the Hanaper in Chancery, and the enjoyment of the fees thereof, during the suspension and life of George Mynne. No surrender is to be made by Mynne to the prejudice of Sir Richard, nor the grant in reversion to Robert Parkhurst to commence until Mynne's death. [*Docquet.*]

[Oct. ?]

51. Edward, Lord Herbert, to the King. "Reasons which might induce his Majesty to return the lieutenancies [of cos. Glamorgan and Monmouth] to my father [Henry, Earl of Worcester,] and such as moved me to speak to the King about them." The reasons stated were,—1st. The Earl's extraordinary services, especially in the loans, in which the writer had heard some of the privy councillors say that he was in the King's way above 40,000*l.* 2nd. Affronts daily put upon him by the country in consequence of these services, and his being now, as they term him, Jack out of Office. 3rd. He has hitherto kept a stable of twelve great horses, which the writer finds him willing to put down, but if he had the lieutenancies he would keep them still in readiness to do the King service. 4th. The King being assured of the Earl's most loyal, real, and affectionate service no other doubt can be made, since none of the religion whereof he is suspected to be can be put into offices under him, because they must take both oaths. No man he keeps ever saw him do an act contrary to the laws, nor in 30 years did he ever prefer any of that religion more than others. 5th. He lets the writer wait upon the King, which is the greatest pledge he can give of his loyalty, being so chargeable. The writer added that his own motives for speaking to the King were that he knew the restoration of the lieutenancies would be advantageous to his service, and his great anxiety to show his obligations to his father, especially at that time, when he had very lately undertaken a huge debt of the writer's. [*1½ p.*]

Oct.

52. Petition of Edward Baker, son and sole executor of John Baker, his Majesty's upholster, deceased, to the Council. His Majesty being indebted to petitioner a great sum, for payment of which he had sundry times given order, and that in the interim petitioner should have a protection, which he had in May last for six months. Not having received any relief prays renewal of his protection for 12 months. [*½ p.*]

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[Oct. ?]

53. Petition of John Browne, late Mayor, and Charles Hoare and Lawrence Singleton, late Sheriffs, of the city of Gloucester, to the Council. By two assessments 1,000*l.* was imposed upon Gloucester, which petitioners collected and paid to the Treasurer of the Navy. The city was afterwards charged with 100*l.* more, which petitioners are now come up to pay, but finding an order of the 25th instant for payment thereof to the sheriff of the county, petitioners are ready to pay the same accordingly. There is a surplussage of 108*l.*, but petitioners have been at 52*l.* charges in seven journeys to Bath, Bristol, Wells, and other places, and in sending five persons with the 1,000*l.* to London. Pray that they may be allowed their 52*l.* charges out of the 108*l.*, and may pay the remainder to the now Mayor and Sheriffs towards their assessment. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Oct. ?]

54. List of ships intended to stay out for the winter guard ; they are, the St. Andrew, the Happy Entrance, the Tenth Whelp, the Providence, the Greyhound, and the Roebuck. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Oct.

55. Dr. John Speght, the rector, and 15 parishioners of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, to Bishop [Juxon] of London. Certificate of the conformity of Zachary Faune, M.A., and that on the 2nd inst. he wore the surplice and hood both in the time of divine service, and administered the Holy Sacrament to the parishioners kneeling, and to none standing. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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Nov. 1.
Winchester.

1. Jerome, Earl of Portland, to the Lords of the Admiralty. They have tried the Sallee pirates. The four Dutch renegados and the English Christian are acquitted, the other eleven are condemned of murder and piracy, and have sentence of death. The Englishman had a young son taken with him, and is a suitor that he may have one of these prisoners to redeem him. Has likewise petitions from other fishermen, who have had their children and friends taken, to the same purpose. Some of the prisoners pretend that they can get Christians exchanged for them. The Dutchmen and others desire that none of them may escape, lest their countrymen fare the worse, when the Moors know how they were brought in here. Desires the Lords' speedy resolutions ; they lie at his Majesty's charge. Whether the Lords will reward the Dutch and English, or make any further use of them, he desires to know. The captain may be of use as an interpreter on the trial of those taken in Dorsetshire, amongst whom is one who was with them, but forced to go aboard the shallop, that they fear he may be condemned as a Moor. Upon sentence for condemning the bark, Lord Arundel of Wardour put in a claim. Desires order to the Attorney-General for speedy determining the right. The bark the writer has assigned to Mr. Goodwin ; the goods are nothing but a few toys, a good sword of the captain's, which he will return him, half a barrel of powder, a little dried biscuit, a few half pikes, and

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five muskets; of very little value all. Dr. Mason and Mr. Wyan have taken so much care and been at so great charge, as they deserve the Lords' thanks and consideration of their charges. The prisoners had a very fair legal trial, a full bench of commissioners, and as good juries as have been seen there. The murder upon which they are convicted is, the loss of one of the fishermen, who was drowned in taking the other; the pleas they made were, some that the Lords had them at mercy and might do what they would, others that their intention was to take prisoners and sell them for slaves, not to put them to death, and one said, he asked no mercy, because he had done no hurt; two offered to be Christians. PS.—The Englishman who brought the boat into the Isle of Wight is acquitted; he is a lusty man and may be pressed for his Majesty's ships. The Dutchman, Henrickson, is not the same who did the affront to his Majesty's castle at Falmouth, but he could not be tried; he was bound over [to] give evidence but had gone to sea. [3 pp.]

Nov. 1.
Winchester.

2. Thomas Wyan to Nicholas. Relates the circumstances which rendered it necessary to postpone the trial of the Moors, and their ultimate trial and conviction, the latter in much the same manner as the same facts are detailed in the preceding letter, save that what the Earl terms the pleas of the accused seem to have been the answers given by them to the question put to them after they were found guilty, why sentence of death should not be passed upon them. Wyan also states that applications would be made to the Lords to have the culprits granted for the purpose of redeeming Christians, and especially recommends the suit of that nature that would be made by the Englishman, John Dunton, to have one of them to exchange for his son. He also states that on the judge admonishing the renegados to repent of their apostacy, the captain fainted and fell down at the bar, so that for a good space they could get no life in him, which was occasioned, as he himself stated, and as was conceived by the standers-by, seeing the sweat run down his face ere he fell, by the consideration of the foulness of his sin being laid open to him. [2½ pp.] *Enclosed,*

2. I. *List of prisoners, with their names and countries.* [½ p.]

Nov. 1.

3. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

[about
Nov. 2?]

4. Petition of Sir Robert Phillips to the Council. [George] Smith, of Ilchester, co. Somerset, being upon a reference from this Board bound over by Lord Chief Justice Finch to appear before the Lords on the 6th inst., at which time the attendance of petitioner had been requisite, had not the dangerousness of this time of general infection debarred him from travel, petitioner prays that if upon Lord Finch's report (*see Vol. cccxxviii., No. 1.*), the Lords be not satisfied to inflict exemplary punishment upon Smith, and order him to ask petitioner's forgiveness at the next Quarter Sessions, that then the Lords will appoint some time in February for fully hearing the wrongs done to petitioner. [½ p.]

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Nov. $\frac{3}{13}$.
Rome. 5. Francis Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. Since his return from Naples received the Secretary's letter of the 2nd September, which came by way of Germany. Intends to return home with his brother. Understands from Mr. Howard that it will not be possible for them to get to the Lord Marshal in Germany before he will be gone. [1 p.]
- Nov. $\frac{3}{13}$.
Rome. 6. Thomas Windebank to the same. Put in execution his intention to depart from Naples privately, and by that means received no other favours from the Vice-King than such as could not but descend from so civil a personage. They have seen the country and curiosities of Naples, and being fully persuaded that the world cannot show more, are contented to make that the bounds of their travels. Some five or six days must be spent there, for his brother is taking notice of the antiquities of Rome, and afterwards the writer will go towards Loretto and Venice, where he will make very short stay. His way home must be through France. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Nov. 3.
Sion House. 7. Capt. William Cooke to Nicholas. Wrote Nicholas a letter which the corporal of the Triumph delivered, but now being at "my Lord's" [the Earl of Northumberland's] at Sion, he writes again, that Nicholas would procure a warrant for the writer for the Henrietta pinnace, for Mr. Austen has had her near twenty months, and Cooke has had her but four. If Nicholas writes to Austen to deliver the pinnace over to the writer, in regard the Lords meet but seldom, he will do it. [1 p.]
- Nov. 3.
Chatham. 8. Kenrick Edisbury to the same. The bearer, Thomas Rowland, is the cook's deputy in the Dreadnought, and will keep the place no longer, without he can procure a warrant for it to himself. Barratt is a wrangling fellow that never gave diligent attendance. Some contract there is between them which cannot be accomplished without Nicholas's furtherance, which Rowland is now come up to solicit. Prays Nicholas to assist him. Is in hand to take a survey of the hulls of the ships returned from sea, whereof he will present an account ere long. The Swiftsure is come to Chatham since Saturday, the St. George is as far as Queenborough, and the Triumph attending a snatch of wind to carry her into dry dock at Deptford. The sickness is well ceased at Rochester; there is none sick at present, nor dead this seven night.—PS. Heard that the two Dons, upon surrender of the St. Andrew, did not part very friendly. [1 p.]
- Nov. 3. 9. Receipt of Henry Birchley for 4*l.*, paid by Christopher Whitell, of Gilmonby, by the hands of Richard Humby, the same being due to Birchley's wife, Dorothy, daughter of William Perkin, of Gilmonby, deceased. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Nov. 4. 10. Edward Fenn to Nicholas. Since his last certificate, has received from Sir Walter Norton, late Sheriff of co. Lincoln, 80*l.*; and from the Mayor and Sheriffs of Gloucester, 100*l.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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Nov. 4.
Norwich.

11. Robert Allen to Mr. Letchford, in St. Clement's Inn, or to Edwin Baldwin, his man. Received Baldwin's letter with writ, and is sorry he has not the 20s. Believes Wotton is somewhat negligent. Assures Baldwin that it is not the writer's fault. The writer's brother is now at Rotterdam, but desired his business might go on. The churchwardens are arrested, but not the workmen; the churchwardens' names are Nicholas Copping and Richard Wadelow. The trespass was done between May or June and September. Is almost afraid to arrest the chancellor, for fear they should bring the writer in question for managing the business, yet he hopes there is no danger for him. Has spoken again with Wotton's partner, whose name is Spring. He gave order to pay the 20s. a fortnight since. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 4.

12. Receipt of Sir William Russell, for 100*l.* paid by Edward Higgins, on behalf of the Mayor and Sheriffs of Gloucester, in part of 5,500*l.* charged upon co. Gloucester for ship-money, by writ of 16th November 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 5.
Windsor.

13. Order of Council. His Majesty taking into consideration the great prejudice growing to his service in the collection of ship-money by the backwardness of such who, having a rate assessed upon them by the sheriffs, and having notice thereof, either refused or forbore to make payment until they were distrained for the same, it was ordered, that all lords lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, or justices of peace who either refused or forbore payment as aforesaid, shall be discharged out of their said offices, and letters are to be sent to the sheriffs to certify the names of such as have in such manner expressed their averseness to this so great and necessary service. [*Damaged by damp.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

Nov. 5.

14. Copy of the same. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Nov. 5.]

15. Petition of Sir John Corbett to the Council. In obedience to directions of the Council on the petition of Peter Egerton, in a pretended difference between them, that they should attend the Board the first sitting after All Hallows Day, petitioner is attending accordingly; in regard whereof, and of the dangerousness of these infected times, he prays to be discharged from further attendance. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 5.

16. Petition of Peter Egerton to the same. Petitioner preferred a petition declaring his great oppression sustained by the illegal prosecution of Sir John Corbett, whereupon the Lords directed that Sir John and petitioner should attend in October following. In obedience thereto Sir John attended, but petitioner could not, in regard of the extremity of rain which then fell. Prays order that Sir John Corbett and petitioner may attend and receive such redress as shall appear right. [1 p.]

Nov. 5.

17. Petition of Richard Lilbourne to the same. Petitioner has been sent for by warrant and been brought up by a messenger from

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co. Durham. Has remained in custody a full month, and now gives daily attendance. Prays that he may know the complaint against him, and have a day to answer, or that he may be discharged from attendance with a recompence. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 5.

18. Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of Colchester, to the Council. The Lords having directed Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Sir Thomas Bowes, and William Lynne, Justices of Peace for Essex, to call before them such persons as make malt in the hundreds of Tendring, Lexden, Thurstable, Hinckford, and Winstree, to inform them of his Majesty's pleasure touching the incorporating of maltsters, the said justices have by their warrant, a copy whereof is annexed, required the Mayor of Colchester to warn all maltsters within the said corporation to appear before them to receive advertisement of his Majesty's pleasure. The said town is great, and an ancient corporation, the liberties whereof have never heretofore been infringed as they now are likely to be by the country justices. Pray directions to the justices to surcease their proceedings, and to grant power to the mayor and justices of the town to call the maltsters before them. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

18. I. *Copy of the warrant of the Justices of Peace for Essex above mentioned. It is dated the 5th November 1636, and required the Mayor of Colchester to warn the maltsters to appear before the justices at the King's Head in Colchester on the 25th inst. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Nov. 5.
Newport.

19. Sir John Lambe to [Bishop Williams of Lincoln]. Acquaints him with some proceedings in that archdeaconry of Bucks. Coming from Trinity term, he understood of a late tumult at Olney. Some danced after evening prayer on a Sunday; the vicar raised up the constables and others with bills and halberts against them; much ado there was, and God's great blessing that more mischief was not done. Sir John called the vicar, and finding him against the Book of Recreations, he monished him to read it, which he refused, and he suspended him about 1st July last. He heard since that the vicar had vowed to his refractory company that he would never read it, and he found that he sought ways to shuffle it off. First, he would have the cure served by his curate, upon which Sir John monished the curate to read the book, which he also refused, and him he suspended, and he is run out of the country. Then the vicar practised to secure himself of the stipend, and let the cure be served as it might. Sir John thereupon decreed process for him to show cause why he should not be excommunicated or removed from his benefice. This sent him to Bishop Williams, on his return from whom he said he had received satisfaction and promised to conform. Afterwards he read the book on a holiday (1st November) and certified the same in court on the 4th November. Sir John gave him good advice, and used that speech, "Tu autem conversus, confirma fratres tuos." He started and said he was not converted, but only read the book to obey Bishop Williams's command. After much

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altercation Sir John admonished him to declare to his people that as he had read the book he also approved of it and held it lawful to be obeyed. Sir John used in these proceedings his power as Dean of the Arches, by the privilege of the Church of Canterbury, to which he is sworn and he thinks Bishop Williams also. There was also one Mr. Valentine, parson of Chalfont, monished to read the book, but he has protected himself by an inhibition from Bishop Williams, and still refuses. Sir John has monished him again. If he refuses, the bishop knows what is fit to be done, the living being in his gift. There was also a presentment against divers at Stony Stratford, which depended before Sir John but was avoked by the bishop. Prays the bishop to consider whether he may avoke causes depending in the archdeaconry court unless by way of appeal. [*Copy. 2½ pp.*]

Nov. 5.

20. Archbishop Laud, with the Earls of Manchester and Holland, to all Justices of Peace and others. The bearer, Edward Bell, has been sixteen years and upwards of Gray's Inn, eight whereof at the bar, and was heir to 300*l.* per annum. For engagements for his father, he is become so unfortunately miserable that he has been enforced to sell his said inheritance, and by his father's not receiving 1,000*l.* due from his Majesty out of the Exchequer of Scotland, notwithstanding his Majesty's order for payment, he is willing rather to expose himself to the charity of well disposed Christians, with his wife and small infants, than to run the hazard of re-imprisonment. Being lately released by some of the writers, and desirous to travel for Ireland, they have given these testimonials, desiring all men to help them and their servants towards their transportation. [*See 25th Jan. 1636-7. The Earl of Manchester is represented to have added a special authentication of the facts stated. 1 p.*]

Nov. 5.

Windsor.

Nicholas to Sir George Sandys, Sheriff of Kent. To certify by the bearer whether he had received his commission for being sheriff of that county, with the writ and a letter from the Council respecting ship-money, and to advertise on what day and by whose hands he received the same. [*Underwritten is a note that like letters of the same date were sent to John Lucas and Sir Francis Vincent, Sheriffs of Essex and Surrey. Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I. Vol. ccxix. p. 128.*]

Nov. 6.

Windsor Castle.

21. The King to John, Earl of Bridgewater. Because his Majesty thought fit to keep the place of the Presidency of Wales as large as it had been in the time of his progenitors, he accepted the lieutenancies of Glamorgan and Monmouth upon the resignation of the Earl of Worcester, though his Majesty saw no cause to lessen that Earl's power in those parts. The King also thereupon required the Earl of Bridgewater to carry himself towards the Earl of Worcester with that respect which the worth of his person and his Majesty's affection deserved. His Majesty doubts not the performance thereof, yet being willing still to cherish that good will betwixt the two Earls, and having experience from time to time of the Earl of Worcester's forwardness in his service, he

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again puts the Earl of Bridgewater in mind of the King's pleasure not to allow the Earl of Worcester's power or reputation to be diminished, which must suffer if in those countries any deputy-lieutenants or other offices be disposed to other than such persons, as he who living amongst them shall recommend. Has sent the Earl of Worcester a copy of this letter, and would have the Earl of Bridgewater also send copies to those counties, that they may take notice of that love and kindness his Majesty expects at the Earl of Bridgewater's hands. [*Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 6.
Windsor.

22. Order of Council on petition of the inhabitants of the hundreds of Bruton and Norton Ferris, co. Somerset. Petitioners complain against Henry Hodges, late sheriff, for not easing them of 80*l.*, found to be unequally taxed upon them for the shipping business, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells and John Mallet, then sheriff, as referees. It was ordered, that Hodges should lay down the 80*l.* until he should propound to the Board how the same may be raised upon that county, and in default to attend the Board at the fourth sitting in next term. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Nov. 6.]

23. Petition of William Buchanan and Philip Reeley, poor distressed prisoners at Hertford, to Archbishop Laud. Being in most woeful misery by want of means and food, and not likely to live one month, much less until the assizes, pray to be removed to some place where they may have a speedy trial. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 6.

24. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Nov. 7.
Windsor.

25. Notes by Nicholas; of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Appoint a clerk of the check, at Deptford, in place of Falkener, deceased, and settle Steventon in the like place at Portsmouth, John Brook, the former clerk of the check there, having surrendered his patent. Give directions to the Officers of the Navy, for a survey of the hulls of the ships, that upon certificate of the state thereof the Lords may give timely order for their reparation. [*Margin: Respited.*] What shall be done with the Turks condemned at Winchester. [*See Nos. 1, 2.*] Give order for supply of gunner's stores for harbour to six of the ships formerly appointed to be of the Second Fleet. Appoint a boatswain for the Lion, in place of Wilson, deceased, and for the St. Andrew, the late boatswain having been sequestered and having surrendered his interest therein. Sir John Pennington was promised that William Parker should be provided for in the first boatswain's place that happened. William Stonehouse has a note under the King's hand for the first purser's place that is void, and petitions for that in the St. Andrew, void by the death of Holt. [*Margin: Respited.*] Receive complaints of the Earl of Northumberland, against the victualler, the Treasurer of the Navy, and others. Speak with the Earl of Northumberland concerning the disposing of the purser's place in the St. Andrew, there being a man put into the same by the Lords' warrant for the voyage before the

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ship went to sea, so as though the purser died ashore, yet the place was not void till the ship came in. Besides, it was never known that any officer was ever put into the King's ships to be continued after the ship came into harbour by other than the Lord Admiral of England's warrant. To consider of timely supplying with victuals such ships under Sir Henry Mervin as shall be continued abroad longer than the 14th December, for which time only they are victualled. [*There follow some further imperfect statements respecting the appointment to the pursership of St. Andrew, not materially differing from what is before-mentioned.* 2 pp.]

Nov. 7. 26. John Crane to the Lords of the Admiralty. Prays them to consider what number of men should be employed in his Majesty's ships for the year coming, and for what time, that the season of the year for making provision of beef and pork be not lost. Also prays an order to Sir William Russell to pay him out of the first moneys received from the counties for next year, 6,000*l.*, which will give him credit to perform what the Lords command. [1 p.]

Nov. 7. Windsor. 27. Order of the Lords of the Admiralty. It was resolved to give John Crane command to provide for six thousand men, for six months service at sea next year; also that there should be imprested to him 6,000*l.* out of the first receipt of ship-moneys, and that the Council should be moved for an order to the Treasurer of the Navy to pay the same. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 7. 28. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 1,085*l.*, paid by Hugh Lloyd, late Sheriff of co. Denbigh, in part of 4,000*l.* ship-money charged upon the said county by writ of 16th November 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 8. Southampton. 29. John Button and Arthur Bromfield to the Council. In obedience to their letters of the 26th September last, they sent forth warrant for John Kensall, Thomas Gold, John Perkins, and William Elson to appear before the writers at Southampton on the 3rd instant, where they did appear. But so it was, that the same day the writers sitting at Winchester upon other business more especially concerning his Majesty, for that cause were absent. Howbeit they sent forth other warrants for them to appear before the writers on the then present day. None of them appeared, save only Kensall, who disclaimed the disturbing of Lady Wansford's [Wandesford's?] works to be any act of his, affirming that he threw down the works and carried away many of the wheelbarrows and some of the labourers' apparel, only through the instigation of Robert Rigges, John Perkins, and William Elson, who undertook to save him harmless; and further that he forthwith entered into bond of 100*l.* to Lady Wansford, that he would not from thenceforth interrupt the said works. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Nov. 8. Buckden. 30. Bishop Williams of Lincoln to Sir John Lambe. What Sir John can lawfully do in the bishop's diocese as Dean of the Arches,

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the bishop cannot dissolve, nor does he go about it. If Sir John be sparing in trial thereof the country is the more beholden to him. The bishop meddles but unwillingly with causes ecclesiastical, and never made any benefit in that kind. Mr. Valentine appealed to him against some nullity for want of due form, and as is usual he absolved him for that time, and the more willingly for the reason Sir John is pleased to remember, because he was to collate to his benefice on deprivation. The bishop took a great deal of pains with him. If he continues obstinate, and Sir John proceeds against him duly and legally, he shall find no interposition of the bishop. The Vicar of Olney came to the bishop, who spent some time in letting him see that he ought in conscience to obey his lawful superior in the publication of the book, which contained some things much conducing to the increase of piety, and nothing clearly contrary to God's word. And for the contingent abuse that ill people might thereafter make thereof, he ought to believe that the King is as wise to foresee, and will be as willing to redress the same, as any private man. But his approbation of the book is not required, and the bishop measures the obedience of his clergy by acting rather than allowing what in this kind they are commanded. If Sir John knows it to be otherwise conceived by those who are better versed in these particulars, he may do what he pleases in his independent jurisdiction. For Stony Stratford the Bishop does not remember that he made any avocation, but he promised to arbitrate an end if he could. If Sir John pleases to finish it he shall have the bishop's approbation and thanks. [*Seal with arms.* 1½ p.]

Nov. 8.

31. Statement of Sir Anthony Vincent that on the 15th October, he understood by his servant John Poore, that two days before Pye, a messenger, came to his house at Stoke, having the commission for his father to be made Sheriff of Surrey, with the writ for shipping and letters of the Council. Pye, finding neither Sir Francis nor the writer at Stoke, left the commission, writ, and letters with Poore. A day after, Pye sent to have the same returned, saying that Sir Francis must be advertised to be there within a fortnight, and said that being to go into some other counties he would come back by Stoke and deliver the same to Sir Francis himself. Since which neither Sir Anthony nor his father has heard more of the messenger or of the commission. [1½ p.]

Nov. 9.
Honington.

32. Sir Edward Hussey, Sheriff of co. Lincoln, to the Council. Has received their instructions concerning the assessing of ship-money within co. Lincoln, and craves directions, whether the moneys imposed on the corporations within the parts of Kesteven shall not be taken to be parcel of the charge of that part of the county, as heretofore has been accustomed. And the like for the corporation of Boston in Holland, or it is [is it?] their pleasure that the moneys wherewith these corporations are charged should be deducted

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out of the sum in gross, and the residue be divided among the rest of the county. [*Seal with crest.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 9.
Stokes Bay,
on board the
St. Andrew.

33. Sir Henry Mervin to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has received their instructions of the 7th inst. Beseeches them to consider that being no longer victualled than to the 14th of next month, the ships, without further supply, will be ready to come in within 20 days. Intends to-morrow to set sail for the Downs. Has not heard of the Swallow since she went to Flushing. Has sent the Swan to guard the transportation of his Majesty's packets. The Third Whelp and the Tenth Whelp are not ready, but will follow as speedily as they can. [1 p.]

Nov. 9.
Stokes Bay,
on board the
St. Andrew.

34. The same to Sec. Coke. Will expect a further supply of provisions in the Downs, to which purport Mr. Holt has written to Mr. Alcock. The weather has been so extreme, as he has not known the like for so long a continuance. Some ships in harbour broke their cables and drove as high as Porchester Castle, some put on shore in the bay, and his ships were forced to ride with three anchors down. Many wrecks float by them daily, and some dead bodies. Will advertise his arrival in the Downs. Has given Capt. Dunning order privately to inform himself what English ships are there laden foreignly [*sic*] bound, and will be careful of that service. Has taken bond of one Blackler, master of the Expedition, laden from the Caribbee Islands, with tobacco and other merchandise also, which he intended to transport. The Tenth Whelp is not ready by reason of the foul weather, wherein men could not work. The Third Whelp has not a barrel of powder nor any gunners. Acquainted the Officers of the Ordnance that he had order for her to be speedily employed, and entreated stores out of the James, but Capt. Slingsby says they have otherwise determined, having no warrant. Discretion should have presumed a little rather than the King's service suffer. [2 pp.]

Nov. 9.
Portsmouth.

35. William Brissenden to Nicholas. Capt. Robert Slingsby is appointed to the command of the Third Whelp. The writer understands by his ever-honoured Captain Peter Lindsey that there is a ship in Scotland lately purchased by his Majesty of the Merchants of London, which has remained some time in those parts concealed. The Duke of Lennox, Admiral of Scotland, has promised this ship to Capt. Lindsey, and that she shall be repaired so as to join with his Majesty's next year's fleet. The writer prays Nicholas to help him to the purser'ship of this ship. Henry Ibbotson has possession as purser of the St. Andrew. One of Brissenden's children having died of the plague, he did not presume to wait on him. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

Nov. 9.
Hampton Court.

36. William Carr to the same. Though it has been their ill fortune in the best of their expectations to be discomfited, yet bye-friends may be better than public promises. Incloses a letter from Lord Dorset for that first [letter] from the Officers, the tract [?] of which may

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express the design to their ends, and satisfy his Majesty that they can say nothing why Mr. Falkener is not able to discharge his father's place, which he may haply get by the small assistance of the writer. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*] *Enclosed,*

36. 1. *Edward, Earl of Dorset, to Nicholas. Is desired by the Palsgrave to write for a copy of the letter which came to the Lords of the Admiralty from the Officers of the Navy, concerning the clerk's place at Deptford. Hampton Court, 9th November 1636.*

Nov. 10.
The
St. Andrew.

37. Sir Henry Mervin to the Lords of the Admiralty. Capt. Slingsby sent him the enclosed. Unless speedy commands be directed, the King is likely to spend both the wages and victuals of the Third Whelp in harbour. Capt. Coningsby and the rest of the Officers of the Ordnance might have fitted her out of the remains of the James, and if the writer had not relied upon their promise to do so, he had solicited the Lords for despatch therein. If the Lords give him power to require Mr. Biggs, the storekeeper, to supply her, he knows there are stores ready to be put on board, except some few that may be sent from the Tower into the Downs. The day proves so foul that they are forced to strike all down and let fall a third anchor. [*1 p.*] *Enclosed,*

37. 1. *Capt. R[ober]t Slingsby to Sir Henry Mervin. Mr. Biggs refuses to deliver any gunners' stores without warrant from the Officers of the Ordnance. They have taken the remains of stores from the ships in harbour, so they will not get any unless Sir Henry sends about it to the Lords. The day is so foul that their bowsprit could not be set; to-morrow he hopes it will. It will ask a day more to get in the rest of their provisions. Portsmouth 9th November 1636. ¾ p.]*

Nov. 10.

38. Sir Henry Vane to Nicholas. Coming to Hampton Court, he held it very necessary to send the bearer to Nicholas, that Nicholas should despatch him to Sir Henry Mervin to know the true state of the victuals of those ships that are to go out with him, and to continue at sea until the 4th December, for that divers discourses are endeavoured to have belief (where it should not), as if there was no victual at Portsmouth when the ship came in, nay, that they have not yet received all their victuals, and that for fault of good directions the King's packets and trade have been interrupted. He has sent the bearer to Portsmouth, to be back at Windsor on Sunday next. Prays Nicholas to write to Sir Henry Mervin, to the Master Attendant, and to the Deputy Victualler, and let it go as a command from the Lords. He is sorry to hear that the East India Company have lost one of their rich ships returned from the Indies, and are apprehensive of the loss of the other. [*Endorsed by Nicholas "R[ec]eived" 11th November 1636 at 8 o'clock in the morning, and despatched mine at 9 the same morning." Seal with arms. 2 pp.*]

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Nov. 10.
Portsmouth.

39. John Goodwin to Nicholas. Understands the Captain of the Black George has made a complaint that Goodwin would not take the ship into his charge. Sir John Harvey would have had him do so, the ship being full of goods. He answered that he would not meddle with her before he had order, and that if they would take out the goods and leave that that was the King's, he would take her into charge, but he would not meddle with the goods, for he heard one say that he missed a chest, and that somebody must pay him 30*l.* for it. Goodwin did not know what might be missing. Describes the state of the ship, pestered with goods and passengers. He never saw a ship in such a case. Difficulty of making some necessary repairs. [*1½ p.*]

Nov. 10.
Killerton.

40. Sir Francis Vincent to the same. In answer to Nicholas's letter of the 5th inst. (*see that date*), certifies that he never received any commission, writ, or letter, but about a month since his son wrote to him, that he heard that his Majesty had pricked the writer to be Sheriff of Surrey, at which time he was very sick and in great danger of death. [*Seal with arms. ¾ p.*]

Nov. 11.
Sunninghill.

41. Nicholas to Sir Henry Mervin. Complaint is made that for want of victuals the ships under Mervin's command were unable to put to sea; order was given for supplying them until the 14th of December, and it was alleged lately that the victuals were ready for them at Portsmouth before the ships arrived there. Desires him to call unto him Mr. Goodwin, the Master Attendant, and the Deputy Victualler at Portsmouth, and upon due examination to certify the true state of the ships and pinnaces under his command, and of the victuals provided for them, and particularly what proportion of victuals was ready at the coming in of the St. Andrew. If the Master Attendant or the Deputy Victualler refuse to sign a certificate of the truth of these particulars, he will do well to certify by himself or by such of the captains who have cause to complain. If there be anything else of importance to be certified concerning the cause of the ships not proceeding sooner to sea, he would do well to advertise the Lords thereof, and through whose default the same had occurred. [*Draft. 1½ p.*]

Nov. 11. Copy of the above. [*See Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 129.*]

Nov. 11.
Sunninghill.

Nicholas to John Goodwin. Desires him to certify the true state of the ships under the command of Sir Henry Mervin, and what is the cause they have not sooner put to sea. Also to certify whether the proportion of victuals, ordered to be ready for them by the 12th of October, were ready by that time, or before the St. Andrew came in, or how soon after. He is to certify jointly with Sir Henry Mervin or by himself, and is to cause the Deputy Victualler to certify under his hand when he received order to provide the same, and by what day it was ready to be put aboard. This inquiry was principally to know why in all this time none of the

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King's ships had put to sea. [*Draft, written on the same paper as No. 41. 1 p.*]

Nov. 11. Copy of the foregoing. [*See Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 130.*]

Nov. 11. 42. William Steventon to Nicholas at Windsor. Defends Goodwin in reference to the complaint made against him for not receiving the Black George into his charge. Confirms Goodwin's own statement (*No. 39 in this volume*), and blames Mr. Hawley who had many goods in the ship for impeding the search for the leak by not suffering his goods to be taken out. The ships continued at sea are in Stokes Bay, the Tenth Whelp and the Third Whelp are yet in that harbour. Thanks Nicholas for procuring the writer a warrant [for his office of clerk of the check at that place]. [*Seal with crest. 1½ p.*]

Nov. 11. 43. Kenrick Edisbury to the same. Sends estimate of the amount annually expended for iron work and nails in the Navy per annum. The Earl of Northumberland sent a warrant for placing a purser in the Mary Rose, who never attended till this time, having continued steward in the Triumph at sea till she came in. The officers will obey the directions of the Lords. The Earl of Northumberland reasoned with Edisbury about that business, but he was glad to entreat his lordship to dispute it with the Lords. Nicholas shall receive a certificate touching Rowland and the deficiency of the cook of the Dreadnought. Thanks him for procuring warrant for Edisbury's man to be cook of the Victory. Complains that the right of his place is invaded by the Lords placing boatswains without his certificate. Is glad Terne's warrant is passed. They have taken a survey of the hull of the Anne Royal, and the certificate was sent away by Sir Henry Palmer and Capt. Pett without Edisbury, the business of weighing the ship being committed to them. [*Seal with arms. 1½ p.*]

Nov. 11. 44. Account rendered by Edward Fenn, on behalf of Sir William Russell, of ship-money received to this day, total 183,477*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* [*Damaged by damp. 1 p.*]

Nov. 11. 45. Account of ship-money levied and remaining in the hands of the sheriffs, being 2,393*l.*, making with the 183,477*l.* paid to Sir William Russell 185,870*l.*, as the total sum collected, and the arrear 15,830*l.* [1 p.]

Nov. 11. 46. Draft of the same. [1 p.]

[Nov. 11.] Lords Commissioners for Saltpetre and Gunpowder to Mr. Duncombe of Aylesbury, Attorney of the King's Bench, Mr. Bushby and five others. By his Majesty's command, gunpowder-works have been erected at Chilworth, Surrey. His Majesty has received information that unreasonable demands have been made for particular interests, and has commanded the commissioners to call the parties addressed before them and end the differences. They appoint Friday the 18th inst. at 9 o'clock in the morning at Mr. Comp-

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troller's chamber at Hampton Court, for that purpose, when and where the parties addressed are to attend. [*See Dom. Car. I., Vol. ccxcii., fol. 38. § p.*]

Nov. 12.
Chatham.

47. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Acknowledge their neglect in not returning an account of the survey of the Anne Royal taken on the 28th October last, intending to wait on the Lords to present that and other services, and had done it long since, but that they durst not come into the Court in this time of infection, though themselves and the Navy have been clear. When the ship was brought to Blackwall there was no other dock fit to receive her. When launched she was strong enough to endure seven years service, and is now stronger than the Jonas was when she went out this summer. They present the survey, with an estimate of the charge to render her a serviceable ship, which amounts to 4,810*l.* and will save his Majesty 5,000*l.* of what it would cost to build a new royal ship of that burthen. If the Lords think it meet to pleasure the East India Company to bring the Anne Royal into some of his Majesty's docks, the writers conceive by the breadthening the dock at Deptford six inches, if it can be spared, she may be fitted to be brought there for 500*l.* [*Kenrick Edisbury has written in the margin that it cost as he is informed 500*l.* to make good the gates and ways of the dry dock at Woolwich after the launch of two of the East India Company's ships repaired there in 1628. Seal with arms. 1 p.*] *Enclosed,*

47. 1. *Certificate of the Officers of the Navy that the Anne Royal is fit to be repaired and to be made a serviceable ship at a charge of which they give the particulars, amounting in the whole to 4,810*l.* [2 pp.]*

Nov. 12.
Stoke.

48. Sir Anthony Vincent to [Nicholas?]. The next day after Nicholas was pleased to visit him, he despatched a letter to his father to signify how graciously his Majesty dispensed with him for the execution of this troublesome office and conferred it on the writer. Two days since the messenger that was there before brought the commission, writs, and other things, purposing within a day or two to visit him again, but as yet the writer has not heard anything of him. [1 p.]

Nov. 12.
Kew.

49. Robert, Earl of Ancram, to Sec. Windebank. Thanks for the matter and manner of his kindness in that which the writer last recommended to his favour, which was not done in the court style. It is but an addition to his former obligations and resolutions, not only to thank Windebank, but love him as his assured friend, for so his genius ever led him, and so suggested to him when Windebank came to the helm, that if ever Secretary came to finish the writer's Court business it was Windebank, and if Windebank had been blown down by that last great wind, judge what part the writer had had in the loss. But seeing he has got that which he deserves, better weather, he prays him to look after what he desires

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his help to, on the other side of this paper. Has given his Majesty thanks since he got Windebank's letter, for his intention to consider the writer's service, and to reward it; has told his Majesty how he shall follow it in the order Windebank prescribed. For his pension he cannot come at it, because it is locked up in his closet at London, and his housekeeper, as he has told the King, is shut up for the sickness, but that it should delay that which the King intends for the writer he does not see the necessity, for he can give Windebank notes clear of the sum he had, where it was paid; the rest Windebank can do, for he drew it up. For that reversion of Nicholson's out of the pretermitted customs, he left Windebank the copy of Nicholson's gift and the writer's desire by petition. God forbid the King should stick at so small a matter, so far off as five years hence, to a man to whom he promises more pregnant satisfaction. [*Seal with arms.* 2 pp.]

Nov. 13. 50. Petition of William Domvill to the Council. About seven months since petitioner was married to Mrs. Bridget Lake, daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, deceased, and his wife going to her mother, Lady Lake, to tender her duty, she has detained her as a recluse, and will neither permit them to have any conference or access, nor declare why she detains her. Prays the Lords to take some course for his enjoying the society of his wife. *Under-written,*

50. 1. *Order that this petition be showed to Lady Lake, and that she attend the Lords on Sunday the 27th November, at Windsor, and bring in her company Mrs. Bridget Lake. Windsor, 13th November 1636. [1 p.]*

[Nov. 13.] 51. Petition of the Bailiffs and others of Great Yarmouth to the same. Petitioners lately received a command from his Majesty not to make any provision of salt but from the corporation of salters at Newcastle and the Shilds [Shields.] The patentees have brought in very little salt to Yarmouth, and that at great prices, and the sickness is so at Newcastle and Shields as none dare adventure to fetch any there. Petitioners' whole subsistence depends upon fishery, which without salt from foreign parts, and at some reasonable rates, cannot subsist. Pray that they may be permitted to import a reasonable quantity of foreign salt for their present occasions, paying upon every wey as much as the patentees do for what is expended for the use of the fishery, and that the patentees and Scotchmen that bring salt into Yarmouth may pay such in-measure and other duties as other strangers have done time out of mind, towards the maintenance of the haven and piers, and that what they import they may not retail, but sell to the freemen according to their ancient grants, confirmed by charters and an order made by the Council in 1578. [1 p.]

Nov. 13. 52. Sir Henry Mervin to the Lords of the Admiralty. If Stokes Bay, aboard the
St. Andrew. there had been any just cause of complaint against the victualler's diligence, he should have been much to blame not to have given

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the Lords notice of it, as a just excuse for his stay, but the extremity of the weather, which has been the cause, cannot be prevented. There are at Cowes above 30 sail of ships, all bound to the eastward, who all this time durst [not] hazard the danger of putting to sea. Assures them that he will put to and keep the seas when his master and officers dare undertake the charge. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Nov. 13. 53. Sir Henry Mervin, Capt. Richard Fogg, Capt. Henry
On board the Stradling, John Goodwin, and Thomas Holt to the Lords of
St. Andrew. the Admiralty. Certify the facts respecting the supply of the
ships at Portsmouth by the victualler, and completely exonerate him
from all blame for the detention of the ships. [2 pp.] *Annexed,*

53. 1. *Account signed by Thomas Holt, the victualler's agent, of the supply of victuals ready to be shipped on board the ships ordered to remain out during the winter, twenty days before the St. Andrew came into the bay.* [1 p.]

Nov. 13. 54. Petition of Thomas Thornhill, saltpetremaker for Wilts, Hants, Dorset, and Somerset, to the same. Petitioner, with his servants, have made search 36 miles round in the above counties for wood ashes, and found that those that make soap have gathered up all the ashes, so that petitioner has not worked these five weeks. When petitioner's servants had got a load of ashes, Edmund Bowles, of Hindon, being charged to carry them 12 miles towards Salisbury, utterly denied, and others did the like, so that the service lies undone. Prays that the parties may be sent for, and be made to do the service and pay petitioner his charges, and that there may be course taken with the soap and potash makers. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

54. 1. *James Hunton, constable of East Knoyle, to Thomas Thornhill. Relates the facts as to Bowles's refusal.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 14. 55. Warrant to pay to Sir James Lockhart 1,900*l.*, due to Sir
Westminster. George Douglas, deceased, late Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Poland, for part of his expenses in that employ for four months and a half, from 1st November 1635 to the 16th April 1636, [*sic*] which was the time of his death; and 1,000*l.* for transporting the body of Sir George from Damme in Pomerland into Scotland, to be interred. [15 lines on parchment.]

[Nov. 14?] 56. Petition of William Emott, servant and solicitor of Robert, Earl of Leicester, to the Council. The Earl and his father have for many years had peaceable possession of the manor of Balsall, co. Warwick. The Earl held the same at his going into France as Ambassador Extraordinary, and until the 14th October last, when Thomas Furley, Thomas Wigley, John Thompson, Martin Fisher, Edward Carless, John Carless, Francis Smith, Thomas Swan, Joan Finley, John Saman, William Furley, Julian Feasey [?], Mary Nibbs, and John Evatts violently entered upon several parts thereof, and

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put the Earl and his tenants out of possession, affirming that they did the same for the daughters of Sir Robert Dudley, who, they pretend, have title thereunto. Thereupon the Earl's tenants have refused to pay their rents to the Earl. The daughters of Sir Robert Dudley formerly preferred a Bill in Chancery against the Earl, which bill upon a hearing was dismissed, since which they preferred a second bill, to which the Earl demurred, and there has been no further prosecution for a year and a half. The Earl no way desires to hinder them in prosecution of any suit in law or in equity, but petitioner submits how dangerous it will be to all employed beyond seas in the King's service, if the Earl in his absence shall have his possession so taken from him after such proceedings at law. Prays that the Earl may be forthwith restored to his possession, and that the rioters may receive condign punishment. [1 p.]

Nov. 14.

57. William Leigh, late Sheriff of co. Gloucester, to the Council. Certifies that according to their letter, dated in September last, he has levied by distress upon the lands of Lord Say and Sele at Norton (though in the hands of several tenants,) certain beasts and sheep for 25*l.* due from Lord Say for ship-money; for the beasts, the tenant that was owner of them, who rents but a small part of the land, redeemed them on payment of 5*l.* As for the sheep, neither Lord Say nor his tenant would redeem them, therefore after the writer had kept them three weeks at his own charge, in all which time he could not sell them without great loss, he then sold them for 20*l.* 5*s.*, being their full value; the 5*s.* overplus was paid concerning taking and driving away the said distresses. For others that were in the like case he took the same course. Of the 5,500*l.* charged upon the whole county, 500*l.* was laid on Gloucester. Of the remaining sum 4,309*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* had been paid by Mr. Stephens, the preceding sheriff, and by the writer; 366*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* was in hand to be paid, and 324*l.* was in arrear, 4*l.* being from Tewkesbury, 20*l.* from Chipping Campden, and 300*l.* from the county, of which he prays that the new sheriff may take charge. [1 p.]

Nov. 14.
Addlestrop.

58. The same to Nicholas. Has examined the business concerning the hard tax laid upon Sir Francis Dodington, and reduced him from 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.*, which he has paid. That was somewhat too hard, yet could not further ease him. For the 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, the writer laid it upon the demesnes of Sudeley, which before was more easily taxed. Of the 366*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, mentioned in the preceding letter, he sent 140*l.* to Sir William Russell's house in London on the 12th September last, but there was no receiver to take it, whereby his servant was constrained to bring it back again. Desires to pay it where it may be without danger of the sickness; also, the times now are very dangerous upon travel for carriage of it. The plague continues at Chipping Campden, and they have 30*l.* every week towards their maintenance from the neighbouring towns. They are laid at 20*l.*, but he does not see which way it is to be had. Has desired the Lords that the new sheriff may be ordered to collect the arrears. [½ p.]

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Nov. 14.
Bury
St. Edmunds.

59. Hugh Grove to the Council. Is not able to proceed in doing the King's service for want of materials, and by reason of the dangerousness of the times dares not wait upon the Lords. Entreats him to make known to them the contents of the enclosed petition. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

59. 1. *Petition of Hugh Grove, one of the deputies for making saltpetre to Lords of the Admiralty. Cannot get wood ashes sufficient for his work for money, within 30 miles compass, but is enforced to leave his work and lie still for want thereof. He has twice removed at a cost of 100l., and now ashes are raised to unheard of prices, and are bought up for other uses. Prays leave to put off his stock of vessels and materials, and that he may be discharged from the work. [1 p.]*

Nov. 14.
Windsor.

Nicholas to Sir Henry Palmer, Kenrick Edisbury, Dennis Fleming, and Captain Pett. Was commanded to desire them to attend the Lords of the Admiralty on Monday next by nine o'clock in the morning, at the Lord Treasurer's house in Fulham, to give satisfaction concerning certain complaints stated to be enclosed, as also to satisfy the Lords further touching the charges of repairing the Anne Royal, and for what time she may be continued a serviceable ship at sea, and what her hull is now worth. They are to bring with them to Fulham, two of the Trinity House and the shipwrights who have surveyed the ship. [Copy. *Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom., James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 132.*]

Nov. 14.
Windsor.

60. Notes, by Nicholas, of business of the Admiralty, to be transacted by the Lords. Give order what shall be done with the Turks condemned at Winchester. Supply with victuals such ships under Sir Henry Mervin as shall be continued abroad longer than the 14th December. Appoint what ships shall be set forth against the Turks of Sallee, and therein consider the certificate of the Trinity House. Consider a certificate touching the state of the Anne Royal. Appoint a time when the Lords will consider the defects of the last voyage, presented to the King in Council by the Earl of Northumberland. Hear Mr. Goodwin's and the Clerk of the Check's letters touching the Black George. Consider petition of Mr. Cordewell, his Majesty's gunpowder maker. Officers of the Navy recommend a cook for the Dreadnought. Hear complaint of Thomas Thornhill, saltpetreman, concerning persons that hinder his works. [1 p.]

Nov. 15.
Louth.

61. Dr. James Rotherford to the Chancellor of Lincoln. The Chancellor's uncivil instrument, Mewson, being beneath the writer's notice, he must assume the freedom of venting himself unreservedly to the Chancellor. Does not question the right of procurations, neither does he deny his own liability, but would fain know whether a man *verbo tenus* cited to Lincoln to no other end but to pay money is excommunicable if absent. But admitting that a non-solvent, yea, a non-solvent priest, were smiteable by that holy fire, he wishes to know whether a priest elevated to the highest degree in schools is to be confounded with the dregs of the people. The Chancellor

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is apprized of the co-optation of the writer among Doctors of Divinity, and although loth to be his own herald, he adds that the University had spoken him worthy of his degree; the perusal of his printed theses had been not a little pleasing to the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Archbishops and Bishops of Scotland had recommended him, not to a vulgar prelate, but to the Archbishop of Canterbury. [1 p.]

- [Nov. 15.] 62. Petition of the Churchwardens and others of Ebisham [Epsom], Surrey, to the Council. State the contents of their petition, calendered under date of the 10th March last, whereby they complained of the conduct of Thomas Rogers, in interrupting the collection of 20*l.*, assessed upon the parish for ship-money, by surreptitiously procuring a second assessment to be made with a view to his own advantage [see Vol. cccxxv., No. 104]. By reason of the great infection since happening, petitioners have forborne to importune the Lords for their order therein, but now that they hear the like service is to be performed again, they pray order both for the year past and that to come. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

- Nov. 16. 63. [Sir Henry Mervin] to the Lords of the Admiralty. This morning he is under sail for the Downs. He will be careful of their commands for the transportation of Mons. Ponice. The Tenth Whelp came out of harbour yesterday, and is along with the writer. The Third Whelp has no ammunition, nor order that he hears of for any; he has given her command to repair to the Downs as soon as she can be fitted. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

- Nov. 16. 64. John Nicholas to his son, Edward Nicholas, at Sunninghill. Reports his amendment from [a fit of the gout]; the extremity of raging is well assuaged; he has got out of his chamber and can go with the help of a staff, having thrown aside his crutches. Sent him a basket with four collars of brawn, and two chines of bacon, with puddings. His mother will send him a couple of capons of the bastard-pheasant kind. The writer's son, Butterworth, and his wife are gone to Sir William Calley's, and the writer's other son, Leader, and his wife, are staying there. They have not had one fair day nor night almost three weeks together; has not known more rain fall together in all his memory. Salisbury stands clear of the sickness. The Earl of Essex keeps house in the Earl of Hertford's house at Amesbury, and the Earl of Hertford is gone to Netley to winter. [2 pp.]

- Nov. 16. 65. Sir John Dryden, late Sheriff of co. Northampton, to Charles Canons Ashby. Cockayne, at Rushden. Concerning the message that Cockayne's servant delivered to him, he will only answer that he supposes he is freed from the further prosecution of that service, upon those letters which were directed from the Council to Cockayne and the writer, upon which the latter passed his accounts. [*Seal with crest.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

- Nov. 16. 66. Memorandum of Sir Edward Bishop, Sheriff of Sussex, the Mayors of Rye, Winchelsea, and Arundel, the Deputy-Mayor of Hastings, the Constable of Shoreham, and the Deputy-Bailiff of

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Seaford, that at a general meeting at Lewes for assessment of the ship-money, it was agreed that Hastings should pay 250*l*; Chichester, 125*l*.; Arundel, 20*l*.; and Shoreham, 10*l*. [1 p.] *Annexed*,

66. I. *Statement of account rendered perhaps in November 1637, whereby it appeared that the above assessment upon Chichester was reduced by the Council to 77*l*. 7*s*. 4*d*., that the sheriff had paid in 4,542*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*., and that there remained in his hands 100*l*., which, with the assessment on the towns, made up the whole sum of 5,000*l*., charged upon the county.* [1 p.]

Nov. 17.
Wanstead.

67. Sir Humphrey Mildmay, late Sheriff of Essex, to the Council. He made schedules to the bailiffs of hundreds of all the defaulters, and at the last quarter sessions calling them to account, found many of them so false that they had not so much as demanded those sums at all; whereupon he employed some men of his own who brought him money to make up his last payment. The Lords call upon him to give the names of all such as have not paid or been distrained. Under favour he conceives their meaning is of those being of rank and quality; the rest are not many, and being in the presence of any one of the Lords, would be persuaded to such reasons as they would require of them. But he entreats that some reformation may be had on some of the chief constables, some untoward Londoners, and the chief bailiffs. Conceives that the work would then be very easy. The evil affected would quake at the noise thereof, and his Majesty's money would come in roundly. Sends a schedule of such as he knows have been untoward, and entreats the Lords to move his Majesty, that in regard of the writer's mean estate, great charges and the intolerable pains and labour he has taken both in body and mind, that he may be spared, and resign his account to the new sheriff, with all such papers as concern the service. [1½ p.] *Enclosed*,

67. I. *Schedule above mentioned. It contains, among others, the names of Sir William Marsham, Thomas Latham of Stifford, who stood in defiance of the sheriff, and would not suffer his bailiffs to take off the distress; but after they got away two small nags and a few lumbs. They were appraised and sold, and after being in possession of Mr. Hurt, parson, of Horndon-on-the-Hill, 14 days, Latham or his sons or servants had taken one of the nags forth of the parson's grounds. Lord Warwick had not paid, nor Mr. Lamley, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Sir John Meade, Sir Gamaliel Capel, Sir William Roe, Sir Edward Bellingham, Lady Lake, nor Sir Thomas Gardiner.* [1½ p.]

Nov. 17.
Norwich.

68. Robert Allen to Mr. Letchford or Edwin Baldwin. Sent a note to receive 20*s*. of Mr. Wotton; also wrote to him to declare against the churchwardens for breaking the ground in the chancel of St. Edmund's parish in Norwich. Their names are Nicholas

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Copping and Richard Wadelow. They were arrested three weeks since, and there was this week one of the workmen arrested, named Thomas Fell; therefore he prays Letchford to declare against all three. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 17.

69. Articles objected by the Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical, against Henry Burton, clerk, parson or vicar of St. Matthews, Friday Street, London. He was charged with uttering scandalous and offensive speeches, much derogatory to the then present government of the Church of England, and the orthodox religion established within the realm, and with insinuating into his auditories as if there were, by some in authority, some plot lately set abroad for suppressing the true religion and bringing in popery, or for upholding the popish faction, thereby nourishing discontent and a causeless fear that the orthodox religion was in danger to be suppressed, and the popish religion like to be advanced in place thereof. This charge is supported by a great number of passages alleged to have been spoken by him in the course of his sermons. Two examples will suffice to show the character of the passages alleged. "This reprove two sorts of people; first, the powder treason plotters, but their design failed. But now there is another brood risen up amongst us that will not fail to overthrow and change both state and our religion. And to bring this about they first prohibit ministers from meddling with matters of controversy, especially with Arminian heresies, which do combine with popery. Now, errors will easily come on when a minister may not reprove them. This is a cunning way indeed, as Father Latimer said, 'Perceive you nothing?' Do you not see that there are plotters to make as great a change as ever those traitors would have done? Do not our eyes see these things practised and go on, step by step, and that with a great prevailing hand? Do you not see how impudently bold they are grown, when they dare bring in new laws, new rites, new ceremonies into the church of God, against laws, statutes, and Acts of Parliament?" . . . "But what are the innovations? You see whole dioceses can tell you; how tables are turned into altars, and those altars set at the end of every chancel, and they must be bowed to, and that not only in several dioceses, but at the well-head, and there, if after the first admonition, they do not bow at the name of Jesus, and to the altar, and to the images and crucifixes thereon, they must be expelled of the college." The whole number of articles is 31. [*Endorsed by Sir John Lambe.* 20 pp.]

Nov. 17

70-71. Two draft copies of the same, exhibiting them in various preliminary stages of preparation. These contain but 20 articles of charge. [$9\frac{1}{2}$ pp. and 11 pp.]

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Nov. 18.
The Downs,
aboard the
St. Andrew.

1. Sir Henry Mervin to the Lords of the Admiralty. Being under sail the 16th for the Downs, he found his ship so tender, that in such weather he durst not put to sea, but presently pressing boats from the island side loaded them with ballast, and having taken in about 80 tons set sail again, and the wind shortening they came to an anchor under St. Helens about 5 at night. About 10 at night the wind veered to the W.S.W., and they were all under sail again by 12 at night. They had a fair course all night. The 17th about night they came to an anchor in the Downs, where they found many ships without masts and heads, beaten by the past storms, and it is thought there are many cast away. As soon as he hears of Mons. Ponice's coming down a ship shall be ready to attend his transportation. P.S.—The Third Whelp not having any kind of gunner's stores stays at Portsmouth for them. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 18.

2. Officers of the Navy to the same. According to their warrant of the 17th May last ordered his Majesty's purveyor to look out for all bargains of timber for the use of the Navy, whereof they have caused a great part to be brought into the yards at Deptford, Portsmouth, and Chatham, and now send the particulars, being 6,074 loads at a price of 10,448*l*. They have engaged to pay 4,000*l*. before Christmas and the remainder by Lady Day in Lent. [2 pp.]

Nov. 18.
Chatham.

3. Nathaniel Terne to Nicholas. Encloses particular of the cordage to rig the Swallow and a Whelp, as also their complete stores for six months; has also included their usual stores for the Irish service, the bigger for eight months, the lesser for twelve months. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 18.
Compton.

4. Sir Greville Verney, late Sheriff of co. Warwick, to the Council. Has sent up to the Treasurer of the Navy 1,000*l*., which with dis-tresses in hand to the value of 33*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*., leaves him in arrear 400*l*. Being commanded to certify the names of the better sort of their county who have forborne or refused to pay, he should do wrong not to certify of the sober demeanor of them all upon his demand, he having long since despatched with them. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

Nov. $\frac{18}{28}$.
The Hague.

5. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Sir Thomas Roe. His last letter makes a right guess at affairs. Rustorff writes, that he understands by the Earl Marshal's speeches, that there has been a motion to send the said Lord to Cologne, which would be very prejudicial to her brother, for there he would be but as the third or fourth person, the Pope and Emperor preceding, and her son's cause can look for no good when the Pope must give the laws. Besides, not being in arms, neither her brother nor son will be considerable. But that which troubles her most is the answer she has received from her brother. She has also the same from Archbishop Laud, that the King cannot give her son any assistance by land, nor accept of the Landgrave's offer, but that he will allow his nephew ten or twelve thousand pounds a month. This is all he can or will do for him. She has given this answer to it;—that she was a little amazed at

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this resolution, neither could she tell what to do with her son, for to let him stay idle in England, whilst all the world was in action in a manner for his sake, it would be so much to his dishonour that he were better in his grave, and for him to be in any army as voluntary, it would be as dishonourable for her brother. That he once offered the King of Sweden 10,000*l.* a month, she did not presume to stint him in anything, but if he would give the Landgrave some such sum, and means to her son to levy troops to join with him, being confident the States there would also contribute to it, it would make her son considerable, else she feared the Swedes would make their peace, and the Landgrave would do the like, the King of Spain having offered to pay that money the Swedes demand for their charges. Besides the French would not stick to make peace, if her son were not made a little considerable. This she entreats the King to consider, and if he be still constant in his former resolution she beseeches him to give her advice what her son should do, for she cannot tell. She writes to the Archbishop to the same effect. All this makes her fear that nothing will ever be done, and that they would be glad to have her sons return, which she wishes as much as any, having now been a year there, therefore she prays Sir Thomas to let her know freely if he thinks it fit they should return. She writes all this without cipher, because Jack Manwood is the bearer, who she knows will deliver it safe. As for the Poland business, it is now no dream, for that King has sent Padre Magno, a Capuchin, to Ratisbon to conclude his marriage with the Emperor's daughter. Concerning the fishing he may be sure she does all she can, but fears they will not do as they should. Joachimi does his best to have them take a good resolution, but she fears more than she hopes. Sends a copy of a letter from Lieut. General King where he relates the particulars of the battle of Wistor. Mr. Avery has sent the same to the King. Is of Sir Thomas's opinion concerning Ferentz. She will never be against any good her son means to him. Must tell him also of another important matter of which she writes to her brother and Archbishop Laud, which is, that if the King of Hungary be now chosen King of the Romans, if her brother acknowledge him he must esteem Bavaria an elector and her son none, for if the election be just the electors must be rightful too; but if he will not acknowledge Bavaria an elector, he cannot acknowledge the other King of the Romans, the election being unlawful, since her son had not his free voice in it nor the elector of Treves. The Duke of Bavaria's son is christened Francisus Ferdinandus Maria Ignatius Wolfgangus. [*Seals with arms. 3 pp.*]

Nov. 18. 6. Information of Nicholas Cox, messenger and attendant upon the Office of Ordnance, that being directed to require Capt. Bushell to re-deliver into his Majesty's stores all such powder as was returned in the Neptune, lately returned from sea, he answered that he had paid for the said powder, and had disposed of it to other ships bound out, and therefore would not return the same, but would

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answer it before the Council. Cox telling him that others would deliver their powder, Bushell replied that it was unadvisedly done by them. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

Nov. 19. 7. Warrant appointing Edward Hughes, the King's officer, to seize
Hampton Court. moneys and merchandise prohibited or un-customed and about to be transported, and likewise to make stay of any ship with the master thereof in which he may suspect such goods to be, until the King's pleasure be further known. [Draft. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 19. 8. Grant to Robert Lewis of all such prohibited or un-customed
Hampton Court. goods, merchandise, and moneys, as shall be carried aboard any ship to be exported contrary to law, and which Edward Hughes may seize to the King's use. [Draft. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

Nov. 19. 9. [Sec. Windebank to Francis Lord Cottington.] His Majesty
Hampton Court. having received a letter subscribed by him and other officers of the Court of Wards dated at Acton the 18th inst., concerning the passing the profit of the estate of Anne Mustard, a lunatic, to his servant David Ramsay, has commanded the writer to signify, that without further dispute or difficulty his Lordship is to make over the same profits to Ramsay, to be expended by him for her maintenance. [Draft. 1 p.]

Nov. 19. 10. Officers of Ordnance to Lords of the Admiralty. All
warrants for sale of powder until the 14th July last are fully served and the money received, and there is no warrant remaining for any further delivery of powder upon sale. If any other powder has been licensed by their warrants they pray an abstract of the same to enable them to observe their directions. Send an account of the quantities of powder remaining in his Majesty's magazine, and of such as has been lately returned in his Majesty's ships. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

Nov. 19. 11. John Pulteney, late Sheriff of co. Leicester, to Nicholas. No
Leicester. lord lieutenant, deputy lieutenant, or justice of the peace in co. Leicester in the writer's time refused to pay what he was "seazed" [assessed] at, neither is there any overplus of money turned over to the writer, but it falls upon his accounts 28*l.* short by reason of some failings in bankrupt and poor men, which the writer's predecessor and himself are about to make up. [1 p.]

Nov. 19. 12. Giles Tatsell to Mr. Prickles. Desires him to make all the
Lynn. furtherance he can about the writer's petition to the Lords, and lets him understand that he has lost his ship and all he had. Details the circumstances, and if Prickles thinks fit to prefer a petition to the Lords in the writer's name, he doubts not they will commiserate his poor estate, having a wife and six children. If the writer can thus recover his damage he will be thankful to Prickles and Mr. Nicholas. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

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Nov. 19.

13. Attestation of Sir John Pennington, Vice-Admiral of the late Fleet, concerning certain articles presented to his Majesty by the Earl of Northumberland, by his Majesty's command, touching the defects and abuses of the Navy. The articles alluded to were thirteen in number, and this attestation is in effect the evidence of the attestant in support of the Earl's charges, which imputed mismanagement and abuse to various official persons engaged in the affairs of the Navy. The principal objections made were to the expenditure of large sums of money in repair of old useless ships; the want of girdling in many of the ships and non-removal of their galleries; their leakiness; the badness of the cordage; the supply of sailors from worthless inexperienced persons, "the very refuse of the whole kingdom"; deficiency of victuals both in quantity and quality; want of a treasurer on board the Fleet for relief of sick and discharged seamen; refusal of the paymaster to pay the sailors tickets unless they be present; non-payment by the Treasurer of the Navy of the amounts deducted from the sailors' wages for the chest at Chatham, so that maimed men cannot be relieved; deductions made by the paymaster of 2s. in the pound from debts due by sailors from alehouse-keepers and furnishers of apparel. [1½ p.]

Nov. 19.

14. Similar attestation of Robert Fox, lieutenant to Sir John Pennington. [½ p.]

Nov. 19.

15. The like of William Cooke, one of the four masters. [1½ p.]

Nov. 20.

16. Robert Corbet, late Sheriff of Salop, to the Council. Has endeavoured to levy several sums unpaid within the county for the shipping for last year, being 178l. 14s. 9d., whereof he has levied 100l. 1s., which he has sent up to Sir William Russell. As there was a mistaking in some taxations in the time of his predecessor he could not proceed for levying the rest, which remains until the same may be rectified. No lords-lieutenants, deputy-lieutenants, or justices of the peace within the county have been any way remiss in their payments. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

16. I. *Account of sums included in the balance outstanding as above, which the collectors and certain corporate towns refuse to pay, endorsed by Nicholas as delivered to him by Mr. Corbet's man. They amount to 36l. 11s. 8d.* [½ p.]

[Nov. 20.]

17. Petition of John Newton, formerly Sheriff of Salop, to the same. Petitioner was commanded by his Majesty's writ in the ship business in 1635 to collect 4,500l. Before the 1st March following he collected and paid 4,321l. 5s. 3d. and delivered a particular to Robert Corbet, his successor, of 178l. 14s. 9d. uncollected, and by whom. The Lords having sent forth several letters to petitioner for collecting the same, he prays that he may be freed thereof, having now been appointed Sheriff of co. Montgomery, and so engaged for the ship-money in that county. [*Underwritten,* "Nihil." 1 p.]

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[about
Nov. 20?] 18. Petition of Richard Hollington and Peter Noxon to the Council. William Sandys having a liberty of bailiwick in the hundreds of Oswaldslow and Pershore, co. Worcester, and petitioners being his deputies for executing the same, Sir William Russell, late sheriff of the same county, without cause, and of purpose to affront Mr. Sandys, out of a disaffection conceived against the matter of the navigation of the Avon, has committed petitioners to the gaol, and caused them to find sureties for their appearance before the Lords on the 25th inst. Pray a reference to some of the Lords to examine the cause of the sufferings of petitioners. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- Nov. $\frac{20}{30}$.
Rome. 19. Francis Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. Since their last letter his brother has been ailing with ague and fever, which has caused them to stay longer there than they intended; he is now reasonably well, but he takes physic that day which hinders his presenting his duty himself. They hope to be gone towards Venice within three days. Has taken up the remainder of his moneys, 194 crowns and 2 shillings, at 5s. English the crown. [1 p.]
- Nov. 20.
Hampton Court. 20. Michael Oldisworth to John [Edward] Nicholas. "My Lord" [the Earl of Pembroke] desires Nicholas to move the Lords of the Admiralty, according to his Majesty's consent, that whereas the Dunkirk ship formerly taken by Sir John Pennington, now in the road of Plymouth, doth perish, she may be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, for the use of the Fishing Association, upon caution to repay what she shall be appraised at, if she shall be recovered by course of justice. [*Endorsed by Nicholas, "Sir Thomas Roe undertook that there should be proceedings in the Admiralty Court against the Dunkirker, and therefore nothing was done herein by the Lords." Seal with crest. 1 p.*]
- Nov. 20. 21. Attestation of Capt. Jeremy Brett, of the Assurance, concerning the articles presented to his Majesty by the Earl of Northumberland, touching the defects and abuses of the Navy. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Nov. 21.
Hampton Court. 22. The King to Francis, Lord Cottington, and some other person connected with the Court of Wards. Warrant for them "to pass allowance" of the estate of Anne Mustard to David Ramsay, he being therewith to entertain her according to her quality, and to be only accountable for the stock to her (if she shall recover) or at her death to her executors and administrators, the present despatch whereof being the King's express will and command. [*Copy or fair draft. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]
- Nov. 21. 23-24. Two previous drafts of the preceding warrant, with various alterations therein, exhibiting the same in several stages of preparation. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p. and $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Nov. 21. 25. Richard Pyott, late Sheriff of co. Stafford, to the Council. Has collected and returned to Sir William Russell 300*l.*, the sum in

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arrear for ship-money, without distress, not knowing any refractory in the payment. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 21.
The Downs.

26. Sir Henry Mervin to the Lords of the Admiralty. The Tenth Whelp is so unserviceable and rides so dangerously for her own safety and her company's, that he desires order to send her into Chatham, for she cannot be repaired but in a dry dock, though he thinks her not worth the charge. If they send any other in her room there are two in readiness, only shifting the men and taking in such supply of victuals as the other should have had. There are no occurrences save a ship come from Guinea, that has some four hundredweight of gold and other commodities to the value of 30,000*l.* and upwards. The East India ship has recovered Yarmouth, some two of the merchants Harwich. Hears no news of the Swallow; two ships the other night were cast away in Dover Road. [1 p.]

Nov. 21.
The Downs.

27. The same to Nicholas. To hasten an answer of "this packet" [the above letter], and put the Lords in mind that the ships to come in will have but 14 days' victual after nine days, which will be as little as can be allowed to go in withal. [1 p.]

Nov. 21.
The Hague.

28. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Archbishop Laud. Has received two of his. Gives him many thanks for his care of the two Landgraves. She will answer no other to his first letter, only she will not dispute his courage, for she thinks if it were his profession he had as much as any, but what the Poland Ambassador said of him is most true, though none believed him. Laud need not be a cardinal to make war, but he may help to make it, that the papacy may see that our bishops have as much valour as their cardinals. But now in earnest she must tell him, that his last letter did not a little trouble her, seeing no hope that the King will give his nephew any assistance that may make him considerable. The Archbishop says the King will give her son 12,000*l.* a month, and she may put him into what course she will. She knows not what to counsel him, for to stay in England, or live at the Hague idle, it were so much to his dishonour as she wishes him rather in his grave; and for him to go a volunteer, would be as dishonourable to the King, so as she knows not what to do for him; but if the King would give some monthly allowance to the Landgrave and give her son means to levy troops to join with him, it would make him considerable, and be honourable for the King, and not very chargeable to him to hinder his sea actions; else she knows not what to do with him, and their party will quickly make their peace and not regard him. Has written to this effect to the King, and entreats the Archbishop to second her, in which he will do her an extreme good office and one which will be honourable for the King, who once promised the late King of Sweden 10,000*l.* a month. Such a sum would content the Landgrave, and she is confident the States would contribute to it. She must end, for the wind is good, and this honest

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old servant of hers, Jack Manwood, is sent for to the ship. P.S.—The Emperor is very rich, which makes him press the Elector to make his son King of the Romans. Hopes her brother will not acknowledge it a lawful election, for if he does he must acknowledge Bavaria to be Elector, which will be no small wrong. Prays him to think well of it. The Earl Marshal was the $\frac{1}{8}$ th inst. at Nuremberg, on his way homewards. [*Seal, crown with cipher.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Nov. 21.
Gatcombe.

29. William Cox, formerly Sheriff of co. Somerset, to Francis, Lord Cottington. When he waited on Lord Cottington at Fonthill, Mr. Hodges, the late sheriff, engaged himself to pay to the writer upon the Saturday following such moneys as he had received to his Majesty's use. The writer attended, when Hodges paid him a good part of the money, but 50*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* he utterly refused to pay, and says he is willing to answer it at the table. For the hundreds of Bruton, Norton Ferris, and Horethorne, which had an order of reference to the Bishop and Mr. Mallet, Lord Cottington directed that they should attend the table, and have an order to turn it over to the sheriff: has never heard one word from them since, and what to do therein he craves direction. He gave Lord Cottington an account of 1,300*l.* paid to Sir William Russell, since which he has paid 500*l.*, and as fast as he can receive 100*l.* he will return it weekly. There is one man in Somersetshire that much retards the service, and that is William Strode, the merchant, who having been distrained by one of his cows for five marks refused to pay, but suffered the constable to sell the cow, who tendering the overplus, Strode refused it, and since hearing where his cow was, has fetched her away by replevin, and sues the constable for taking the cow. By his example one Stradling and others have taken the boldness to do the like, by reason whereof the constable will do nothing in the service, unless his Lordship be pleased that exemplary punishment be inflicted upon these malevolent people. Is persuaded that this pay will hardly be gotten in that is now sent down. Sure he is that the constables will do nothing, but leave it all on the writer's shoulders. It was infinite trouble to him when he was in his office, and now ten times more, being discharged, but seeing it is Lord Cottington's command he willingly obeys it, and rides night and day about it. If he gets it not in before the new warrants come abroad for the new pay he will hardly ever have it. [1 p.]

Nov. 21.
Bore Atton.

30. Sir Paul Harris, Sheriff of Salop, to the Bailiff of the hundred of Condoover. Recites writ imposing charge of 4,500*l.* ship-money upon that county, to be assessed with equality and indifferency. For better enabling the sheriff to perform this service, the person addressed is to repair to the high constables and collectors that gathered the last ship-money in his hundred, and to require from them a copy of their assessments which they are to bring to the writer, with the names to be obtained from the high-constable of six persons, of whom the sheriff may appoint

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four to join with the high-constable in assessing the inhabitants. Notice is to be given in the parish churches that if the inhabitants find themselves grieved with the former assessment, they should procure a certificate of the truth thereof, that every allotment may be equally balanced before any taxation made. [*Copy. 1 p.*]

Nov. 21.

31. John Holland to the Lords of the Admiralty. Presents to their consideration certain questions on behalf of Sir William Russell, whose paymaster he is, craving direction therein, thereby to take away the clamour attending his payments. The questions, eight in number, principally apply to the points of from whence payments were to commence, from the dates of warrants of appointment or from the beginning of sea-wages; whether, in the case of seamen, the paymaster ought not to see the persons whom he pays; whether men ought to be continued in pay whilst absent from their ships; and whether the allowance of 4 men per 100 to the captains for their retinue be intended for men really serving, or merely as so much given to the captains. [2 pp.]

Nov. 21.

Fulham.

Notes by Nicholas of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. To speak with Officers of the Navy, the Trinity House, and the Shipwrights' Company touching the state of the Anne Royal. To confer with the Officers and the Trinity House concerning the choice of the Leopard and the Bonaventure, two Whelps, and two frigates, to be prepared to go to Sallee against the Turks. To consider letters of Mr. Goodwin and the Clerk of the Check at Portsmouth touching the Black George. To appoint a time when the Lords will consider the defects of the last voyage, and faults of government of the Navy, presented to his Majesty by the Earl of Northumberland. The Officers of the Navy recommend a cook for the Dreadnought. That by order of Council it is lawful to export oysters in English vessels, and only foreigners prohibited. [*See Vol. cccxxxv., No. 60. ½ p.*]

Nov. 21.

32 and 33. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Nov. 22.

Petition of Turb[erville] Morgan and Hugh Lewis to the King. The King by letters patent granted to Thomas Rookes for his life the office of Searcher of Sandwich, with a reversion to the use of the said Thomas in the name of Andrew Cater. In May 1635, petitioners obtained a grant of the same place for their lives on the surrender of Thomas Rookes and Andrew Cater, but Cater refused to surrender, whereupon a cause was instituted and is still depending in the Court of Exchequer. After various recited proceedings, Thomas Rookes was fined 200*l.* in the Exchequer, and suspended from the execution of his said place. George Rookes, the next reversioner, was proceeding to make the place become forfeited so that his reversion might take effect. Petitioners pray warrant to the Lord Treasurer to commit the execution of the place to petitioners till the difference in the Exchequer be determined. *Under-written,*

1. *Minute of his Majesty's pleasure, that the Lord Treasurer, if he find it not prejudicial to his Majesty's service, commit*

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the execution of the place to petitioners as desired, provided they pay the 200l. fine imposed upon Thomas Rookes. Hampton Court, 22nd November 1636. [Book of Petitions, Dom. Car. I., Vol. cccxxiii., p. 56. 2½ pp.]*

[Nov. 22.] 34. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Archbishop Laud. She wrote to him last night in such haste that she forgot to give him thanks for his favour to Mr. Goffe, which she prays him to continue to Goffe's better advancement. Must thank him also for the honour her son received from him by his entertainment and favours at Oxford. [*Seal with cipher.* ½ p.]

Nov. 23. 35. Sir Henry Mervin to Nicholas. Is glad the Lords were so
The Downs. well satisfied with the certificate. Hears nothing of the Third Whelp. The Swallow came into the Downs late last night. Prays Nicholas to speed an order for sending in the Tenth Whelp; she rides in great danger. It will be time within ten days to send in ships appointed for harbour. Desires also another Whelp in room of the Tenth. They are very useful for this winter service upon all sudden occasions. Wishes a command that their victuals may be supplied together of all kinds, for such ships as shall stay out, and not come to them piecemeal. [*½ p.*]

Nov. 23. 36. Sir Nicholas Slanning to the same. The Lords' last order
Pendennis. of the 7th inst. he received by Mr. Langton, the gentleman employed by Grave Maurice for the release of the Speel Yacht. Has followed their directions and returned a particular account. Has released no ship, finding the Crabbe not to be of value sufficient to answer the damages the Lords write is proved in Court. Capt. Bradshaw has been there, and the Dutch and he bite their thumbs at each other, but all peace. The Crabbe is of small value, so that if the Speel Yacht should be released, there will not be left wherewithal to make half satisfaction, and to stay others will come little short of an impossibility. [*Seal with arms.* ¾ p.]

Nov. 23. 37. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

Nov. 24. 38. Mayor, Aldermen, and Bailiffs of Liverpool to the Council.
Liverpool. Their town was lately assessed in 25*l.* towards the ship-money. The bailiffs being appointed to collect the same, demanded 40*s.* assessed upon John Cross, a man of great estate both in lands and goods. He stood upon terms with one of the bailiffs, who thereupon brought him before the mayor, who showed him an extract of the assessment with his name and the sum, which Cross was not content with, but would see how all the rest were rated. The mayor told him it was sufficient for him to see his own, and pressed him earnestly with quietness to pay the money, it being a thing so necessary for the kingdom's safeguard, but at last he broke out and flatly denied to pay it, whereupon he was committed to prison till the mayor prepared a mittimus to send him to the gaol at Lancaster, and then he was pleased about an hour after his confinement to tender his money, but the mayor told him he

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could not release him after his commitment, so the next day he was sent to Lancaster, and Mr. Shuttleworth, the sheriff, received him and told him he would certify his Majesty and the Council of the matter. That the Lords might not be misinformed, the mayor and others thought good to certify thereof, hoping to receive their [favourable] construction of the writers' dealings therein. State what trouble Cross had given on former assessments, he being an obstinate convicted recusant and powerful within the town, and so giving a very evil example, to the hindrance of the service. [*Signed by all the petitioners. Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Nov. 24.
The Downs.

39. Sir Henry Mervin to the Lords of the Admiralty. Prays them to give order for such ships as they shall think fit to call in. The Tenth Whelp cannot continue abroad without great danger; desires order therein. The Swallow came into the Downs the 23rd inst. They have had such extreme weather for three or four days that they could not put a boat from the side. This night a Dutch man-of-war and ten sail more came upon the Goodwins; they are endeavouring to give them such relief as their boats and weather will afford, but fears most of the ships and men will perish. They came yesterday forth of Flushing, and were bound for Bordeaux. [1 p.]

Nov. 24.
Dec. 4.
Rome.

40. Thomas Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. His indisposition is removed and his strength recovered. To-morrow his brother and he will set forward towards Venice, and pass by Loretto, so that he doubts it will be near Christmas in their parts ere they reach Venice, but their stay will be very short there and in all other places, resolving not to rest much until they shall have conquered their journey. Is sorry that he shall not be able to arrive in England so soon as he intended. [1 p.]

Nov. 25.
Dec. 5.
Rome.

41. Francis Windebank to the same. States his brother's recovery and that they are that day beginning their return journey. [1 p.]

Nov. 25.
Knogle.

42. James Hunton, to his cousin, Nicholas. Being constable of East Knoyle, he was charged to warn a plough for carriage of ashes from Hindon to the work-house for saltpetre at Salisbury, whereupon, unwilling to [do] any wrong, he repaired unto his predecessor, the old constable, and inquired, there being in their liberty three parishes, viz., Knoyle, Hindon, and Fonthill, whether of these places was behind in the service; he answered Hindon, whereupon the writer warned Edmund Bowles's plough, but he utterly denied the service. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Nov. 25.

43. Certificate of Richard Carter, Mayor of Salisbury, that James Hunton of East Knoyle, constable, had this day made oath to a statement of facts in accordance with the foregoing letter. [*City seal attached. ½ p.*]

Nov. 25.
Clowance.

44. John St. Aubin, late Sheriff of Cornwall, to the Council. In prosecution of letters for collecting the arrear of 6,500*l.* ship-money,

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being 704*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* left unpaid by his predecessor Hugh Boscawen, he had with much trouble, extraordinary charge, and great opposition gathered in the full sum. In Trinity term last he paid to Sir William Russell 340*l.* and the remainder, being 364*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, he has now sent up. The extraordinary charge he has been at for this business only, is something too heavy for him to [bear]. He is out of purse 50 or 60*l.* [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Nov. 25.
Clowance.

45. John St. Aubin to Nicholas. Repeats the preceding statement of his completion of the ship-money business, and begs Nicholas to present his letter and be a means for him to have some allowance towards his charges. [*Seal with arms,* 1 p.]

Nov. 25.

46. Certificate of the Officers of the Navy, in answer to "the four articles" of complaint respecting the state of the King's ships [preferred by the Earl of Northumberland]. 1. For the decayed old ships they conceive it most advantageous to maintain them with necessary reparations as long as they are able to perform service at sea. 2. Girdling ships which are tender sided would without doubt make them bear a better sail. The galleries of several ships have been shortened and will be so of every ship upon its next repair. 3. For leaks the masters doubt not they shall be able to clear themselves from negligence, for masts there can be none better made; but in such a fleet of ships some may prove leaky from accident and some masts prove faulty. 4. They are of opinion that for ships serving on our own coast three or four months victuals at once is best, but foul weather in 1635 causing much damage in revictualling in the Downs, it was ordered on the last voyage to take all together at first. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 25.

47. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. Send certificates of the Trinity masters, the master shipwrights of the Thames, and his Majesty's master shipwrights, touching the repair of the Anne Royal. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Enclosed,*

47. I. *Masters of the Trinity House to the Officers of the Navy.* The charge of repairs of the Anne Royal is a point for the shipwrights to judge of. The writers are clearly of opinion that it will be more serviceable to build a new ship than repair the old. The hull to be sold may yield 300*l.* Trinity House, Ratcliffe. 24th November 1636. [1 p.]

47. II. *Master Shipwrights to the same.* 1. The repairs of the hull of the Anne Royal will be 4,310*l.*, and for her masts 700*l.*; total 5,010*l.* 2. She may be repaired in 12 months. 3. She will then remain a serviceable ship at sea for 18 or 20 years. 4. A new ship of her burden may be built for 6,700*l.*, masts excepted. 5. The hull may be sold for 300*l.* 25th November 1636. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 25.

48. Statement of Edward Fenn, on behalf of Sir William Russell, of ship-money received to this day; total 186,373*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* [1 p.]

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Nov. 25. 49. Account of ship-money levied and remaining in the sheriffs' hands, being 1,719*l.*, making with the 186,373*l.* paid to Sir William Russell 188,092*l.*, as the total sum collected and the arrear 13,608*l.* [1 p.]
- Nov. 26.
Headon. 50. Sir Hardolph Wasteneys, late Sheriff of co. Nottingham, to Secretaries Coke and Windebank. Having received letters from the Council to require Sir John Byron, his predecessor, to deliver to him the names of persons refusing [to pay ship-money], whereof he thinks there are not any in the county, and so much of the 300*l.* remaining due as Sir John had not paid, together with the writ and instructions, he acquainted Sir John with the said letter, who said he would pay in the money in convenient time, and he then did and still does keep the writ and instructions. States various other applications to Sir John, and a conference thereon with Sec. Coke at Rufford at his Majesty's last being there. Having now received further letters concerning this money, requiring him to pay it in or to be presently sent for, he prays them to afford him their favours considering Sir John's conduct. It may be Windebank does not remember the writer, who with Mr. Morecroft of Lincoln was beholden to Windebank for his expedition about his patent to be a baronet. [*Seal with arms.* 1½ p.]
- Nov. 26.
Oxford. 51. Lewis Harris, Undersheriff of co. Oxford, to Nicholas. In answer to letters received from the Council, he will presently proceed according to the warrant that he shall have signed by the new high sheriff, and for certifying the parties who are behind, he sends a note of as many as for the present he can think of, and next week he will return more. In answer to a letter to certify Lord Falkland's affection to the service, the writer states that he has paid his money. Has already paid Sir William Russell 300*l.*, and the other 300*l.* remaining in his hands shall be paid with all speed, and if anything be moved concerning his high sheriff or himself, he will be ready to give his attendance, for he should be heartily sorry to give any offence to his Majesty or distaste to the Board.—P.S. They are very forward on their second assessment. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*
51. i. *Names and addresses of Justices of Peace and others who have refused to pay ship-money in co. Oxford. The list contains 40 names, headed by that of Lord Say and Sele. It includes Sir William Cobbe, Sir William Cope, Sir Robert Dormer, Sir Thomas Reade, Sir Thomas Peniston, Sir Francis Wenman, Sir John Lacy, and Sir Robert Cooke.* [1½ p.]
- Nov. 27.
Windsor Castle. 52. Warrant to pay John Taylor, his Majesty's agent in Germany, 500*l.* without account. [*Strip of parchment.* 6 lines.]
- Nov. 27.
Windsor Castle. 53. Similar warrant to pay Sir Henry Spelman 300*l.* in recompence of his extraordinary labour and pains taken by him on sundry occasions in the King's service. [*Strip of parchment.* 9 lines.]

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[Nov. 27.] 54. Report, of Sir William Becher, on petition of the Inhabitants of Epsom against Thomas Rogers for misconduct in assessing 20*l.* upon that parish for ship-money (*see Vol. cccxv. No. 104, and Vol. cccxxv. No. 62*). The question in dispute was whether the first rate mentioned in the former of those petitions was agreed to or merely spoken of but not agreed to. Sir William Becher had persuaded both sides to accept the rate according to the landscot by which they usually made all other payments, setting a higher rate, according to the instructions of the Lords, on such whose personal estates might deserve it, and applying the over-rates to the ease of the poorer inhabitants, but he found Rogers not inclinable thereto, and therefore referred them to the Lords. [2 pp.]

Nov. 27. 55. Order of Council on consideration of the preceding report.
Windsor. The money raised in Epsom for ship-money and other public services should be paid according to the landscot, with the qualification in the case of ship-money directed by the writ and instructions, whereof Thomas Rogers and all others are to take notice. [*Unsigned. ½ p.*]

Nov. 28. Petition of Sir Robert Heath to the King. Sir Cornelius Vermuyden having purchased his Majesty's interest in Malvern Chase for 5,000*l.*, did contract to plant madder there. Petitioner bought the said lands of Sir Cornelius, and is now enforced to sell them again for payment of his debts. The clause which has reference to planting madder being a discouragement to purchasers, his Majesty referred it to Lord Cottington to renew the contract for the madder with Sir Cornelius, and to give warrant to the Attorney-General to prepare a confirmation of the lands to petitioner, leaving out that clause. Since the last-mentioned order his Majesty had contracted with Abraham Shipman and Mr. Corsellis for the madder, and Sir Cornelius had relinquished that work to them; by which means Lord Cottington cannot give warrant to the Attorney-General for drawing the confirmation to petitioner, because he has not renewed the contract with Sir Cornelius. Petitioner prays warrant for a new patent according to the intention of the former reference. *Underwritten,*

1. Lord Cottington, calling to him the Attorney-General, is to inform himself of the truth of what is alleged, and to give order to the Attorney-General to prepare a bill according to his Majesty's former intention. Windsor, 28th November 1636. [*Book of Petitions, Dom. Car. I. Vol. cccxxiii. p. 54. ½ p.*]

Nov. 28. 56. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords
Windsor. of the Admiralty. Sir John Heydon appointed to attend this Monday. Edisbury to attend with an answer to the Lords' letters touching the Anne Royal. To appoint to meet concerning the defects of the Navy presented by the Earl of Northumberland to the Council, and by the Council referred to them. Officers of the Navy recommend a cook for the Dreadnought. The Lord Chamber-

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lain desires order that the Dunkirker sent into Falmouth by Sir John Pennington may be delivered to him upon security. To consider Sir Henry Mervin's letter concerning the Tenth Whelp. To appoint for what time the ships for Sallee shall be victualled. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 28.
Windsor.

57. Similar notes by Nicholas of Admiralty businesses with which the King was to be made acquainted, with the King's directions thereon. Concerning the present state of the Anne Royal, and to know the King's pleasure whether she should be repaired or a new ship be built in her place.—[*Marginal note by Nicholas*: "The fault of this must be examined, and severely punished, and the Lords of the Admiralty to find out the way."] To acquaint his Majesty what ships the Lords hold fit to be employed for Sallee, and to appoint for what time they shall be victualled.—[*Margin in the King's handwriting*: "Rainsborough to bee employed, he & Pen: " to give ther opinions concerning thease particulars."] To acquaint his Majesty with the answer of the Paymaster to the Earl of Northumberland's complaint against him and the Treasurer of the Navy.—[*A line drawn through the entry, "C.B." written in the margin by Nicholas.*]—To know what ships shall be prepared for service at sea this next year. [*Underwritten by the King*: "A hundred & " fiftie thousand pounds to bee the charge & halfe to bee marchants " if it may bee."] [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Nov. 28.
The Downs.

58. Sir Henry Mervin to Nicholas. Has written to the Lords concerning Thomas Gibbes, master of the Sarah, of London, who having laden goods at Dunkirk for Spain intended to steal the customs, which are not less than 2,000*l*. When taken Gibbes behaved with such contempt that Sir Henry thought fit to leave his punishment to the Lords. Nevertheless, he could wish the Lords would, for the present, order that he pay his duties at Dover now, and give good security to make entry there likewise at his return, as also then to attend the Lords, for his voyage cannot now be stayed without great damage to the merchants. Daily expects order for sending in ships, they will else want victuals. Mr. Alcock writes that he has not yet received order for supply. Prays Nicholas to put the Lords in mind of it. P.S. The Third Whelp not yet come in. [1 p.]

Nov. 28.

59. Certificate of Thomas Meautys, that having according to order of [Sec. Windebank] opened the trunks taken from an Irishman, a popish priest, apprehended on landing at Plymouth, he finds that the books therein (to the number of fifty,) are most of them either breviaries or other books entitled *Rituale Romanum*, all fairly bound, and some of them manuscripts in Latin, being divinity lectures, as he conceives, upon tenets controverted between the two churches. There are likewise packets of letters directed into Ireland, which he has not yet perused. Other account he cannot give until he may with safety repair to his house at London. [1 p.]

Nov. 28.

60. Report, by Nicholas, to the Lords of the Admiralty, touching the state of the question concerning the pursers' places bestowed by

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the Earl of Northumberland. On the misfortune that happened to the Anne Royal, the St. Andrew was appointed to go in the Earl's fleet in her place, but the purser being sickly, the Lords of the Admiralty appointed William Finney to be deputy purser during the voyage. The appointment was made before the ship's victuals were aboard or the men had entered into sea victuals, and consequently before she was in the Earl's charge. Finney took in the ship's victuals and went with her to sea. Whilst she was at sea the purser died, whereupon, the pursership not being void, for the deputy was still at sea in execution of his place, the Earl gave warrant for the purser of the Mary Rose to be purser of the St. Andrew, and appointed Holt to be purser in the Mary Rose, which was no part of his fleet but had lain moored at Chatham above three weeks before the purser of the St. Andrew died. All this was done without the Earl acquainting the Lords of the Admiralty, but the new purser was sent to Portsmouth about the 29th October, and then took possession of the place and thrust out him who had done all the service. These appointments are contended to be beyond the power of the Earl, contrary to precedent and the practice of the Navy, and calculated to diminish the authority and honour of the place of Lord Admiral, and to render the same unworthy of the acceptance of that princely person for whom his Majesty had declared he reserves it. [2½ pp.]

- Nov. 28. 61. Another copy or duplicate of the same. [2½ pp.]
- Nov. 28. 62. Another copy, containing only the first page of the preceding, but apparently complete. [1 p.]
- Nov. 28. 63-65. Nicholas's original draft of the same, and two other copies, with a variety of alterations indicating the changes made before its final settlement. [2 pp., 1 p., and 2½ pp.]
- Nov. 28. 66. Certificate of Edward Sherburne of the answers of the owners of the Jonas, the Neptune, and the True Love, lately employed at sea in the King's service upon making known to them the order of the Lords for bringing into the Tower the remains of their powder returned from sea. The East India Company replied that they were ready to obey, but desired to be free from that trouble, as their ship, the Jonas, was discharged and the powder delivered at their store house before notice of the Lords' order, and they will have use for the same for ships to be set forth next spring. For the powder in the Neptune, Capt. Bushell set down how he had expended it, but denied to return one corn, saying he had paid his Majesty for it, and therefore conceived he might dispose thereof at his pleasure. For the True Love, her master was served with the Lords' warrant at Portsmouth, but the ship being freighted for Spain and attending only a fair wind, he gave bond for delivery of the powder at his return. [1½ p.]
- Nov. 28. 67. Estimate by Officers of Navy, for setting forth 15 ships, manned with 3,270 men, for eight months service; total,

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86,461*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The ships mentioned are the James, the Triumph, the St. George, the Swiftsure, the Henrietta Maria, the Unicorn, the Rainbow, the Vanguard, the Defiance, the Garland, the Bonaventure, the Leopard, the Antelope, the Dreadnought, and the Mary Rose. [*Endorsed as relating to ships to be set out next spring. 2 pp.*]

Nov. 28. 68. Statement, endorsed "29 June 1636, Mr. Gomeldon's reckoning," but containing memoranda of receipts and payments in legal business up to this day. The constables of Bempstone and of the hundred of Brent are mentioned. [= 1 *p.*]

Nov. 29. 69. Sir Humphrey Mildmay, late Sheriff of Essex, to Sir William Danbury. Becher. The bearer, John Montford, of Hatfield Broad Oak, collector of the ship-money, having in the beginning of October been distrained for the remainder of the parish, paid the writer 7*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* in full for the whole parish. Since that time he had warrant to the bailiffs of that place for gathering it up again. He has taken great pains, and been used very hardly by the bailiff and those that are behind, as also by Scott that was his partner. Wishes his case submitted to the Lords, and thinks it will be one in which they will meet with such as are in the height of refractoriness against the service of his Majesty. If Sir Humphrey may be called therein, he shall find more than are in that place. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Nov. 29. 70. Statement of the inconveniences that happen to ships sent to sea for six months without having their ground tier of beer in iron-bound casks. If the beer be laid in three tiers, the weight that lies upon the lowest cask will produce leakage, if not worse results, unless the casks be iron-bound. [$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

Nov. 29. 71. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 364*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* paid by Pasco Taverner, on behalf of John St. Aubin, late Sheriff of Cornwall, in part of 6,500*l.* charged upon that county for ship-money by writ of 8th August 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

Nov. 30. 72. Francis Sheldon to Nicholas. His Majesty having granted to Woolwich. the writer and his deputy, for life, the clerkship of the prick and check of his Navy and works at Woolwich, and the grant extending to the ropery and dockyard, about 12 months since he made known his interest therein to the Officers of the Navy, who have since recognized his grant in all transactions, and desired that Mr. Argall, formerly employed in the oversight of the works in the ropery, might be continued, to which the writer condescended. But Argall having now a long time been confined to his chamber by "a megrim in the head," and the writer fearing that if he be suddenly taken away, and the writer's interest in the place be unknown, the Lords may be moved to confer the same upon some other, he entreats Nicholas to make known the nature of his grant, so as to prevent any act to his prejudice. [*Seal with arms. 1½ p.*]

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- Nov. 30. 73. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 400*l.*, paid by Richard Carnaby, on behalf of Sir William Carnaby, late Sheriff of Northumberland, in part of 5,000*l.*, ship-money charged upon that county by writ of 4th August 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- Nov. 30. 74. Attestation of Capt. John Burley, of the Fifth Whelp, to the accuracy of the articles presented by the Earl of Northumberland by his Majesty's command, touching the defects and abuses of the Navy. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Nov. 30. 75. Similar attestation of Capt. Lewis Kirke, of the Repulse. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- [Nov. 30 ?] 76. The like of Capt. George Carteret, of the Happy Entrance. [*Unsigned, but attributed to Capt. Carteret in the Earl of Northumberland's endorsement.* $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]
- [Nov. 30 ?] 77. The like of Sir Henry Mervin, Rear Admiral of the Earl of Northumberland's fleet, in the James. [*Unsigned and incomplete; referring only to the 5th and subsequent articles.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Nov. Grant of the office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown in cos. Denbigh and Montgomery, to John Edisbury and Richard Lloyd for their lives, upon surrender of a previous grant to William Jones and Charles Jones. This grant to take effect after the death of Sir Peter Mutton and Kenrick Eyton. [*Docquet.*]
- Nov. Grant of denization to Peter Cornelisson, Jonge Boer, and Francis Kaes, born in foreign parts. [*Docquet.*]
- [Nov. ?] 78. Petition of Sir Walter Norton, late Sheriff of co. Lincoln, to the King. Petitioner having, to the best of his ability, executed the writ for ship-money, has drawn upon him the envy of the disaffected, who, having complained to his Majesty, had obtained from him a letter to the Earl of Lindsey and his Deputy-Lieutenants, to examine the charges against petitioner, which letter his Majesty had subsequently superseded. Petitioner, by letters from the Council, having taken up the account from the collectors, is now ready to deliver his account perfect. As to the charge of extortion, petitioner prays that the same may be examined by equal and indifferent persons, but that the Earl and his Lieutenants may be spared as Commissioners, and that the matters by them formerly examined may be suppressed for twelve reasons, which are stated. In these reasons allegations are made of partiality against Sir Walter on the part of Lord Willoughby of Parham, Sir Christopher Wray, and Sir Charles Bolles. Petitioner prays that his carriage in this service, and the miscarriage of the Deputy-Lieutenants, in sitting without the Earl and petitioner, and their other undue proceedings, may be examined as the King shall think fit. [1 p.]
- [Nov. ?] 79. Petition of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester to the same. In June 1636 the King heard the differences betwixt petitioners and the Mayor and Magistrates of Chichester, concerning privileges claimed by the said city within the church and close of Chichester,

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by force of a charter granted in the 15th and renewed in the 19th King James. The recorder of the city submitted their charter, and consented that petitioners should enjoy such liberties as the King should find fit. The King thereupon ordered that the city should surrender their charter, the King granting a new one with the like privileges, save that the church and close of Chichester should be left as part of the county, as anciently they had been. The Mayor and Aldermen have delayed the performance of the said order, and now go about to evade it, having surrendered only their charter of the 19th, but give out that their liberties remain upon the charter of the 15th, which they refuse to surrender. Pray the King to command them to perform the said order or to answer their contempt before the Lords. [1 p.]

Nov.

80. The Council to the late Sheriff of Somerset. Have heard read letter of the 21st inst. to Lord Cottington from his undersheriff. Approve his care in paying in ship-money unpaid for the year he was sheriff, and expect the continuance of his endeavours. He is once more to demand the 50*l.* or 60*l.* in the hands of Mr. Hodges, and if he refuse to pay, to bind him over to answer before the Lords. Upon the petition of the inhabitants of Bruton and Norton Ferris, it was ordered that Hodges should pay the 80*l.* for the reasons set down in the order which the Clerk of the Council sent down to Sir Robert Phillips. For Strode, the merchant, the Council sent for him. [1½ p.]

[Nov ?]

81. Account of Sir William Pelham, late Sheriff of co. Lincoln, of such money as was left in charge by Sir Walter Norton, his predecessor in the aforesaid office, for him to collect. The amount so left was 323*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, of which 175*l.* 3*s.* had been paid in and 7*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* was in hand, so that 141*l.* 4*s.* remained to be collected. Of that sum 21*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* seemed to have been discharged by Sir Walter Norton or John Hull, his deputy; 24*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* could not be collected by reason of deaths, removals, or extreme poverty of the persons assessed. The remainder of 94*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* had not been collected on account of Sir Walter not having furnished proper information and assistance. [1 p.]

Nov.

82. Notes in the handwriting of Sir Thomas Roe, and headed "My opinion sent the Pr[ince] Elector upon certain demands of his High[ness]." If the Diet held at Ratisbon should proceed, the right of the House Palatine should be published to the world in a manifest; a voice and place should be demanded for him in the Diet, and in case of refusal the acts of the Diet should be protested against as void, and an appeal be made to a full Imperial Diet of all the estates of Germany. [½ p.]

Nov.

83. Assessment by Thomas Mostyn, Sheriff of co. Flint, of 738*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* ship-money charged upon that county. [1 p.]

Nov.

84. Certificate of Lords of the Admiralty and Officers of the Navy, of moneys disbursed and to be disbursed by the Treasurer of

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the Navy, on repair of the hulls of the Fleet now at sea, and of those of the 10 ships lately fitted for the seas, as also for a magazine of timber contracted for; total 32,000*l*. [*Copy*. 1 *p*.]

[Nov?] 85. Shipwrights of the Navy to the [Officers of the Navy]. According to their order of the 9th October they have considered the state of the Anne Royal and conceive her fitting to be repaired at various estimated items of charge, amounting in the whole to 4,310*l*., with 500*l*. additional for new masts. [2 *pp*.]

[Nov?] 86. Articles objected by the Earl of Northumberland against John Holland, Paymaster of the Navy, being part of the Earl's complaint to the King, of defects and abuses in the Navy, with Holland's answers. [*Copy*. 1 *p*.]

[Nov?] 87. Another copy of the same articles and answers. [1½ *p*.]

[Nov?] 88. A further statement, signed by John Holland, of the inconveniences attending payments to wrong parties, though their tickets be "firmed" by the captain and purser to warrant their time, and by an officer to warrant their payment. [1 *p*.]

Nov. 89. Names of the pursers and cook appointed by the Earl of Northumberland in the Fleet and now, as appears by Nicholas's endorsement, sent by the Earl to the Lords of the Admiralty, that they might establish them in their places. [½ *p*.]

Nov. 90. Information of John Miner that, being employed to gather ashes for the saltpetre works, he went to Newport in the Isle of Wight, where his authority was called in question by Daniel Broad, the constable, who carried him before Thomas Baskett, a justice of peace, who took away his deputation, called him vagabond and rogue, committed him to prison, kept him there two nights, and only released him on his urgent entreaty, and his leaving a good sum of money with them, until he went to speak with his master. [¾ *p*.]

Nov. 91. Katherine, Duchess Dowager of Buckingham, to Nicholas. Is sorry she put Nicholas to forbear it longer than Michaelmas, and that she mistook him, for she had thought any time in the term had been sufficient, therefore entreats him to excuse her a little longer, and she will very shortly send him word of the day. [1 *p*.]

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Dec. 1. 1. Capt. William Rainsborough to Algernon, Earl of Northumberland. Certifies his opinion on the articles presented by the Earl touching the defects and abuses in the Navy. He confirms the Earl's articles so far as his knowledge extended. [3 *pp*.]

Dec. 2. Nicholas to Richard Whitehead, late High Sheriff of Hants. Will acquaint the Council with the care taken by him to get

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Winchester and other corporations to pay in their money. Desires to know the day assigned for payment, that the Lords may know how long they have failed. Wishes he would proceed roundly and speedily to levy whatsoever is in arrear, either by corporations or by any other. Sir White Beconsawe delivered him a note by which it appeared that he had assessed something more than was required to make up what by accident might fail. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 132. 1 p.*]

Dec. 2.
Pottney
[Putney].

2. Philip Burlamachi to Sec. Windebank. At last the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington, the Attorney General, Sir Robert Pye, and the auditors have examined and re-examined the writer's accounts. They have no difficulty save that the writer had not made a stipulation that interest should be paid to him. He showed them a warrant of the late Lord Treasurer for the auditors to allow it, but what contract could he make, disbursing sometimes, at some particular moment, fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds upon the simple word of the Treasurer and a promise that it should be immediately repaid. They have resolved to make a report to the King that he may name some sum and give an order for a Privy Seal. His Majesty knows the whole business and has been very gracious to the writer, who trusts that since he pays interest to those who enrich themselves in his service, he will not refuse it to the unfortunate writer who has been ruined in it. As soon as the report is ready the writer will wait upon Windebank with it for his advice. [*French. 2 pp.*]

Dec. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
St. Sebastian.

3. Prestwick Eaton to George Wellingham. Sends orders for various merchandise; among them, beaver hats and Norwich petticoats. Thanks his sister for her invitation for January next. Wishes her a good hour, but he is lame from an accident and cannot come. Wants a dozen kegs of sturgeon for the Lent, and 38 yards of mingled colour mohair. Wishes goods sent to him to be insured against the Turks. Thanks his young cousins for Dr. Hall's Contemplations, &c. His works are dangerous to be kept. Would not for his bishopric be taken with his letter to the P. [*2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.*]

Dec. 3.

4. John Wogan, late Sheriff of co. Pembroke, to the Council. Long since returned his certificate that by reason of his predecessor the last previous sheriff, being drowned at Ensham Ferry, the writer could not perform the service desired. He is informed that the country had paid in all the money, which with much of his own was lost with the sheriff. [*Seal with crest and motto. 1 p.*]

Dec. 3.
Cranford.

5. Sir Thomas Roe to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Having seen the bottom of resolutions in England, and considered that it will be expected of the Prince Elector to do somewhat worthy of his birth and in his own cause, a proposition had been made that he shall be comprehended in the treaty with France, so that they shall not make peace without his restitution. If this be really intended, it is concluded that the King of France shall have a double advantage, by

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employing the Prince in an army. First, that being the first Elector of the Empire, so highly allied and the head of the reformed religion, men interested in the common cause would resort to him, if he were in arms, and that he would be of more authority than a Duke of Weimar or a Landgrave of Hesse. Seeing the King of France both woos and pays them, it is most reasonable that he should do as much at least, to a greater Prince. But if the French will pay a due debt which they owe the Elector, they shall both quit that, and with the same money keep an army for their own ends. The bearer, by the Prince Elector's command, is to acquaint the Queen and the Prince of Orange with this proposal, that if they approve of it he may be employed into France to solicit payment of the money owing, and upon that occasion to negotiate his design. Roe thinks the Cardinal [Mazarin] will find his own advantage both of glory and profit in thus assisting the Prince. Supposes for a little charges the Queen will not think this trial fit to be omitted. If it succeeds it will move the King [of England] to grant the Prince a regiment of Guards levied in England, which will not cost above 15,000*l.* for one year, and there may also be means to draw from the King of Denmark the money due by him from his mother. One wave begets another; the beginnings only are difficult. Prays her to be absolutely secret until it be fit to move his Majesty [of England], without whose consent nothing must be attempted. Entreats her to take care of this letter, and to preserve Roe safe, for he stands now in his Majesty's good opinion, and will never willingly deserve to fall from it. Every stone must be turned that the Prince perish not, nor must they ever desist as long as they can walk within the limits of not offending or crossing the wisdom and resolutions of a master to whom they owe all faith and obedience. [*Copy. 2 pp.*]

Dec. 3.
London.

6. Edward Fenn to Nicholas. Has received since the last certificate of the 25th November, from the late Sheriff of Wilts 150*l.* and from the late Sheriff of Dorset, 71*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* [$\frac{1}{3}$ p. *Endorsed by Nicholas* "Cornwall hath paid all."]

Dec. 3.
Bristol.

7. Mayor and Aldermen of Bristol to James Dyer, town clerk, and Nicholas Meredith, chamberlain of Bristol, at Windsor. Since their departure information has been given of abusive language uttered by Lewis, the searcher, for particulars of which they refer to the examinations enclosed. One person more who was present at the speaking of the words will be examined as soon as he may be met with, and the writers will bind over the searcher to the next gaol delivery. The persons addressed are to acquaint such of the Lords as they think fit, and so to order the business that the writers may incur no blame. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*] *Enclosed,*

7. 1. *Separate examinations of Christopher Cary, of Bristol, merchant, and Christopher Prior, Master of Arts and schoolmaster at the free school on the Green in Bristol. Depose that on the 29th November last they and some other persons were at the Mermaid or Bell in Broad Street,*

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Bristol. In the course of a conference "or ply" on that occasion between Cary and Lewis respecting certain hides seized by the latter, Cary remarked to Lewis, that he believed he had taken a wrong business in hand, whereupon Lewis, being angry, swore that if he were wrong, the Lords of the Council, or the King's counsel, were a company of asses, or were all fools and asses; which he repeated several times. [2½ pp.]

Dec. 4.
Southwold.

8. Capt. William Rainsborough to Nicholas. Received not his letter till that day at noon. For setting out ships against Sallee, he has so great a mind thereto, that were his body answerable, he would be soon at London and attend the Lords, to give all furtherance that he could, but, by reason of infirmity of body, he is not yet able to travel. As soon as he can, he will not fail to come up. Has given his opinion to the Earl of Northumberland and Viscount Conway, and he dares say that they will testify his extraordinary willingness to set forward that business. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 5.
Windsor.

9. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Give warrant for ships to be set forth for Sallee. Appoint ships to be prepared for next year's fleet. Consider disbursements for recovery of the Anne [Royal]. The King has referred it to the Lords to examine what foreign cordage has been taken into his Majesty's stores, and upon whose certificate or warrant. Also to examine what abuses have been committed by the Paymaster of the Navy in taking 2s. off the pound. One Basket attends on complaint of Thornhill; also Capt. Bushell on complaint of the Earl of Newport. Resolve concerning building or buying small vessels to go with oars and sails, whereof the King told the Lords he would have eight built, none to exceed 60 tons. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 5.

10. Petition of Thomas Basket to the Lords of the Admiralty. About three weeks since John Miner came to Newport in the Isle of Wight, and in a peremptory way commanded Daniel Broad, the constable, and abused him in terms, and took up ashes of the inhabitants at his own rates. Broad questioning his authority brought him before petitioner, who desired to see his authority. He produced what he affirmed to be a deputation, but it was so much defaced, obliterated, and erased, that petitioner could not read it, and the Isle of Wight was written with a new hand and ink in an unusual place, namely, after West Chester, whereupon petitioner advised Miner to show a better authority, especially as he could not produce anything to make it appear that he was Thornhill's servant. Miner thereupon voluntarily left money and the deputation behind him, and a week afterwards he returned with letters patent, when he had free leave to do what he pleased. Petitioner sets forth his services, and the way in which he had been trusted in connexion with the ship-money, and prays to be freed from the imputations cast on him by Miner. [1 p.]

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Dec. 5.

11. Petition of John Brooke to the Lords of the Admiralty. Having in obedience to the Lords' warrant granted to William Steventon for the office of clerk of the check at Portsmouth, surrendered the letters patent of that place, and being fallen into poverty, prays for some other like office, or that Steventon may give petitioner such consideration as may help him in his great necessity. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 5.

12. Sir Robert Sharpeigh to Mr. Hanby. Has sent his assignment from Mr. Gomeldon to be entered. Prays him to let William Shepherd have 5*l.* of the first money that shall be paid. *Underwritten,*

12. 1. *Receipt of William Shepherd for 4*l.* 18*s.* paid by Hanby.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 5.

13. Lists of ships which may be made ready to take in their victuals by the 1st March 1636-7, and 1st April 1637 respectively; 20 in the former list, 10 in the latter. [1 p.]

Dec. 6.

14. Petition of Lawrence Greene to the King. On the death of William Salter, petitioner was appointed consul at Smyrna, by his Majesty's ambassador with the Turkish Emperor, and was afterwards confirmed by the company of English merchants trading in those parts. Having done them many services there these five years, he has received no manner of allowance for his pains, as his predecessors have done, whereupon he has made stay of some of their goods. For staying of which goods the said merchants now at his return labour to arrest petitioner (in this dangerous time) and restrain him from attending his Majesty or the Secretaries of State as he ought. Prays letters of protection. [*Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

14. 1. *Reference to Archbishop Laud, Lord Keeper Coventry, Lord Treasurer Juxon, the Earls of Manchester, Pembroke and Montgomery, and Dorset, Lord Cottington, Lord Newburgh, and Secs. Coke and Windebank, to certify their opinions, and to give order that petitioner may come freely before them to justify his complaint.* Hampton Court, 6th December 1636. [*Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 6.

The Downs.

15. Sir Henry Mervin to the Lords of the Admiralty. The miserable condition of the poor mariners who, in the extremity of that cold and tempestuous weather, for want of clothing fall down daily into desperate sicknesses, insomuch that he is forced to discharge more men, by reason of their weakness, than they can supply from ships passing by, makes the writer a suitor to the Lords to order 400*l.* or 500*l.* to be sent down for their relief. On his credit, the most part of them are bare-footed, without stockings, and scarcely rags to hide their skin. If the Lords will have compassion he will be an accountant for the disbursement. He would appoint some principal officers, of each ship, and some foremastmen chosen by [the] company, to see the buying of all particulars, so as

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they shall be assured to pay nothing more than the cost [and] the making up. Some clothes are there of one Halsted's, but so unserviceable, and the prices so unconscionable, by reason of fees paid to clerks, pursers, and others such as vend them and stop the moneys at the pay days, little less than four shillings in the pound, which so raises the price of the clothes that the poor men had rather starve than buy them. Hopes charity will move the Lords to pity these poor men, as it has made him their advocate. [*Eaten away on one side. 1½ p.*]

Dec. 6.
Barrington.

16. William Strode to his cousin, Edmund Taverner. Was to appear at the Council Board upon some information of the ship-money, but one dying suddenly in his house, and three more sick, he durst not approach the Court, nor the messenger his house, but has bound him to appear a month hence. The complaint is speculative, for certainly no man has better complied in that service, the last ship having cost him above ten subsidies, when men of five times his estate have not paid as much as he does; such liberty is used by their raters, and is the cause the train of that business is so much disordered. Has written to Lord Cottington, and submitted himself, hoping he will quit the writer, which he beseeches Taverner to put Lord Cottington in mind of [*Seal with arms. Nicholas has added in the endorsement, "Upon the complaint of Cox, the Undersheriff of Somerset." ½ p.*]

Dec. 7.
Kingston.

17. Sir William Russell to Nicholas. Finding many complaints moved against the office in general, and the writer in particular, as soon as he was able to crawl, he adventured thither to attend Sec. Coke, and was with Sir Dudley Carleton to have seen the warrant given to the Attorney-General to prepare the like commission as Sir William had last year for receiving moneys from the shires, but he knows of no such order, nor can find any entered in the book. Whereupon Sir William thought fit to send Mr. Smyth to Nicholas, to be better satisfied concerning that warrant, and if it be not given, desires Nicholas to further it, for there will be suddenly money collected and brought in, otherwise they will be in an ill predicament for the Navy. Shall pray God to cease the sickness that they may meet at London, fearing he will not meet Nicholas at Kingston on Saturday sennight, in respect lodgings are there very hardly to come at. Could wish it were otherwise, good lodging being unto him life. His love to Mrs. Nicholas and little George. [*1 p.*]

Dec. 7.
Weymouth.

18. Examination of William Kneller, of Weymouth, shipwright. Robert Newman, the elder, shipwright, authorized by Capt. Pett to press shipwrights to work on the great ship at Woolwich, came to Weymouth on Sunday about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and there [got together a company of shipwrights, with whom having had conference about building a ship which he pretended to have in hand, he continued drinking till very late at night, at which time being much overtaken with drink, he took out his commission and showed it them, whereupon all his company immediately forsook

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him, save only four or five ancient men whom he stayed and pressed, and then, not knowing what course to take for the rest, he goes in his drunken humour to the Mayor's house, calls him out of bed between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, charges him in the King's name to aid him in the execution of his commission, and withal, commands him to take care that his horse might have oats. The mayor, perceiving him to be in drink, wished him to repair back to his lodging, promising to come and confer with him. About 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning the mayor went to him, and finding him drunk told him, that if he would leave the press and conduct money in his hands he would take care that the men should be sent away after him, which Newman not only refused to do, but gave the mayor abusive language. Whereupon the mayor told him, that if it were not for the respect he bare for his authority, he would have committed him for incivility, but that the Council should be made 'acquainted with his behaviour, and wished him to get out of the town. Whereupon Newman rid to the town's end, where he stayed a good while drinking and reviling the mayor, and then went his way. [1 p.]

Dec. 7.

19. Bishop Wren of Norwich, to Archbishop Laud. Account of the state of the Bishop's diocese for the present year. It is rendered article by article in the order prescribed in the King's instructions for that purpose. His own residence had been more in Suffolk than Norfolk, partly because his episcopal houses were not in readiness and partly because his inspection was more needful in Suffolk. States the results of his ordinations and rules laid down by him respecting them in future. General omission of catechizing, which he has strictly enforced. "Lectures abounded, especially in Suffolk. Not a bowling green, or an ordinary could stand without one, and many of them were set up by private gentlemen at their pleasure." Rules laid down for those at Bury St. Edmunds. State of that at Ipswich, where there had been no lecture since Mr. Ward's censure. The Bishop adds "it was not unknown to some of them that if they had sought to have one, I would have granted it. But they are resolved to have him or none, and him they make account to have in despite of all censures." Further notices of the lectures at Yarmouth, Lynn, Norwich, Wymondham, East Harling, Diss, New Buckenham, and North Walsham in Norfolk, and at Debenham, Bergholt, Haverhill, Ixworth, Cockfield, and Wickham in Suffolk. Commissions given by him for the management of his archdeaconries; craves directions what to do with scholars, some in Holy Orders, kept by gentlemen in their private houses under pretence to teach their children. Increase of presentments against recusants. Enforcement of reading the Book for Lawful Sports. Of the 1,500 clergymen in his diocese there are not passing 15 excommunicated or suspended. Half the churches had been without a clerk able to read, which led to the disuse of responses by the people; the Bishop had enjoined the provision of a clerk who could read. [3½ pp.]

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Dec. 8.
Chester.

20. The King to the Mayor and Sheriff of Chester, and the Keeper of Northgate Gaol in that city. Writ of Habeas Corpus to bring the body of William Round, detained in that gaol, into the Court of Exchequer, at Chester, between the hours of 9 and 12 on the 13th inst., with the cause of his capture and detention. [Copy. 1 p.] *Annexed,*

20. I. *Return of William Edwards, Mayor of Chester, and Edward Bradshaw, and Owen Hughes, sheriffs of the same, and Thomas Wright, keeper of Northgate Gaol, that the King by proclamation commanded that during the time of the present sickness a strict watch should be kept throughout the realm for the apprehension of wandering people, and that if any person should break that proclamation, he should by the justices of the peace be committed to gaol. That the proclamation was strictly obeyed by all the inhabitants of Chester save by the said William Round, who, being warned to keep the same, contemptuously refused, and was thereupon on the 11th November last committed to the said gaol by the said mayor and the aldermen of the said city, there to remain until he should submit himself to keep watch as directed by the proclamation. [Latin. 1 p.]*

20. II. *Affidavit of Thomas Warmincham, a constable of St. Martin's ward, Chester, that he warned William Round to watch in his turn, as all other inhabitants do in this time of infection. He desired two or three days respite to acquaint his master, Sir William Brereton, and afterwards said that his master commanded him not to watch. 4th November 1636. [Copy. ½ p.] Underwritten on the same paper,*

20. III. *Examination of William Round, who confirmed the statement of Thomas Warmincham, and refused to watch. [Copy = ¾ p.] Underwritten,*

20. IV. *Order of the Mayor and Aldermen of Chester, whereby Round was committed to gaol. 7th November 1636. [Copy. ½ p.]*

Dec. 8.

21. Richard Hodgkinson to [Sir John Lambe?]. Has received his letter with a 20s. piece. Has paid Mr. Glisson 20l. Mr. Child's man cannot let him have the 40l. until the afternoon. Sends a ream of paper that he bought out of a ship of France, three quarters of a year since, for 4s. per ream, but there is as bad as that sold for above 6s. per ream. States what arrangements can be made for carriage by waggon to Sir John's residence in the country. Has been at six or seven places for tobacco-stalks and cannot be heard speak under 23s. per cent., but has bought of a neighbour 40 lbs., at 2½d. per lb. by chance, and they are very new. [1 p.]

Dec. 9.

22. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

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Dec. 10. Warrant under the signet to pay to George Kirke, gentleman of the robes, 2,109*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* for discharge of tradesmen's bills belonging to the robes for the half-year to Lady Day 1635, and also to allow him 450*l.*, disbursed by him for necessaries for his Majesty's mask performed at Shrovetide 1631. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 10. The like for payment of 2,106*l.* 3*s.* 0½*d.* for similar tradesmen's bills for the half-year ended at Michaelmas 1635. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 10. Release to Job Harby touching his delivery into his Majesty's own royal hands of certain jewels and precious stones by him redeemed according to his Majesty's directions. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 10. Grant of an almsroom in Christ Church, Oxford, to Thomas Roades for life. [*Docquet.*]

Dec. 10. 23. Warrant to pay certain allowances to Robert, Earl of Leicester, Hampton Court. Extraordinary Ambassador to the King of France. Recites previous privy seals, whereby the said Earl had been allowed 6*l.* per day, with a payment of 2,000*l.* on account, and also such further sums as should be due to him on bills allowed by a Secretary of State, and also another sum of 1,500*l.* on account. The King, thinking fit after the end of his first year, that is, after the last of February next, to allow the said Earl only the sum of 4,800*l.* by the year, directs payment of the same in monthly portions, but in regard that he has this year been at extra charges, his Majesty orders that he shall receive for that time the full sum of 7,700*l.*, which shall not be drawn into a precedent. [30 lines on parchment.]

[Dec. 10?] 24. Petition of Hugh Lewis, his Majesty's searcher for Bristol, to the Council. Petitioner lately seized certain dickers of tanned hides and chests of candles, unlawfully shipped for foreign parts. Petitioner has likewise an information depending in the Star Chamber against sundry merchants of Bristol and the farmers' deputies for the transportance of great quantities of prohibited goods. The mayor and chief merchants, being owners of the hides and candles, have splenetically certified a manifest untruth against petitioner, as by the annexed appears; and upon the report of Christopher Cary, a confederate, in a very malicious manner have bound petitioner to his good behaviour, refusing to hear petitioner's witnesses. Prays order that the matter may be examined and the delinquents punished. [¾ p.] *Annexed,*

24. 1. John Dowell to ———, father-in-law of Hugh Lewis. Calls upon him to support Lewis against the injustice of those who oppose him. States the facts of his seizure of the tanned hides and candles, and assures him that the ships are thereby forfeited and their masters liable to treble damages. States also that what Lewis said to Christopher Cary (a bird of their own feather) was that, "if the opinion of Brian Rogers and George Moore, two of the farmers' deputies, were of more validity than that of the King's Counsel whose advice he had taken, and he

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should have to pay costs and damages, what could he do less than think them fools in regard of Moore and Rogers? And being asked whom he meant by the King's Counsel, he said, Sir Edward Littleton, the solicitor; and Mr. Edward Herbert, the Queen's Attorney. [Copy. 1½ p.]

[About Dec. 10.] 25. Petition of Capt. John Millward to the King. By the King's favour in granting him a protection he has hitherto subsisted, and presenting his estate to his creditors, they agreed to take such satisfaction as his estate would afford, to be paid at two payments, whereof one is payable on the 20th inst. His East India adventure has run to a great loss. For the first payment he rested on some stock and debts owing to him, to recover which latter he has been enforced to sue his debtors in the Sheriff's Court of London, but they, for delay, have procured out of the courts at Westminster writs of Habeas Corpus, and so removed the causes. It rests with the Judges to grant such writs or not, or being granted, to discharge the same by writs of procedendo. Prays letters recommending petitioner's case to the Judges, as well for discharge of such writs as are already granted as for stay of any hereafter. [1 p.]

[About Dec. 10.] 26. The King to [the Judges of the Courts of Westminster]. Recites the circumstances stated in the preceding petition. If it may stand with justice, the King desires that no writs of Habeas Corpus be issued in the cases alluded to by Capt. Millward, and if any such have been that the persons addressed would grant writs of procedendo to the courts in London, to enable them to proceed. [Copy. 1 p.]

Dec. 11. Danbury. 27. Sir Humphrey Mildmay to the Council. States the circumstances of Mr. Latham's opposition to the ship-money. He was rated at Stifford at 4*l.*, and his wife, the widow of Mr. Fleming of Warley Magna, at 50*s.* This was before she married Mr. Latham. He was forborne until the 25th August last, when various persons were sent to distrain. They were resisted by himself, his sons, and clerks, but ultimately certain horses and lambs were driven away. They were sold to Mr. Hurt, the parson of Horndon Magna, but the Lathams taking away one of the horses, Mr. Hart will not pay unless he may enjoy what he bought. Is sorry that his schedule is not compiled in so handsome a manner as the Lords require, but prays them to spare him till Christmas be passed, when he shall repair to them at Whitehall, and give such account as shall be pleasing to them. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

[About Dec. 12.] Hampton Court. 28. The King to Attorney-General Bankes. Recites that the King had resolved that the making of saltpetre and gunpowder, and the sale of gunpowder, should be managed by the same persons; also, that in pursuance of the contract with Samuel Cordewell and George Collins for the manufacture of gunpowder, certain arrangements had been made for the sale of gunpowder by the Lieutenant of the Ordnance. The Attorney-General was now to prepare a bill for the King's signature, containing a commission to the Lords of

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the Admiralty to sell powder, like the commission heretofore issued to the Officers of Ordnance, with certain other recited clauses. [*Copy.* 2½ pp.]

[About
Dec. 12.]

29. Another copy of the preceding. [2 pp.]

[About
Dec. 12.]Another copy thereof. [*See Vol. ccxcii., p. 41.* 2 pp.]

Dec. 12.

Petition of Sir James Ouchterlony to the King. Petitioner's uncle having acquired the keeping of Holy Island, petitioner was joined with him in the grant. The receivers of Yorkshire have used to pay to the keepers of that isle the fees due for that charge, but the present receiver will not answer the same since petitioner's uncle's death without warrant from the Lord Treasurer. Prays order to the Lord Treasurer to command the receiver to pay petitioner the accustomed fees, and the rather because of this dangerous time, wherein no monies can be had for supplying the present wants of petitioner's family. [½ p.] *Underwritten,*

I. *Minute of his Majesty's pleasure that the Lord Treasurer should give order as desired. Hampton Court. 12th December 1636. [Book of Petitions, Dom. Car. I., Vol. cccxxiii., p. 55. 4 lines.]*

Dec. 12.

Petition of Walter Eldred, silkman, to the same. Has employed his whole estate to furnish wares for his Majesty's service in the wardrobe and stables for four years, to Lady Day 1634, for which there remains due to him 7,666*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, upon which there has been assigned but 300*l.*, which sum, during this lamentable time, was little enough to relieve his wife and 14 children, without giving any satisfaction to his creditors. Prays order to the Lord Treasurer to assign him 7,366*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* upon the farmers of the Customs, to be paid at Christmas next. [1 p.] *Underwritten,*

I. *Reference to Lord Treasurer Juxon to take order for satisfaction of this debt, his Majesty desiring to be freed from the importunity of this suitor, being sensible of his estate and condition. Hampton Court. 12th December 1636. [Ibid., p. 53.* ½ p.]*

Dec. 12.

Minute of the above petition. [*Ibid., p. 55.* ¼ p.]Dec. 12.
Hampton Court.

30. Lords of the Admiralty to Sir William Russell. The Fleet for Sallee is to be made ready by the middle of February, or beginning of March. The advice of the Masters of the Trinity House is approved by his Majesty; Sir William will therefore hasten the Leopard and the Antelope, and for the two merchants, the Hercules and the Angel, making contract with the owners at 3*l.* per man according to the former rate. For the two pinnaces to be built, and without which the business cannot proceed, he shall also contract

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with John Greaves for the one, and Mr. Tranckmore for the other. Have taken order to hasten in money. [*Copy. 1 p.*] *Annexed,*

30. I. *Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House to Lords of the Admiralty. Conceive that four ships and two pinnaces will be sufficient for the proposed expedition to Sallee, and recommend the Leopard and the Bonaventure, the Hercules and the Angel. They should be ready by the middle of February or beginning of March. About the middle of March the Moors set forth their principal shipping for meeting our Newfoundland ships then bound forth. Each ship should carry six months victuals, and should have three months supply more sent from hence, so that the ships may there lie on the coast until 5th October. Trinity House, Ratcliffe. 6th December 1636. [Copy. 1 p.]*

30. II. *Statement of the size and cost of a pinnace proposed to be built. She was to be 90 feet by 25 or 26. The estimate for carpenters and caulkers' work was 90*l.*, iron and other works, 215*l.* She was to have 15 or 16 banks of a side to row, to carry 14 pieces of ordnance, and to be built by the last of February. [Copy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Dec. 12.
Woodland.

31. Henry Hastings to Marmaduke Moore, Secretary to the Earl of Suffolk, Suffolk House. The times being so dangerous he could find no fit opportunity to send to Moore to present the writer's desire to his Master that he would send order for putting down the watching the beacons this winter quarter; it is very troublesome to that poor county. [*Seal with crest. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Dec. 12.

32. Daniel Robgent, Deputy to the Bailiff of the hundred of [Chafford], to the Council. Certificate that Sir Humphrey Mildmay, Sheriff of Essex, commanded him to take a distress against Thomas Latham, of Stifford, which he did, when Latham, his clerks, and servants drove the same back again, and locked up the gates, that there was no way to come out with them, and they were fain to ask him to be pleased to let themselves out. Perceiving a couple of nags they took them, which were priced at 5*l.* The whole charge being taxed for two several parishes was 6*l.* 10*s.*, so Sir Humphrey made Robgent go again for the remainder, when Latham told Robgent he should not distrain twice, and said they should drive no cattle of his away, but going home, spying a matter of 13 lambs, they drove them away. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 13.
Hampton Court.

33. Warrant for payment. The King having commanded his servants the players to assemble their company and keep themselves together near the Court, gives them an allowance of 20*l.* per week, which is to be paid to John Lowen and Joseph Taylor, on behalf of their company; such allowance to commence from the 1st November last, to continue during his Majesty's pleasure, and to be taken as of his princely bounty. [*11 lines on parchment.*]

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Dec. 13.
Danbury.

34. Sir Humphrey Mildmay to Sir Dudley Carleton, Clerk of the Council, at Hampton Court. Entreats his favour to be a means that the writer may not be called before the Board before the holidays be passed. In the meantime he shall be doing with the chief constables to make them give better accounts of their proceedings, which shall be as good for his Majesty's service now in hand as if they were with them, being, many of them, a generation of discipliners, very zealous in all causes that concern the hindrance of his Majesty's service, and he may say to Carleton kept on by such as the writer hopes the Board knows right well, and what their good wills are to this service. On Saturday he shall send his man to attend the Board in the cause of Thomas Latham, a stiff-necked Londoner, and one that has committed faults enough in this cause. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Dec. 14.
Croydon.

35. Archbishop Laud to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Had received two letters from her. In the first she thanks him for her son's entertainment at Oxford, which is more than either he or it deserves. In the other she desires him to second her to the King, concerning the allowance of 10,000*l.* a month to the Landgrave of Hesse, and means to the Prince her son to levy troops and join with him. He will never be wanting to serve her where he may, and did adventure (notwithstanding the former resolution) to speak with his Majesty about that she desires. But her letters came too late, for his Majesty told the Archbishop that he had given her a full answer to this already, and that therefore he should not need give any answer at all. But for the election of the King of Hungary to be King of the Romans, and her desire that the King would not acknowledge the election to be legal, his Majesty commanded the Archbishop to write that he shall be very far from doing that, or anything else that may prejudice the Prince, his nephew, in any of his rights or honour. Would to God it lay in his power to do her more service. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Dec. 14.
Pepper Harrow.

36. John Freke, late Sheriff of co. Dorset, to his cousin Nicholas, at his house at "Harroe of the Hill." Begs his counsel on a letter sent by the Lords into Dorsetshire. For him to gather the arrears now is impossible, since he has now no command in the county, nor house there, and the bailiffs who were his servants fittest to act by distress are now the next sheriff's servants. Besides, what he has already done has been by virtue of an unsealed warrant, which he sends to take away all excuse from him. Since he last wrote he has paid Sir William Russell near 180*l.* Had not the new sheriff been pricked sooner than the ordinary time much more had been gathered by distress. Desires that either Sir Thomas Trenchard (the former sheriff) may do it by virtue of the writ nominated to him, or else the next succeeding sheriff by command from the Lords. Had been on Monday last at Windsor, to have waited on the Council, but hears they are removed. Will wait on Nicholas to be advised. [1 p.]

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Dec. 14.

37. Certificate signed "T. Wentworth," that Daniel O'Neile had taken the oath of allegiance before the writer at Hampton Court. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 15.

Christ Church,
Canterbury.

38. The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to Archbishop Laud. His call for their obedience in perfecting the better provision of the quire has made them exactly perform his commands, both in contributing on them a considerable part of last year's entertainments, and in settling upon them for the future yearly 5*l.* to every lay-clerk and substitute, and to every petty canon the addition of 40*s.* annually. This increase is to be paid quarterly, and to begin the present Christmas, conditionally that if any be negligent a proportionable part thereof shall be divided amongst the diligent. His direction under Dr. Peake's petition is obeyed, and Dr. Westley presented to the benefice. Simpson has acknowledged how rashly he petitioned against the writers, the difference being only betwixt him and Dr. Peake. Concerning Dr. Paske, they beg a little further respite. When they hear from him they shall give the better satisfaction. The parsonage of St. Michael Riola [Royal] in London being void, and the writers the patrons, and having presented in former times, they pray his help in the preservation of their right. [1 p.]

Dec. 15.

Tuderley.

39. Richard Whitehead, late Sheriff of Hants, to Nicholas. Appointed Winchester, Andover, and Basingstoke to pay in the remains of their money on the 24th November, whereof only Andover paid a part. Nicholas writes that Sir White Beconsawe assessed more than the proportion; that was not of this last assessment; assures Nicholas that although Sir White's ill managing the assessment has proved very troublesome and extraordinary chargeable to the writer, it is much more grievous to him that the service should go thus slowly on in his hands. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Enclosed,*

39. 1. *Note that there remained due from Winchester 20*l.*; from Basingstoke, 6*l.*; and from Andover, 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.** [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

Dec. 16.

40. Lucius, Viscount Falkland, to the Council. Acknowledges their letter dated the 9th inst., wherein they command him from his Majesty to acquaint them what is settled upon his mother, and what allowance he intends to make her. His grandfather having settled nothing upon her, his grandmother left her 100*l.* a year during his father's life, and 200*l.* after her own, which the writer has always paid. Of this his mother has sold 140*l.* She had also 240*l.* a year jointure in Wales, which she has either sold or mortgaged. She is also shortly to receive the best part of 1,500*l.* (part she has already received,) for a claim of hers to Aldenham, a place which was the writer's father's, of which sum how much be to satisfy other creditors, or those who have this mortgage, is more than he can answer. For near five years before his father's death she had yearly from the writer, besides what his grandmother left her, more than 250*l.*, and ever since more than 150*l.*, not to speak of accidental additions, which on one occasion (to discharge a great family, which she said

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she was obliged to keep whilst she kept his sisters, whom whilst she was able to do, she would never let him have, and who returned to her, refusing to stay with him, after the stealth of his brothers) cost him above 200*l*. This he confesses is not much, but what he gave her, joined to what he paid to her, and for her, was near as much yearly as, his debts considered, he had to maintain himself, his wife, and children and family. For the future wishes not to bind himself to any certain allowance. Being a free gift, he desires to keep it in his own power, knowing neither her wants nor what he shall be able to give. Wishes not to be an ill father in order to be a good son, besides which his mother having no over-frugal disposition (which is the most it becomes him to say) a little which she expects not will more help her than much more which, she knowing, would intend to spend. [1 *p*.]

Dec. 16.
Danbury.

41. Sir Humphrey Mildmay, Sheriff of Essex, to the Council. Has sent up his man that has been bailiff in the distresses of Thomas Latham, desiring that he may be called to justify his standing in the gate and refusing to let them drive his cattle to his Majesty's use. Hopes the parson has certified how the nag was taken, and that they will not part with Latham until the full money be paid, according to the parson's agreement. Is given to understand that Lord Warwick has informed his Majesty that Sir Humphrey has certified him for non-payment of the ship-money unjustly. Has sent two of the returns of the collectors to Sir Dudley Carleton, a third he has for Hadleigh, and a fourth for Fyfield, all which were not paid within 20 days. Lord Warwick says that Rochford and Eastwood are in dispute in law. The suits in the Common Pleas are for tithes and can be no impediment to this service, but Sir Humphrey has incurred the displeasure of Lord Warwick for certifying what he shall be ready to prove. Desires to be spared his attendance until the middle of January. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p*.]

Dec. 16.
Chester.

42. Mayor and others of Chester to the same. Taking special care for observance of the proclamation for keeping watch and ward, the writers ordered the citizens and inhabitants to watch in their several turns, which they readily performed, without denial of anyone, except William Round, a tenant of Sir William Brereton, who being sent for affirmed that his master and landlord Sir William, both in person and by letters commanded him not to watch. The writers committed him to prison until he should submit, but Round, being countenanced by Sir William, is so far from yielding that there is lately a *corpus cum causâ* sued out of the Exchequer at Chester, to which the writers have made a special return of the cause and manner of his commitment (*see the present Vol., No. 20*). They formerly certified that Sir William Brereton refused to pay his assessment for the late ship-money, although it was but a small proportion in regard of the value of his lands in the city, and he had the directions of the Lords for his payment thereof. He has been several times made acquainted therewith, and the same demanded,

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yet he refuses to give satisfaction, by reason whereof divers others refuse, all which courses of Sir William Brereton tend much to his Majesty's disservice. [*Seal of the city.* 2 pp.]

Dec. 16. 43. Copy of the same. [2 pp.]

Dec. 16. 44. Henry Nevill to his cousin Nicholas. The writer's brother *CressingTemple*. has told the writer and his wife that Nicholas has a kinswoman that he is desirous to put to the writer's wife to wait upon her. They shall be glad to take any relation of his. The entertainment of their house is 5*l.* a year, and what else is casual. All that she has to do will be fit for a gentlewoman. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Dec. 16. 45. Sir William Culpeper, late Sheriff of Kent, to the same. *Aylesford*. Sends a copy of the list returned by Mr. Schutt [Chute], by which it appears what the writer has received, and likewise a note of such as are to attend the Council. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Enclosed*,

45. I. *The note above mentioned: Richard Whiffen and Henry James had been warned to attend the Council. 16th December 1636.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Dec. 16?] 46. Petition of Robert Bradshaw, of Orton-super-Montem, co. Leicester, to Sir Thomas Edmondes, Sir Henry Fayne [Vane], and the rest of the Officers of the Green Cloth. By warrant from that Board a messenger warned petitioner on the 12th inst. to attend there on the 21st inst., for non-payment of 19*s.* 9*d.* composition money which should have been paid in the 22nd year of the late King. Petitioner conceiving that sum to be overcharged, about eight or nine years since petitioned to be discharged thereof, and some order was given therein whereby he presumed the business had received an end, having rested ever since. He has submitted to such payments as have been since required, and is ready to pay this money and satisfy the messenger for his travail, wherefore in regard of the depth of winter, his want of health, the near approach of Christmas, and his occasions in the country near 100 miles from London, he prays to be spared his personal attendance. [1 p.]

Dec. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6. 47. Francis Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. *Venice*. The Secretary's letter of the 14th October came to hand at Rome as he was taking horse for Venice, by which he understood the Secretary's resolutions for the writer spending that winter in Italy, but in obedience to his former letter he resolved to make a "cursorary" view and so return home with his brother. They have had a very troublesome journey from Rome to Venice, the ways being very full of snow. The ambassador [Lord Fielding], as soon as he understood they were come to town, would not suffer them to lodge in any house but his own. [1 p.]

Dec. 16. 48. Certificate of Officers of Ordnance, of powder sold out of the Tower monthly, from 1st December 1635 to 31st May 1636; 52 lasts 14 barrels at 5*l.* per barrel; total 6,310*l.* [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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Dec. 16. 49. Account of Sir William Russell of ship-money received to this day. Total 187,349*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* [1 *p.*]

Dec. 16. 50. Account of ship-money remaining in the hands of the sheriffs, being 1,103*l.*, which, added to the 187,349*l.* above-mentioned, makes the total sum levied 188,452*l.*, and the arrear 13,248*l.* [1 *p.*]

Dec. 16. 51. Statement of assessment of ship-money made this day, for raising 4,000*l.* in co. Lancaster. It states the gross amount charged on each hundred and town corporate, and the particular sum charged upon every clergyman. [*Paper roll.* = 2 *pp.*]

Dec. 16. 52. Bill of Robert Heele, for shoes (principally "corkt shoes" at 3*s.* per pair) supplied to Mrs. Porter. Total 5*l.* 2*s.* [*Receipt endorsed.* 1½ *p.*]

Dec. 17. Nicholas to Richard Whitehead, late Sheriff of Hants. The new
Sunninghill. Sheriff of Dorsetshire [*sic*] has order to give warrant to his predecessors, sheriffs of that county, to levy the arrears of ship-money, and no excuse will serve but Whitehead must perform and perfect that service. He would do well to apply himself to redeem the neglect that has been. Nicholas knows no way for him to get himself exempted. Divers late sheriffs have been suitors to have the arrears levied by the new sheriffs, but have been refused, not without some check for their former slowness. If Sir Thomas Trenchard has any ship-money in hand, Whitehead should call on him for the same, and if he refuse, then to advertise the Council. Finds that Whitehead is in arrears 404*l.* which is more than most shires (except Somerset, Essex, and Northampton) are behind. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 134.*]

Dec. 17. 53. Sir William Russell to Nicholas. Intended to have waited
London. on the Lords of the Admiralty at Hampton Court, but finds himself so ill and feverish that he dares not adventure this cold weather. Entreats Nicholas to signify so much on his behalf. Encloses his answer concerning the Chest money, which he entreats Nicholas, in case there fall any question concerning the same, to read or otherwise to keep it by him. Hopes they shall shortly meet at London and then he will set all things straight concerning his accounts. [½ *p.*] *Enclosed,*

53. 1. *Answer of Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, to so much of the articles lately exhibited to the King [by the Earl of Northumberland], touching defects in the government of naval affairs, as may seem to reflect on him. The articles which concerned Sir William were two; the first pointed out the want of a Treasurer on board the Fleet as a great inconvenience. The answer is that according to custom Sir William appointed a sub-treasurer with such a sum of money as by the Officers of the Navy was held competent, but it pleased the Earl of Northumberland to have him return for*

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a further supply. By reason of the contagion Sir William had retired into Cambridgeshire. Delay ensued, and before he could return to Dover the Fleet was departed. He thereupon requested instructions from the Officers of the Navy, who directed him to return to London. The second article relates to great sums alleged to be owing to the Chest. Sir William states the transactions between him and the Governors of the Chest. He shows that being indebted to the Chest 2,270l. 12s. 8d., at a time of great clamour he used the same for the King's service in payment of mariners' wages, but that he had repaid the same all but 500l. If the Chest has suffered any disadvantage by its detention, he will advance the Chest 500l., without interest, for as long a time as he has had the use of that sum or will pay them interest. [1½ p.]

Dec. 17. 54. Copy of the answer of Sir William Russell enclosed in the preceding letter. [1½ p.]

Dec. 17. 55. Peter White to Nicholas. Prays him to procure a warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Master-Warden of the Fleet at Reading, to bring him to the Court on Monday next, to answer what shall be objected against him concerning the Anne Royal, and for the badness of the cordage, of which the writer was prime surveyor, and gave in certificates according to the condition of the commodity. He doubts that some of the certificates may not be produced, and then the whole fault will be laid upon the writer, which will redouble his Majesty's displeasure, and may be his utter undoing, the which he can clear if he be present to answer. It was ordered by the Board at Windsor on the 5th inst., that he should be sent for, and he was in good hope it would have been remembered. He would have reminded Nicholas of it long before, only he thought to have had a warrant from Sec. Windebank who dwells near Reading, but he answers that he cannot do it without order from the Lords. Beseeches Nicholas to procure such an order.—P.S. Prays him to let the warrant be made to carry him to the Fleet at London from Hampton Court. [1 p.]

Dec. 17. 56. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 55l. paid by Henry Peach, on behalf of Gabriel Barbor, late Mayor of Hertford, in part of 4,000l. ship-money charged upon that county, by writ of 4th August 1635. [1 p.]

Dec. 17. 57. Certificate of James Warren, master, Thomas Frith, purser, and 19 others of the ship's company of the Tenth Whelp, that their Captain Francis Smith had neglected the King's service and abused the Officers of the Navy and also the whole ship's company. In road or harbour he kept the boat from the ship until midnight, and coming aboard beat and misused them that were in the boat, and also the watch, and threatened to crucify them all, and one night drew his sword, saying if he did kill any of them his commission

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would bear him out. They complain also of his foul speeches, oaths, and drunkenness, and that having stayed a ship of Ipswich, Thomas Penborough master, which was afterwards cleared, he took of Penborough 40s. and some sugar for his table, before he would let him go. [1 p.]

Dec. 17. 58. Edward, Viscount Campden, and others, Justices of Peace of co. Rutland, to the Council. Certify names and places of habitation of all the recusants in that county. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

58. I. *Certificate of recusants above mentioned; total number 31.*
[1 p.]

Dec. 17. 59. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Dec. 18. 60. Warrant to pay to Susan, Countess of Denbigh, 300*l.* to be
Hampton Court. expended in necessaries for the lying-in of the Queen. [7 lines on
a strip of parchment.]

Dec. 18. 61. The Queen to Sir Richard Wynne, her Treasurer and Receiver
Hampton Court. General. Warrant to reduce to a certainty the expense of certain liveries allowed by way of bounty; the liveries allowed yearly to the lady of the Queen's Robes shall not exceed 160*l.*, those to the surveyor, 40*l.*, and to the provider, 80*l.* [Copy. 1 p.]

Dec. 18. 62. Order of the King in Council. Certain merchant-strangers
Hampton Court. residing at Dover, being of the Romish religion, by Popish priests christen their children in their own houses, to the great scandal of the religion professed by the Church of England. The King's learned counsel are to consider how far the same merchant-strangers may be proceeded against by law, and to make certificate thereof. [Copy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 18. 63. Similar order. A certificate of the late Sheriff [of Kent]
Hampton Court. was read, wherein Sir William Russell was returned for non-payment of 4*l.* 10*s.* assessed upon him in the parish of Deptford for ship-money, in consideration of his residence in his Majesty's house at Deptford, by virtue of his office of Treasurer of the Navy. It was ordered that Sir William should be freed from such payment, and the King declared that none of his servants, by reason of residence in any of his houses, should be taxed to the ship-money. [Eaten away on one side. Certified copy. 1 p.]

Dec. 18. 64. Similar order. A petition was read from the Governor and
Hampton Court. Company of Soapmakers of Westminster desiring a commission under the Great Seal according to the petition of Sir John Hales and John How, giving them, and such other Commissioners as they should nominate, power to call before them offenders against the proclamations concerning soap, and to examine them upon oath; and finding them faulty to compound with them for their offences; and to grant to Sir John Hales and John How one half of the compositions, the charge of the commission being defrayed; and moreover that the orders given them from the Board, at sundry times, might, for the better execution of the same, be reduced into

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one order or warrant, for which the Lord Treasurer had given directions to the Attorney-General, the which was by him drawn accordingly, and brought annexed to the said petition. It was ordered that a commission of the nature aforesaid be drawn for his Majesty's signature by the Attorney-General, with proviso that his Majesty may at all times revoke the same. The reducement of the orders into one general warrant was well approved, and ordered accordingly, and the commission was to be made ready at the next session of the Council appointed for the 6th January next. [1½ p.]

Dec. 18. 65. Order of the King in Council. A petition of William Hanson, Hampton Court. Henry Austen, James Symons, Thomas Holt, and others, creditors of Sir Sampson Darrell, late Victualler of the Navy, was read, with a certificate of Sir Edward Wardour, Sir William Becher, and Edward Nicholas upon a reference from the Board, by which certificate it appeared what moneys were due from Lady Darrell as executrix of her husband. It was ordered that a copy of the certificate should be delivered to Lady Darrell, and that she should be required to pay such moneys, or attend the Board the first meeting in Council after the 8th January next. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

65. i. *Attested copy of the certificate of Sir Edward Wardour, Sir William Becher, and Edward Nicholas above mentioned.* [3½ pp.]

Dec. 18. 66. Brief of the charge against Thomas Latham in reference to the non-payment of his ship-money and rescue of the distress, as the same was this day presented to the Council, with notes of the proofs sent up by Sir Humphrey Mildmay, and also of the next article. [1 p.]

Dec. 18. 67. John Hurt, parson of Horndon, to the Council. Certifies that he bought of Sir Humphrey Mildmay a mare, a dun nag, and 13 lambs, taken by distress for ship-money, and they being in his custody, Thomas and John Latham, sons of Thomas Latham of Stifford, took the dun nag out of his possession. [½ p.]

Dec. 18. 68. Certificate of Captain Henry Dunning and seven others of the crew of the Swan frigate, that, at their late being at Flushing, certain persons threatened to take her from them, and that having procured an order to that effect from the Lords, they made ready a ship of 26 pieces and a frigate, intending the next morning to come forth to them, which understanding, that night the certifiers, to their great hazard, stole away, and came safe into Margate roads. [½ p.]

Dec. 18. 69. Petition of William Brissenden, purser of the Third Lion's Whelp, to the Lords of the Admiralty. About the latter end of September last petitioner was arrested without leave by Edward Lincoln, a bailiff of Westminster, at the suit of William Woolf for a supposed debt of 20s., and though petitioner never was indebted to Woolf, and claimed the privilege of his Majesty's service, Lincoln and Woolf violently carried him to the Gatehouse, where he remained one night, and to procure his liberty was constrained to

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engage his friends that he should be a true prisoner to the said prison, and so he still continues to his great disgrace and charges. Having obtained leave of his captain to make his complaint, he prays relief. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed*,

69. I. *Officers of the Navy to William Brissenden, purser of the Third Whelp. Warrant to press 50 men in Hants and Dorset to serve on board the Third Whelp. 5th October 1636. [Attested copy. 1 p.]*

69. II. *Affidavit of John Killingworth of the Savoy parish, that about the 26th September last, Brissenden was arrested by Lincoln at the suit of Woolf. He acquainted them that he was a purser in his Majesty's service. Lincoln would not take notice thereof, but abused Brissenden, and saying that he would answer what he did, put Brissenden in the Gatehouse. 18th December 1636. [1 p.]*

Dec. 19. 70. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords
Hampton Court. of the Admiralty. Examine expenses of weighing the Anne Royal whereof Sir Henry Palmer and Capt. Pett had the particular care. Consider what ships shall be prepared for next year's Fleet, whereof his Majesty directed that about one half should be merchants ships. Resolve what shall be done concerning building or buying small vessels to go with oars and sails, whereof the King told the Lords he would have eight built, none to exceed 60 tons, and that six of them should be employed in the Fleet and two for Sallee; order is given for building two for Sallee. The King has referred it to the Lords to examine what foreign cordage has been taken into his stores and upon whose certificate. His Majesty has also left it to the Lords to examine abuses of the Paymaster of the Navy touching his 2s. in the pound. Consider letter of the Officers of the Navy concerning the Black George, and their recommendation of a cook for the Dreadnought. The purser of the Third Whelp complains of having been arrested without leave. Consider Capt. Rainsborough's letter, and Henry Dunning's certificate. [1 p.]

Dec. 19. 71. Sec. Coke to Sec. Windebank. Acquainted his Majesty with
Hampton Court, Windebank's excuse. His answer was that he was not a man
Sunday, at night. very proper for wading. The foreign committee did not meet, only his Majesty at the General Council heard some matters about ship-money. Neither the Lord Keeper nor the Lord Privy Seal being there, all further meetings were put off till the Twelfth day. To-morrow they meet to settle the business of the Anne Royal, and what else shall be needful for Admiralty causes. Knows he has received his letters from Colleen [Cologne] and that this bearer will give him others from Lord Scudamore. [*Seal with arms. Endorsed by Sec. Windebank as received from Thomas Ellis, an express that came from Lord Scudamore. 1 p.*]

Dec. 19. 72. Sir Paul Harris, Sheriff of co. Salcp, to the High Constables of the hundred of Pimhill. Recites writ for ship-money and instructions of the Council, and directs them, in conjunction with

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the several persons whose names are underwritten, to assess their hundred in accordance therewith, and certify the result to the writer or his undersheriff by the last day of the present month. [1½ p.] *Underwritten,*

72. 1. *Amount assessed upon every allotment or division in the hundred of Pimhill, with the names of four persons in every allotment who were joined with the high constables in the assessment.* [½ p.]

[Dec. 19.] 73. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Dec. 20. Petition of John Evelyn to the King. Has now fully performed his contract, and delivered into his Majesty's stores above 1,000 barrels of gunpowder made of his own saltpetre, which by his contract he might have sold for near 2,000*l.* more than the King's price, but preferring his Majesty's favour before any worldly respect he has left himself to his Majesty's good pleasure to set down such further allowance as shall stand with his grace and favour, beseeching him to consider the great loss petitioner undergoes in the mills for gunpowder erected by him for the public service, whereby he has impaired his estate at least 5,000*l.* Prays a reference for examination of the premises to certain of the Privy Council. [1 p.] *Underwritten,*

1. *Reference to the Lords of the Admiralty who are to certify his Majesty that petitioner may have satisfaction in that which is reasonable.* Hampton Court, 20th December 1636. [½ p. *Book of Petitions, Dom. Car. I., Vol. cccxxiii., p. 128.*]

Dec. 20 74. Petition of Thomas Valentine, clerk, parson of Chalfont St. Giles, co. Buckingham, to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner being suspended by the Archdeacon's court for that the Book concerning Recreations on the Sunday was not then published in the parish church, and the said book being thereupon published by petitioner's curate on the day prefixed by that court, and petitioner absolutely absolved from that suspension, the said court has again admonished petitioner to publish the said book and suspended him for not doing so, there being neither law nor command of authority requiring any further publication thereof. Petitioner being unjustly defamed by groundless rumours of miscarriage in doctrine and practice, which he suspects have been suggested to the Archbishop, prays direction to the Archdeacon's court to absolve him from his last suspension, and to admit him to his purgation from those unjust rumours. [½ p.]

[Dec. 20. ?] 75. Richard Bagnall to the Lords of the Admiralty. Requests their permission that he may dig for saltpetre in those of his Majesty's houses in petitioner's counties which have been usually digged theretofore. [*Endorsed*: "The Lords will move the King herein." ½ p.]

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Dec. $\frac{21}{31}$.
The Hague.

76. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Sir Thomas Roe. Colonel Ferentz came in very good time before the Lord Marshal's going from thence. Concerning that point Roe writes to her of France, she likes it very well, seeing the King her brother says he cannot help his nephew; and when he understands what the Prince of Orange thinks of it, Roe shall know more. The Lord Marshal is come from Ratisbon full of discontent. He has spoken very freely that there is nothing to be gotten there, and that the King must make her son considerable in putting him into action, and that speedily, else all will be spoiled. He has promised to deal freely with the King in it. She sees nothing in him but a great desire to do them all the good he can. What he has done at Ratisbon Roe knows as well as she. She has written to her son to use him with all kind of affection and acknowledgment of his good service. The mind he is in is much adverse to the Spanish faction. She writes this so freely because she has this sure bearer, her old Duke, otherwise Sir Ferdinand Knightley, as honest a man as lives, and an admirable bull-maker. His grace will tell Roe all that passes there. He follows Lord Arundel that night, so she has little time. She has burnt his letter, and all his that speak of business, for he shall never be in danger of being blamed for his too much sincerity for her sake. [*Seals with cypher. 1 p.*]

Dec. 21. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of Hampton Court. the Admiralty. Speak with Mr. Halley touching the Officers of the Navy's letter concerning payment of the Black George. Give Capt. Penn order what he shall do, having long attended about the business of Sallee. Resolve whether the Swan frigate shall be discharged or repaired, considering Henry Dunning's certificate.— [*Added subsequently:* "Delivered to Mr. Sec. Coke to acquaint his Majesty withal."] Cook in the Dreadnought. Petitions of three or four importunate suitors. Whether Mr. Bulmer to attend any more about the Anne Royal. Whether write to Capt. Rainsborough to hasten his coming. Move the King that the saltpetremen might dig in his houses at Windsor and Woodstock. Call on the Earl of Northumberland for a journal of his employment at sea. Account of money received for waftage and for licences given for fishing ought to be delivered to the Lords. Sir William Russell attends to give his answers touching poundage taken for the country moneys. [*See No. 70 in this present Volume. 1 p.*]

Dec. 21. Lords of the Admiralty to Montjoy, Earl of Newport. Samuel Cor- Hampton Court. dewell and George Collins, his Majesty's gunpowder makers, having since the 1st November last delivered into the Tower, upon proof, several quantities of gunpowder, the Earl is prayed to cause the Officers of the Ordnance to certify to the writers what gunpowder is already brought in and proved, and to make the like proof and certificate upon every 20 lasts delivered [*Copy. Vol. ccxcii., p. 40. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

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Dec. 21.

77. Answer of Sir William Russell, according to an order of the Lords of the Admiralty of the 18th inst., respecting his poundage on the country monies, that is, moneys received for ship-money. Hitherto there is no poundage allowed him by the auditors, nor can Sir William be allowed the same till his Majesty's pleasure therein be declared. Conceives by Privy Seal of the 9th April 1630, he ought to be allowed 3*l.* in the pound out of all moneys paid by him for his Majesty's service either for emptions or wages, which for 1635 amounts to 776*l.* As for other fees, he takes none, nor are any others claimed or taken by any clerk under him with his knowledge, only such as were taken by ministers employed under his predecessors, Sir Robert Mansell and Sir Sackville Crow. [1 p.]

Dec. 21.

78. Statement of Sir William Russell as to the amount received by him for poundage. His poundage for 12 years when he was first Treasurer of the Navy was but 362*l.* per annum; the same for five years since his Majesty's new grant of poundage upon wages as well as upon emptions from 1630 to 1634 is but 670*l.* per annum. The ordinary for 1636 was 12,000*l.*, and all the rest was country moneys. If there be no poundage allowed out of the country moneys his poundage for that year will amount to but 150*l.* which does not pay his clerk. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 21.

79. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Dec. 22.

Dover Castle.

80. Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, to the Council. Acknowledges receipt of letter of the 18th inst. Shall not fail to observe their commands concerning the abuses offered by merchant-strangers in christening their children contrary to the form of the Church of England. Concerning his brother Robert's supposed going out of the kingdom into foreign parts, he being there at the time of receipt of the Lords' letter, the writer acquainted him with their pleasure concerning attending the Board, whereupon he has made his present repair to London, and will attend their pleasure—he lying at Suffolk House. Prays them when he shall appear before them, to proffer him his oath upon "the Evangelist," whether he be guilty of this fault, for he seems very desirous to have it done. He has (unto the writer) forfeited his soul, if either now, or in all his life, he has gone out of this kingdom. The Earl desires this the rather, because, otherwise, by reason of his being there, some aspersion may light upon the Earl for not performing that duty which he owes to his Majesty's service. [*Seal with crest and garter.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 22.

Chester.

81. William, Earl of Derby, to the same. Sends certificate and letter, received from his son Strange, of the services done by the Deputy Lieutenants in mustering the trained forces of co. Lancaster. Will send the certificate for co. Chester as soon as it comes to his hands. [*Seal with crest and garter.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Enclosed,*

81. I. *Deputy-Lieutenants of co. Lancaster to James, Lord Strange. Have viewed all the arms and trained forces of that county, and have seen them particularly trained*

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and disciplined by Captain Ralph Standish, their muster-master, and other experienced officers. They have followed the directions of the Council, except that they have forborne the enrolment of the able men of the county not of the trained bands from 16 to 60, and to such new-enrolled soldiers as never took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, they have administered the oath of allegiance only. Enclosed are a calendar of the state of the county's forces and a note of such as made default. Walton, 22nd November 1636. [Seal with arms. 1 p.] Enclosed,

81. I. 1. *The calendar above mentioned. The total number of men of all arms was 7,468. [Parchment.]*
81. I. 2. *Note of such as were absent or defective in arms. Only five persons are named, the chief being Henry, Lord Morley and Mounteagle. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Dec. 22. 82. Archbishop Laud and Lord Keeper Coventry to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, Daniel Leer, lessee of the impropriation of East Betchworth, and Robert Tourney, clerk, vicar of the same. The King has referred a petition of the parishioners of East Betchworth, Surrey, to the hearing of the writers, such petition relating to the provision of the church of that parish, and the necessary increase of the vicar's maintenance. The writers have appointed to hear the same on Wednesday 3rd of May next, at the Council table, and require the persons addressed to attend. [1 p.]

Dec. 22. Sec. Coke to John, Lord Scudamore, English ambassador in France. There is cause to suspect that Sir Robert Howard in some ship or other has transported himself to visit Lady Purbeck in those parts. A course is taken in England to get information of his passage, and Lord Scudamore will do well to get what notice he can without noise of his arrival and carriage in France, wherein the Secretary conceives the Lord Archbishop has written more fully to Lord Scudamore. [*Extract from draft letter in French correspondence.*]

Dec. 23. 83. Sir Thomas Legh, Sir Thomas Lucy, and Sir Robert Lee, to
Warwick. the Council. Upon receipt of the letters of the Lords, expressing what was complained of by petition to his Majesty by Mr. Emott, solicitor to the Earl of Leicester, touching the disturbance of the Earl's possession in parts of the manor of Balsall, they heard the allegations on both sides, but having no power to examine upon oath they depended only on verbal information, and thereby found that, since the employment of the Earl in his Majesty's service, divers entries had been made into several parts of the said manor, but not in such violent and forcible sort, nor by such number of people as had been alleged. It was alleged also that an entry was made in divers parts of the said manor, in behalf of the daughters of Sir Robert Dudley presently after the death of the Countess of Leicester, and that divers of the tenants attorned to the said

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daughters, and it appears not that there is any forcible detainer of possession, it being certified by Sir George Devereux and Robert Lisle that they found not any keeping possession with force, nevertheless the possession obtained by such entries is still held to the use of the daughters, albeit not with force as is objected. [1 p.]

Dec. 23.
Croydon.

84. Archbishop Laud to Sir John Lambe. Has received two letters from him, the one concerning the shipping business in Northamptonshire, with which he has acquainted the King, who likes his service very well, and wills him to go on. The other is about the indictment at Colchester, which the Archbishop intends to put into his lawyer's hands, and take the best advice upon it he can. But he wishes Sir John would come away [at] once, for the Archbishop is removing to Lambeth next week, and businesses come on apace, and he has nobody left to consult with. A paper, stated to be enclosed, has been put into his hands by a very good friend. Prays Sir John to send it to Sir William Herrick and know what answer he will give, that if he refuses to do reason some further course may be taken. Prays Sir John to do the best he can in this. They say he bears a great sway in those parts, and the Archbishop will be glad if in this particular it may be said he bears the bell away. Wishes him a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 23.

85. Petition of James Lesley, Vicar of Addington, Surrey, to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner had been eight years vicar of Addington, the vicarage being reduced to 14*l.* or 15*l.* a year by new enclosures of parks made by Sir Francis Leigh, patron and lord of the manor, upon his faithful promise to supply petitioner with an exhibition of 10*l.* a year. Prays the Archbishop to commend his petition to Sir Francis by his favourable letter, by which he doubts not to obtain some increase, although not to the value of that which was promised, which Sir Francis not only denies but detains those tithes which formerly were answered. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

85. 1. *Request of Archbishop Laud to Sir Francis Leigh, to peruse this petition and make good his promise; for which the Archbishop will give him thanks; the poor man will pray for him, and he and his posterity will fare the better.* 23rd December 1636. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

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Dec. 24.
Westminster.

1. The King to Lord Treasurer Juxon, the Earl of Lindsey and Dorset, Lord Cottington, Sir Henry Vane, and Secs. Coke and Windebank, Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Reciting that the King had assumed into his own hands all the saltpetre made in the kingdom or imported into it, and had determined to sell all powder made thereof, over and above what was necessary for his own use, to such of his subjects as should desire the same, and

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that his Majesty was minded that the making of saltpetre and gunpowder and the sale of gunpowder should be managed by the same persons ; also reciting the contract lately made with Samuel Cordewell and George Collins for the manufacture of gunpowder ; the persons addressed were appointed commissioners to give warrant from time to time to the Master of the Ordnance to give order to the Officers of the Ordnance for the sale of gunpowder, the moneys to arise therefrom being paid to the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, and by him into the Exchequer. [*One skin of parchment.*]

Dec. 24. 2. Copy of the preceding document. [*7½ pp.*]

Dec. 24. 3. The King to Lord Treasurer Juxon, the Earls of Lindsey and
Westminster. Dorset, Lord Cottington, Sir Henry Vane, and Secs. Coke and Windebank, Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Reciting the writs to the sheriffs of the several counties for setting forth forty-five ships and that the King would lend ships to such counties as could not find the same. The persons addressed being Commissioners of the Admiralty were authorized to prepare ships accordingly. Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, was also authorized to receive from the sheriffs such moneys as should be paid for the said ships and to give tripartite receipts for the same, and to pay over out of the same such sums as should be appointed to John Crane, surveyor of marine victuals, and to Sir John Heydon, Lieutenant of the Ordnance. [*One skin of parchment.*]

Dec. 24. 4. Bishop Williams of Lincoln to Sec. Coke. Yesternight the
Buckden. constables of that town made complaint to the bishop of the wrong mentioned in the warrant enclosed. He sent them to the young man [William Shelley] for their assessment, who refused to deliver the same, but coming before the bishop carried himself so insolently that for fear of the consequence to the service of the King, the bishop committed him. Desires direction what he is to do further. Has appointed the two next chief constables to meet there the last of the four holydays, to make the assessment, so that his Majesty's service shall not be retarded. The young man has been an attorney's clerk, and has only got so much skill as to be troublesome and unmannerly ; spends some of his time in droving, but most in the ale house and roaring. Has been indicted for purse taking and escaped by taking again out of his father's purse. He brags of being rich, and is very obstinate. [*1 p.*] *Enclosed,*

4. I. Bishop Williams to the Keeper of the Gaol for co. Huntingdon.

William Shelley having in an ale house fraudulently got away from the constables of Buckden, the assessment for the "constablerick" of Buckden and Sturtlow for the ship-money, insolently refused to deliver the same either to the constables or to "us, being one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Quorum" to the great disturbance of his Majesty's service and hindrance thereof that it could not proceed, wherefore the person addressed was required to receive the body of William Shelley and keep him until he shall yield up the assessment and until the

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gaoler shall receive further directions from the Council, "or other in power and place." 24th December 1636. [1 p.]

Dec. 24. 5. Declaration of the account of the Farmers of the Customs and subsidies in all the ports of England for the year ending this day. The charge was 150,000*l.*, being the annual rent. The discharge consisted of a surplus on the last account of 20,291*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, various defalcations and allowances 50,925*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.*, payments to the cofferer of the King's household 20,293*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, to the Master of the Great Wardrobe 3,064*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, and to others, amounting in the whole to 183,046*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.*, leaving a balance due to the accountants of 33,046*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.* [1 p.]

Dec. 27. Docquet of warrant for payment of 180*l.* to Sampson Sheffield, which warrant is calendared under date of 29th inst.

Dec. 27. 6. Thomas Delves, Sheriff of co. Chester, and eight others, Justices of Peace of the same county, to the Council. Sir Thomas Aston, of Aston in that county, was assessed towards the ship-money for his personal estate arising out of the farm of the impost of French wines brought into Chester and other places, which money was received in part of the account of that county. Notwithstanding which the citizens of Chester formerly taxed him 5*l.* towards their assessment and now again intend the same course. The writers conceive they have no warrant for the same, but that the amount was rather imposed upon Sir Thomas as an affront for the service he did when he was sheriff, and by way of quittance with the county, who, since they would not suffer the citizens to discharge their lands in the county by their certificate, the citizens would now take from them the benefit and ease of such as his Majesty had given the sheriff power over by his writ. [Seal with crest. 1 p.]

[Dec. 27 ?] 7. Petition of Sir Thomas Aston to the same. There have been divers debates at the Board about his assessment in the city of Chester for his farm of the impost on French wines. The cause is not, whether he ought to be assessed or not, but being assessed as a personalty in the place where he is resident, whether he should be charged again for the same thing where he is never resident. [½ p.]

Dec. 27. 8. Denys Rolle, Sheriff of Devon, to the same. Has given Bickton. meeting to the mayors of the corporate towns on the assessment of the ship-money. The proportions which the Lords thought fit for the towns had been concurred in by all the mayors except the Mayor of Barnstaple, who was concluded by a majority of voices. The residue of the 9,000*l.* he has assessed on the county and now encloses particulars thereof. Inquires whether he shall receive the money from the towns, and where he shall make payment of the money. [Seal with arms. 2 pp.] Enclosed,

8. 1. Certificate of the assessments made upon the city of Exeter, with the boroughs and parishes in the county of Devon for raising 9,000*l.* ship-money. The clergy are all named with the amount specially assessed upon each one of them. [54 pp., whereof 10 are blank.]

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Dec. 27.
Dover Road.

9. Sir Henry Mervin to the Lords of the Admiralty. The Third Whelp put from her anchors, and is in some danger by a leak. Prays them to give command that the Eighth Whelp be hastened away from Chatham, also the Swan frigate, which put in there by reason of leaks to save their lives. The service suffers by too much negligence in sending forth these smaller vessels so ill appointed and carelessly slubbered over. No other ship there but his own and the Garland. It is three weeks since the Tenth Whelp went for Chatham. [1 p.]

Dec. 27.
Dover.

10. Anthony Percival to Lord Treasurer Juxon. For some years past the farmers of the customs, with the consent of the Council, have made composition with the merchants of Flanders for payment of 6*d.* in the pound for all goods brought out of Flanders to Dover to be sent to Spain, and the like for goods coming from Spain for Flanders, which has advanced the customs, and caused many good ships to be built, besides the employment of many seamen and others in that port. Of late some of the Flanders merchants have endeavoured to freight English shipping from Flanders to Spain, and back again, thereby utterly to defraud his Majesty of his customs, as lately they did by Thomas Gibbes, who fortunately was met with and sent into that harbour, where he is yet. But now they are upon another practice, which is, by freighting their own ships from Flanders to Spain and back, and to cover the ships from any pretence of the French, or Hollanders, they intend to man them only with Englishmen. The writer desires the Lords to consider that his Majesty having called home all English sailors by proclamation, he has as great right to stay his subjects sailing such vessels to his disprofit as to stay Gibbes. There are two ships making ready at Dunkirk to begin this plot. The one that will be first ready has one Brookes for master, who is to pretend himself and ship to be of Scarborough, and according to his success others are to proceed. Suggests an order to Sir Henry Mervin, or some other commander who goes first to Dunkirk, to signify to Brookes and his men that it is his Majesty's pleasure that they return home. [*Sec. Windebank has endorsed that this letter was delivered to him by the Lord Treasurer on the 31st inst. at Hampton Court, and order given by his Majesty that Windebank should write to Mr. Gerbier thereof. 2 pp.*]

Dec. 27.
Brill.

11. Richard Wyan to Nicholas. Having received some references about letters of marque half believes there may be something to do in that kind, and therefore solicits that Mr. Wulfries, deputy of the farmers of the customs at Southampton, may be collector in those parts. He is most sufficient and has offered Wyan a third part of his clear gains. Wyan has been in the Admiralty thirty-six years and never begged anything, but now, Capt. Dike being dead, he thinks Mr. Fielding should not reject his partnership. There is a most necessary relation between the proctor and collector. Urges God's blessing in a great increase of children, and his growth into old age, but unless Nicholas encourages him, he will be content with a

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proctor's fee and take pains as long as he is able. His wife looks every hour for a release of her burthen, but he will be in London at Twelfth tide. [1 p.]

Dec. 27

12 Particulars of Shangton lordship, co. Leicester, sent to Sir John Lambe. Acreage 943½; annual rent, 690l. 10s.; to be sold for 20 years purchase. [1 p.]

Dec. 28.
Cranford.

13. Sir Thomas Roe to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Since his last by Colonel Ferentz, has been so punished that he has not been at Court, so that he can give account but of his own thoughts. Recommended to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Holland her caution concerning acknowledgment of the King of the Romans. The former assured him he would not omit it to the King, but now he is chosen, and the Spanish Ambassador has asked an audience to declare the news, what will be done? Believes so good a brother will do nothing that shall prejudice the interest of the Prince Elector. The Archbishop told Roe that the Queen who is now addressed seemed much unsatisfied, and had imposed upon him a new command which he would faithfully perform. Only there rests one hope that the Lord Marshal will resent his labour lost, and if he change not with the air, but continue the integrity and freeness he has used abroad, it may move disdain. If not, the Prince must not sit down; he must let the enemy see that while he lives they cannot enjoy their rapines securely. To put him and his brother into some noble action, there are many ways, if not to do the whole work, yet to keep up the alarum, and to acquire reputation. If the ports were but open by his Majesty's sufferance, Roe would not doubt to do the Queen service. Despair must never be. Concerning the stay of the Princes in England, it is yet necessary, for it is winter, and while here they are as a cloud over their enemies, and a light of hope to their friends. The spring will discover the secret that they shall not have much from hence, and then Roe refers himself to the Queen's wisdom. It is a ticklish point. Every counsel may be dangerous, but none so much as to wear out with doing nothing. [Copy. 1½ p.]

Dec. 28.

14. Petition of John Couley to the Council. The Lords in September last directed Mr. Meautys, clerk of the Council, to call petitioner's creditors before him and deal effectually with them not to press him for his debts, for that out of the first moneys to be paid by his Majesty to petitioner they should be satisfied. One of his creditors, Thomas Leake of Longworth, Berks, being in danger to be troubled for petitioner, is not able to give way to petitioner's protection without his own ruin, unless he be received into the same grace. Prays that Leake may be freed from arrest until petitioner be able to satisfy his creditors. [Copy. ¾ p.] *Underwritten,*

14. 1. *Minute of the desire of the Lords that neither petitioner nor his surety, Mr. Leake, be molested. Hampton Court, 28th December 1636. [Copy. ¼ p.]*

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Dec. 28.
Dover Road.

15. Sir Henry Mervin to the Lords of the Admiralty. On the 22nd inst. being informed of ships of Calais that, lying on the other side, pillage all ships they can command, he stood over to convoy some barks from Dover to Dunkirk. Off Gravelines they met two French men-of-war, with their flags in the main top, and three frigates. Being to weather of Sir Henry they bore "rome" upon some of the headmost of the barks, but the Whelp standing thwart, they made many shot at her and she at them, and Sir Henry shot some 20 pieces of ordnance at one of them, but she returned not any, nor would strike flag or sail, but chasing through the barks shot at them and at the Whelp, and being light and clean got from them. Is of opinion that the governor of Calais countenances their actions, and mans them with soldiers of the garrison. Their insolences are such as if some ways be not thought on to correct them, he fears it may prove dishonourable to his Majesty. [*Much faded.* 1 p.]

Dec. 28.

16. Copy of the preceding, made before it was so illegible as it is at present in several places. [1 p.]

Dec. 28.
Dover Road.

17. The same to the same. The bearer has requested Sir Henry to present his petition to the Lords, and beseech them to have compassion on him, and move his Majesty on his behalf. He is very penitent. The Lords would do an act noble and charitable to mediate his pardon and that he may proceed on his voyage. His ship and men are a charge likely to ruin him. [*Endorsed*: "Sir Henry Mervin, concerning Gibbes." 1 p.]

Dec. 28.
Tottenham.

18. Sec. Coke to Sir William Russell. To let him see that he has not yet bestirred himself as the service requires, the Secretary sends a note, this instant sent him from the King, with command to choose ten "of them," not above 400 nor under 300 tons. He must assist himself by some of the Trinity House to take the fittest which may be made ready in time. He is also to agree with the owners for the service of those ten ships at the city's rate of 3*l.* per man, for the King expects that this rate shall not be exceeded. The chief importance is, that Sir William take order this very day to see this work performed, whereof the Secretary must give his Majesty account at his return to Court, which will be as soon as this business is performed. Richard Poole shall attend him to take his directions. [*Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 29.
Westminster.

19. Warrant to pay to Sampson Sheffield 180*l.* for the use of his house, called Caron House, at Lambeth, taken up and employed for the King's service from May to September last, for the lodging of the Lord Zavartzky [Zavadsky] Ambassador Extraordinary from Poland and the Conde d'Oniate, Ambassador Extraordinary from Spain, during which time much household stuff was used and spoil done, and much waste made of provision and fruits. [16 lines on a strip of parchment.]

Dec. 30.

Minute of petition of Thomas Carleton, one of his Majesty's equerries, to the King. He prays grant of a fine of 700*l.* imposed

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upon — Farington, late Sheriff of co. Lancaster, at the assizes there, for divers misdemeanors and neglects in the King's service. *Under-written,*

1. *Reference to the Solicitor-General to prepare a bill accordingly. Hampton Court, 30th December 1636. [6 lines in the whole. Book of Petitions, Dom. Car. I., Vol. cccxxviii., p. 56.]*

Dec. 30. 20. Charles Louis, Prince Elector, to Sir Thomas Roe. Sends him copy of memorial the Queen [of Bohemia] desires Lord Arundel to deliver to the King. It was made by his advice, and the writer would be glad that no man else should see it before the King who will consider of it at the first junctio. Thinks they are very mean demands, which will not do much good or ill, except that of the shipping, of which the writer would be glad to have Roe's advice. Is sorry he cannot come to Court. Ferentz will be there by the next passage. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 30. 21. Masters and others of the Trinity House to Sir William
Trinity House, Ratcliffe. Sends the names of ten merchant ships fit for his Majesty's present service, with the names of their captains, number of ordnance, and tonnage. They may be made fit for service by the "fine" of February or thereabouts. Among the ships selected are the Neptune, Capt. Bushell, 400 tons, 32 guns and 160 men; and the Golden Eagle, Mr. Blake, 300 tons, 22 guns, and 120 men. [1 p.]

Dec. 30. 22. Draft of the preceding, with an underwritten memorandum of Nicholas that the numbers of men were proportioned after the rate of two men to every five tons. [1 p.]

Dec. 30. 23. Francis Windebank to his father, the Secretary. They are
Jan. 9. still at Venice by reason of the extremity of ill-weather and his
Venice. brother's indisposition when they were at Rome, which causes him to favour himself. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Dec. 30. 24. Thomas Windebank to the same. Similar information.
Jan. 9. Spinola gave him addresses at that place to a broken merchant,
Venice. and the writer waits his giving order upon some other. The Spanish Ambassador is making great preparations for feasts on the election of the King of the Romans. [1 p.]

Dec. 31. 25. Warrant to discharge James, Marquis of Hamilton, Master of
Westminster. the Horæ, from accounting for 400*l.* received by him for purchase of horses, under a warrant dated 4th October last, (he having rendered an account to the King), and to pay him 284*l.* over and above the said 400*l.*, expended by him in the said service. [19 lines on parchment.]

Dec. 31. 26. Similar warrant to pay to John Acton, the King's goldsmith,
Westminster. for gilt plate at 8*s.* the ounce, 2,126*l.* 12*s.* for New Year's gifts, given away by the King at New Year's tide 1635-6; also 1,121*l.* 2*s.* for plate given to ambassadors; 148*l.* 17*s.* for plate given at christenings; 112*l.* 5*s.* 9*s.* for chains of gold; 10*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* for a

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medal of gold with the King's picture ; and various other particulars, amounting in the whole to 4,555*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.* [20 lines on parchment.]

Dec. 31. 27. The Council to all Mayors, Justices of Peace, and other
Hampton Court. Officers, and to the Messengers of the Chamber. Great abuses have been committed in the making of soap, and his Majesty has now settled the manufacture thereof under a government, to be made with materials of his Majesty's own dominions. Divers misdemeanours are committed both in making and using soap unmarked, not made under the said government, and in resisting the Assay-master and searchers and their deputies, in searching for, seizing, and carrying away the said soap unmarked. The persons addressed are to apprehend all such persons as the governor for the company of soap-makers of Westminster shall nominate for contempt in the premises, and to make seizure of all unmarked soap, and to bring persons apprehended to the Council Chamber, to enter their appearance and be proceeded with according to their demerits. [Copy. 1½ p.]

Dec. 31. 28. The same to all Mayors, Justices of Peace, and other officers.
Hampton Court. William Dakins is deputed by the governor and company of soap-makers of Westminster, according to the power to them given by his Majesty's late proclamations, to search for and carry away all soap and lees prohibited by those proclamations, and to break all pans, tubs, cisterns, and other vessels, employed for making soap. The parties addressed are to assist William Dakins, breaking open doors or houses, apprehending all offenders against the said proclamations, and such as shall oppose the due execution of his Majesty's service in this behalf, and if such violent opposition be made that the service cannot otherwise be performed, the persons addressed are charged to use such power and strength as shall be needful to subdue such obstinate resistance ; ships are also to be entered and searched, and the officers of customs to give assistance to Dakins. [Copy. 2½ pp.]

Dec. 31. 29. Sir Thomas Roe to Prince Charles Louis, the Elector Palatine.
Cranford. Advises him on his conduct towards the Lord Marshal. In his embassy he has performed towards the Elector all the offices of honour and sincerity, and if he do not change in our cold and watery air, it is in his way to be the author of a turn of all affairs. It is not enough that he speak freely of the abuses and scorns of the House of Austria, but he must resent his own loss of labour, and do his utmost to make his Majesty sensible that his interest and reputation are engaged not to bear it, for there is nothing more dangerous for a prince than to suffer open and essential injuries. The Prince's kindness, freedom, and in some sort reposing upon him, will bind him, and keep that affection warm, and his own nature, which is high and jealous of honour, will provoke him to revenge, if he find not at the first that he cannot do it. Comments on the propositions of the Queen of Bohemia contained in the letter of Prince Charles

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Louis (*No.* 20). Some intimation of an attempt upon Flanders, founded upon a conjunction with the French and Dutch, Roe understands not. If his Majesty would lend the Prince his countenance and some shipping, Roe is confident to lay down a design, easy and honourable, and almost "exitial" to the crown of Spain. Designs in the Indies can only be successful by surprise, and the Prince must be seen in his own cause and not in a piratical way of catching in the sea. Thinks to keep a good correspondency with the French and Swedes, the only foundation of hope, but the difficulty how to do this and no thing further will puzzle a great brain. Nothing more necessary than publishing a manifest with a protest of the nullity of the acts of this false Electoral Diet. This should be pressed, and if it cannot carry an English stamp it may be printed in Paris, where it will be as welcome as *Deploratio Pacis Germanicæ* so much there authorized. Every thing is but discourse until his Majesty give his consent. That obtained there would be no difficulty to make the King of Spain know, that his nakedness and weakness are not so hid under his greatness, but that there are breaches by which he may be assailed. [*Copy.* 2 pp.]

Dec. 31.
London.

30. Edward Fenn to Nicholas. Since the 16th December has received for ship-money 500*l.* from Sir William Russell, late Sheriff of Worcester, 15*l.* from the Mayor of Hertford, and 6*l.* from the Mayor of St. Albans. Reminds him of the certificate for Sir Robert Mansell and the writer's master [Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy]. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 31.
Hampton Court.

31. Sir Henry Vane, Comptroller of the Household, to the same. Sends him a proposition which has been made to his Majesty for his consideration against their meeting at Twelfth tide. If he can tell what the rigging of one of his Majesty's ships of the rank expressed costs, Sir Henry begs him to be provided with it at the meeting, with what else he can say either for or against the proposition. His Majesty has sent it to Sec. Coke to propose to the Officers of the Navy. He will not be in Court before Wednesday, if he be not sent for, though Lord Arundel has come. Sir Henry is going to his house in Kent and will not be back before Twelfth eve, when Nicholas must not fail to be in Court for the Admiralty will have much to do and time must not be deferred. Commands him from the King to take no notice of the enclosed paper, and if he should hear of it elsewhere to conceal his knowledge of it. Has received a letter from Sir Henry Mervin with complaints of the French ships mentioned in *No.* 15. He also complains of the ill provisions of the Whelp, and that the Whelp for which the Lords gave order long since at Windsor, is not yet come out to sea. The new powder-men have brought in all their proportion for November, and the Lord Treasurer would pay them, but Sec. Coke has their Privy Seal signed. His men know not what he has done with it, and he is at Tottenham. They have sent in ten lasts already for this month and ten more at Hamhaw will be there on Monday next. [*Seal with arms.* Endorsed by Nicholas thus: "Mr. Comptroller sends me a proposition

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for setting forth of the King's ships for nine months for 3*l.* a man." 2 pp.] *Enclosed,*

31. I. *Notes by Nicholas on the proposition enclosed by Sir Henry Vane. He conceived it much for the King's profit.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Dec. 31.] 32. Estimate of the charge of three ships with 630 men for nine months service on our own coast and four months in harbour, from which it appeared that the charge per man for nine months was 3*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* per man per month. Upon a proposed contract this service was to be undertaken at 3*l.* per man per month. [*This paper is endorsed in the King's handwriting "S^r William Russell's proposition" and is probably the paper sent enclosed in the preceding letter and commented upon in it.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec. 31. 33. Edward Mace to Sir Francis Kynaston. Describes an invention of a pendent furnace or fireplace for use on board ship, the safety and economy of which are fully explained. [2 pp.]
Covent Garden.

Dec. 31. 34. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

[Dec. ?] 35. Assessment of co. Lincoln for raising 8,000*l.* ship-money, made by Sir Edward Hussey, sheriff, under instructions of the Council of the 9th October last. Lincoln, with the county of the city, was taxed at 193*l.*, Boston at 70*l.*, Great Grimsby at 15*l.*, Stamford at 60*l.*, and Grantham-cum-socâ at 200*l.*; the remainder was charged upon the county, 324*l.* 9*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* being the portion taxed upon the clergy in respect of their livings. The amount assessed on every parish is stated, with the names of all the clergy. [17 pp.]

[Dec. ?] 36. Similar assessment for Berks, for raising 4,000*l.* ship-money, made by Sir Richard Harrison, sheriff. Windsor was assessed at 100*l.*, Wokingham at 50*l.*, Reading at 220*l.*, Newbury at 120*l.*, Abingdon at 100*l.*, Wallingford at 20*l.*, and the Dean and Canons of Windsor at 30*l.* The clergy are enumerated separately. [13 pp.]

[Dec. ?] 37. Account rendered by Sir Walter Norton of his assessment of the co. Lincoln, and of all the sums received by him on account thereof, with a report prefixed of the state of the said account, made by some person whose name does not appear, in pursuance of an order of Council of the 27th November 1636. The reporter charged Sir Walter with having in his hands 885*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, but that result was partly derived from information the accuracy of which Sir Walter called in question. [30 pp.]

[Dec. ?] 38. Names of Collectors who had neglected to execute the Sheriff's [Sir Walter Norton's] warrant for collecting the ship-money. [1 p.]

Dec. 39. Copy of the thirteen articles adduced by the Earl of Northumberland against the state and management of the Navy, with a brief statement of the testimony given in support thereof by Sir John Pennington, Sir Henry Mervin, Capts. Carteret, Rainsborough, Burley, Lewis Kirke, Stradling, Mennes, Fox, and William Cooke, master attendant. [11 pp.]

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Dec.

40. Draft of the preceding, in the handwriting of Nicholas. [10 pp.]

[Dec.]

41. Another similar copy and statement, but relating only to the first article, and without mention of the names of the persons whose testimony is quoted. [2½ pp.]

[Dec.]

42. The like of second article. [2 pp.]

[Dec.]

43. The like of fourth article. [1½ p.]

[Dec.]

44. The like of fifth article. [2½ pp.]

[Dec.]

45. The like of sixth article. [1½ p.]

[Dec.]

46. The like of eighth article. [1½ p.]

[Dec. ?]

47. Account of fees and allowances payable to the Treasurer of the Navy. His fee of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* granted him by his patent, with his allowances for clerks and travelling expenses, amounted to 220*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; his threepence in the pound on payments made in marine causes produced on an average 653*l.* per annum; his house at Deptford was valued at 50*l.* per annum; besides which he had an allowance of 55*l.* 10*s.* per annum for two clerks at Deptford; making in the whole 979*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum. [1½ p.]

Dec.

48. Petition of Richard Bagnall, saltpetreman, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Most of petitioner's counties lying near the Thames, namely Middlesex, Berks, and Oxfordshire, for carrying coals and other necessities, if they did not come from London, petitioner must fetch them from Gloucester, which is above 40 miles and very ill ways, and the country's whole work summer and winter would be taken up in carrying these coals, for three or four years, whilst he is in those parts, to the great charge of the country and their former complaint at the Council Table. The justices and gentlemen of the country desire petitioner to have his coals from London and to bring them by water, which will be a great ease to the country, though a great charge to petitioner, by reason of the unreasonable rates of the bargemen for their carriage, for, where they have 5*s.* a ton by the King's commission for carrying wheat from Wallingford to London, they ask petitioner 15*s.* a ton. Prays warrant that he may charge any barge for carrying coals, and pay the bargemen, seeing it is for his Majesty's service, at such rates as the Lords will set down. [Endorsed: "Negatur, unless he can show precedents of the like warrants formerly granted." 1 p.] *Annexed,*

48. 1. *Draft warrant apparently suggested as suitable for carrying out the wishes of the petitioner as stated in the preceding article.* [½ p.]

Dec.

49. Petition of Samuel Cordewell and George Collins, his Majesty's powder makers, to the same. The Lords have covenanted with petitioners that no person, from the end of October last past, during the existence of petitioner's contract, shall make any powder besides petitioners. Yet Mr. Evelyn, the late powder maker, still continues

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working, to the prejudice of his Majesty's service and disabling petitioners to perform their contract, for Mr. Evelyn works out the saltpetre which petitioners should have. Pray order that Mr. Evelyn may be suppressed from making more powder. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec.

50. Minute of application from Samuel Cordewell and George Collins to the Lords of the Admiralty. Desire that the Officers of the Ordnance may certify what powder has been delivered into the Tower by Cordewell since his contract took beginning. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Dec.

51. Capt. Giles Penn to the same. Memorial of necessary things to be considered touching the voyage for Sallee. It would be convenient that those ships which are to proceed first to Sallee might have a pinnace to attend them. The Dunkirk pinnace that has attended the Navy this summer, under command of Capt. Dunning, would serve for this purpose, or rather that at Portsmouth is far better, by all reports. Care should be taken to procure fitting seamen, and quantities of shirts and jackets should be sent to be disposed of among the poorest sort. Two of the ships should leave their long boats at home, and carry long shallops, which will be useful for observation. Recommends great care to secure good provisions, and to take a stock of cider, with able chirurgeons, doctors of physic, and good divines. Recommends the impressment of some experienced Bristol seamen and offers to secure them. Suggests taking the Moorish prisoners in the West Country and exchanging them against children and women. Explains the nature of a civil war then existing at Sallee. The expeditionary ships should sail hence by the 20th or last of January, for if the pirate fleet has left the Roads before the arrival of the English, it will be a great prejudice to the present design. Lastly, he prays the Lords to consider that he was the first "motioner" in this business, and that if his counsel be taken, he may have the command of the expedition, and be appointed surveyor of all goods taken in reprisal during the voyage. [1 p.]

Dec.

52. Dr. Matthew Nicholas to Edward Nicholas, his brother. Hears there are new writs coming forth for more money for his Majesty's shipping, and heartily wishes them good success. Conceives he had some hard measure in the last assessment. His parish [West Dean] lies part in Wilts and part in Hants. He was assessed in Wilts for the whole, as he conceived, and then there came out another rate for the glebe, which lies in Hants. He paid both rates, because he would occasion no disturbance in his Majesty's service, but thinks it will be a precedent of ill consequence to his church, and therefore prays a remedy. [1 p.]

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1. "Arguments proving the King's Majesty's propriety in the sea lands, and salt shores thereof, and that no subject can lawfully hold any part thereof but by the King's grant." Addressed to Lord Treasurer Juxon. [20 pp., whereof 2 pp. are blank.]

2. Broadside containing engraved representations of the insignia of all the military orders of knighthood which have been approved throughout Christendom, with the names, devices, collars, and times of institution of each order, with the addition of the "pieces of honour" which are carried at the obsequies of princes and lords. Underneath these engravings is printed a brief summary of the occasions which moved great kings and princes to institute the orders in question. Published by J. Boisseau and Alexander de Mewes. [1 p.]

3. A list of the whole diets or liveries to be allowed in his Majesty's house, with the number of dishes to each, the same being proportioned from two to ten, according to the dignity of the officer to be supplied. [2 pp.]

4. Answer of Sir Roger Palmer and four others of the Officers of the Greencloth to a certificate of the auditors touching defects in the accounts of his Majesty's house. The suggested defects principally related to the mode of dealing with arrears of the compositions paid by the several counties towards the expense of the King's household. [5½ pp.]

5. Petition of Joan Solas, servant to the Prince since his birth, to the King. Petitioner's father, who was one of the messengers in ordinary, having died of a disease contracted by the malignity of the times, petitioner prays that her brother Robert Carter may be either a messenger or one of the guard. [½ p.]

6. Petition of Henry Henn, sergeant of his Majesty's carriages, to the same. Twenty years since the King granted petitioner the "Baley Tenorat" [?] at Chester, and was a petitioner for the reversion thereof but Mr. Seymour carried the same, who promised to let it to petitioner 50% cheaper than to a stranger, but has now sold the same to John Worthen, petitioner's adversary. Prays reference to the Lord Treasurer. [½ p.]

7. Petition of Christopher Beeston to the Council. Petitioner being commanded to erect and prepare a company of young actors for their Majesties' service, and being desirous to know how they profited by his instructions, invited some noblemen and gentlemen to see them act at his house, the Cockpit. For which, since he perceives it is imputed as a fault, he is very sorry, and craves pardon. [½ p.]

8. Petition of the Musicians, being her Majesty's servants born in foreign parts, to the same. Notwithstanding his Majesty had freed petitioners from payment of subsidies and impositions, peti-

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tioners did not refuse to pay reasonable duties in the several parishes wherein they dwell, but for ship-money, the poor, scavengers, watching, warding, and other such duties, they are taxed at so high rates in respect of other parishioners that they are likely to be unable to continue their service. Pray the Council to establish a course therein, that petitioners may be no more troublesome. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

9. "A remembrance concerning gold," showing that the relative values of English and French money conduced to the export of English gold. The writer suggests that the value of the French crown of 60 sols should be limited to 4s. 6d., and that there should be a register office for exchanges. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

10. Proposition for settling "Staffetto" or Packet Posts for carrying letters, the clear profit to go towards payment of the postmasters, for whom his Majesty is now charged with 3,400*l.* per annum. [*This is a copy of the paper, Vol. ccxci., No. 114, calendared in June 1635, with variations both in the language and in the nature of the proposal. A change in the concluding passage respecting the rights of Lord Stanhope and such changes in language as "portmanteau" for "portmantle" clearly mark a later period. 2 pp. and 2 lines.*]

11. Petition of Thomas Hookes, servant to the Prince, to Sec. Coke. Petitioner's father, Nicholas Hookes, lately deceased, executed the place of post of Conway, co. Carnarvon, for 26 years. About six years since petitioner was appointed to the said place by Lord Stanhope. Understanding that all posts are in person to supply their places, petitioner being tied to attendance on the Prince, prays the Secretary to grant the place to petitioner's brother Henry Rookes [*sic*] who was living in the said town, and also to give order for 300*l.* arrears due for the said place. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

12. Petition of James Ware, post of Dartford, to the King. Has served that place for 12 years at daily charge for horses and servants, but can no longer subsist without his pay. Prays order to Sir Robert Pye to pay petitioner what is due. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

13. William Hugessen, postmaster of Dover [to Sec. Windbank?]. Has served as postmaster in the port of Dover many years, and keeps the most convenient and fairest house betwixt London and Dover, and where ambassadors generally lodge. Is behind hand of his pay about 400*l.* If there be an order that no man may enjoy the place except he serve by himself, he desires that Edward Whetstone, who is his tenant in the house called the Greyhound of Dover, may have the place upon such conditions as others, but if possible in Hugessen's name as formerly. [1 p.]

14. The King to Sir Humphrey Davenport, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir William Jones, Judges of Assize, for ccs. Berks and Oxford. Persons of inferior rank used great boldness in killing game, which is interdicted to them by great penalties, and

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notwithstanding the late proclamation, are unable to be restrained. The King has resolved as a probable remedy that every tavern and alehouse keeper shall every year become bound in the sum of 20*l.*, not to dress, or sell any venison, red or fallow, or any hare, pheasant, partridge, or heath-poult and has committed the charge thereof to Sir William Uvedale and Sir Thomas Hatton. [*Copy, imperfect. 2 pp. 3 lines.*]

15. Warrant that the King being informed that roe deer escaping out of the Old Park of Wimbledon have been killed in the woods adjoining, and that red deer come from Windsor Forest and Fair Oak into those parts, also pheasants, partridge, and other fowl fly from the New Park into the woods adjoining, the person to whom the warrant was to be addressed was to charge his servants that they suffer not any person to come into his woods with any gun or engine to take or destroy the game, and if any shall presume, after notice given in the churches, to come thus provided, the King would take it as an attempt done to him and see it so punished. [*Draft. Endorsed as delivered by the Marquis Hamilton. ¼ p.*]

16. Particular of the yearly rents of Sedgwick, Cheesworth, and the Forest of St. Leonard's, Sussex, granted by lease by Queen Elizabeth for 35 years yet to come. The income was 725*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* from which being deducted the King's rent of 227*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, there remained a saleable annual value of 498*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* [1 *p.*]

17. Warrant to Lord Treasurer Juxon and to Francis Lord Cottington, to order the felling of 500 trees in the New Forest, suitable for treenails and cloveboards, to be delivered to such persons as the Officers of the Navy shall appoint; also to order the woodwards to sell the tops, lops, and bark to the King's best profit. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

18. Notes on a certificate of certain Lords in the matters in dispute between Sir Basil Brooke, Mr. Mynne, and Sir John Wintour. It was stated that his Majesty was pleased that Brooke's pardon should be sealed on his giving covenant not to make use thereof to bar any suit to be commenced by his Majesty for log wood, offal, or wind-fall wood allowed to Sir Basil Brooke or Mr. Mynne. [1 *p.*]

19. Certificate of wood sales in the park and chase of Somersham, co. Huntingdon, from 1620 to 1636. The profits arising therefrom in the said 17 years was 1,203*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* [1½ *p.*]

20. Statement of contract entered into by the Attorney-General with William Ashton and William Turner for disafforesting Feckenham Forest in Worcestershire, at 4,000*l.* fine and 20*l.* per annum in fee farm, and with John Harrison and John Cooke for Leicester Forest. for 5,000*l.* fine and 100*l.* per annum in fee farm, with various questions arising thereon and opinions written in the margin. [1½ *p.*]

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21. Particular of 300 trees, fit for ship timber, proclaimed in the markets to be sold presently to the country. They were standing at Somerby in co. Lincoln, on land of Sir Edward Hussey, of Honington. [*Endorsed by Sec. Coke* : "Order given." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

22. Petition of John Battalion, Adam Moore, and John Mogridge, the King's servants, to the King. Petitioners were employed by King James for dividing King's Sedgmoor and recovered 4,000 acres, whereof his then Majesty granted them 400 for their recompence. For this 4,000 acres his said Majesty was offered 80,000*l.* but declined the same. In the 7th year of the present King's reign, the whole moor of 10,300 acres passed in perpetuity from the King for 12,000*l.* fine, and 100*l.* rent, in which bargain the King lost 68,000*l.* in the value of the 4,000 acres, and the country is put in great terror to lose the whole moor, being their common. This bargain seems to have been obtained by the corruption of Sir Robert Heath, then Attorney-General, and Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, as 30,000*l.* was paid out of cash for it, being a widow's adventure, of which the King had but 12,000*l.*, the other 18,000*l.* is miscarried, and petitioners are denied their 400 acres. All this was made known to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who much disliked the fraud, and intended to have redressed it, if his commission for the Treasury had continued. In respect that they can discover the practice by which this patent was obtained, petitioners pray a reference to some of the Lords, who may have power to examine upon oath. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

23. Draft, in the handwriting of Robert Reade, Secretary to Sec. Windebank, of perhaps merely an intended or suggested warrant from the King to a person unnamed, authorizing him to detain in his hands all such fen lands as were in his possession, belonging to Sir Philiberto Vernatti until he had paid Captain John Reade the money which was due to him from Sir Philiberto. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

24. Legal case on the power of the Commissioners of Sewers to lay taxes for the construction of new sewers, banks, or gotes. In this case, drawn up by some lawyer on behalf of the Commissioners, the grounds on which the Commissioners acted and defended themselves are fully stated. [*Endorsed* : "Great legal Breviate." 11 pp.]

25. Copy of the same. [11 pp.]

26. Statement of two questions respecting the way in which tithes were payable for lands in co. Lincoln which were converted from pasture into arable. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

27. Full statement of twelve reasons which the inhabitants of the fen towns and divers other persons inhabiting the high countries make against the draining of the fens, with answers to the same, reason by reason. The reasons alleged were probably published in vindication of the riots which took place at this time on account of the drainage of the fens. [$3\frac{1}{4}$ pp.]

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28. Answer by Mr. Hill to demands of Sir Robert Killigrew relative to the contemplated cost of works for drainage of various fens in co. Lincoln into the Fossdyke, with such an enlargement of the channel of the Fossdyke as would make it a perfect drain for the fens as well as a navigable stream. [1 p.]

29. Proposition of the same for making a new river from Boston up to Washingborough, which shall be sufficient for draining all the level of fens lying within that tract; with a further proposition for making the same river constantly navigable. The estimate for the first proposal was 6,360*l.*, for the second 22,020*l.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

30. Estimate by the same of the cost of various works in the fen district, co. Lincoln. They seem to have been suggested by some other person, but Mr. Hill's opinion had been taken on the expense, probably by Sec. Coke, whose figures in reduction of Mr. Hill's estimate appear in the margin. [=1 $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

31. Similar estimate by the same respecting Mr. Lane's propositions for various works to be constructed in the fen district, co. Lincoln. [1 p.]

32. Another estimate by the same of the charge of embanking Wisbeach Marshes; total 2,336*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

33. Map or plan of the drainage of Wisbeach Marshes, showing the courses of Wisbeach old and new rivers, with the relative positions of the old seabank and the Marshland seabank. [1 p.]

34. Note of the number of acres contained in the marshes of Walsoken, Walton, and Walpole, near Wisbeach; total 2,542*A.* 1*R.* 30*P.* [1 p.]

35. — Drury to Robert Long. Estimate of the expense of various drains or rivers and other works, necessary to be made for draining the fen grounds on the south of Lincoln into the river Witham. [1 p.]

36. Note, partly in the handwriting of Sec. Windebank, of a rate to be levied on 5,400 acres of drained land in the several possessions of Mr. Kirke, Sir William Killigrew, Sir Abraham Dawes, Sir John Heydon, Mr. Long, and [Hildebrand] Prusen, in order to raise a required sum of 514*l.* [1 p.]

37. Statement of the proportions in which six several shareholders in 12,150 acres of drained lands in co. Lincoln were to contribute towards 1,978 acres of different qualities of the same land, to be set out for some purpose, which is not stated. [1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

38. Statement illustrative of another calculation of a similar kind to that in the preceding document, and having reference to certain fens in co. Lincoln. [2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

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39. The contents of the severals, and commons lying intermixed with severals, which are within the view and tax of the East Fen, co. Lincoln. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

40. Another similar statement, attributed in the endorsement to Captain Saltonstall. [1 p.]

41. Statement of the previous dealing with the fen called the Eight Hundred Fen in co. Lincoln, because eight hundreds have common in it, and otherwise called Holland Fen or Swinstead Fen. The writer of this paper [Sir Anthony Thomas ?] states what grants had been made of this fen, who had been the several undertakers for its drainage, and upon what terms their grants had been obtained. [$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp.]

42. Number of acres in all the towns commoning in the Eight Hundred Fen: total 14,342A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ R. 6P. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

43. The number of acres belonging to the town of Frampton in the Eight Hundred Fen with the number of proprietors and the names and owners of the several manors, and a statement of what lands had been taken out of the fen in past times. [$1\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

44. Instructions given to John Lyens, director of the works of drainage in the undertaking of the Earl of Lindsey. [1 p.]

45. Petition of the King's poor distressed tenants of the town of Over, co. Cambridge, to the Council. Complain that an ancient sewer, called Bathing, at the mouth of Over *alias* Wyvelingham Mayre, [Willingham Mere?] had been stopped by Sir Miles Sandys, to the utter undoing of petitioners, being 134 commoners, besides other inhabitants, who had lost in six years to the value of 3,000*l*. There was an order made by Sir Miles Sandys and the other Commissioners for cutting a new work near the river Ouse, which should be, as Sir Miles said, more commodious than Bathing, but it is apparent that this new work would rather be a more speedy means utterly to undo petitioners. Petitioners went to Sir Miles and the rest of the Commissioners to make known the same to them, but Sir Miles would not permit them to speak, but commanded them to be gone, or else he would make proclamation and commit them, so they were compelled to "part" and were not heard. Pray that the right of his Majesty may be maintained, and petitioners be relieved. [*Subscribed by 63 persons, 36 of whom sign with marks.* 1 p.]

46. Petition of Sir Anthony Thomas, to the same. Complains of proceedings of the Commissioners of Sewers for the level beyond Boston. Their late orders tend to the subversion of the decree established at the Council Board by his Majesty, and to the prejudice of petitioner, his adventurers, and purchasers. The Commissioners, upon receipt of the Council's letter requiring them to forbear any further proceeding, disputed the authority of the Council, and refused to obey their commands until the Council heard

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the said complaints, according to their promise. Prays them to prefix a day for such hearing. [1 p.]

47. A summary brief or extract of the reasons wherefore the University of Cambridge is exempt both from archiepiscopal and episcopal jurisdiction and visitation. This is a copy of the paper in *Vol. cccv.*, No. 28, calendared under date of 24 December 1635, but without the endorsement of Archbishop Laud and the underwritten memorandum mentioned in the calendar of the preceding paper. [6 pp.]

48. Entitled "Memorials for your Lordship in the case of Cambridge," perhaps memoranda intended for Lord Holland, the Chancellor of that university, on the hearing of the claim of the Archbishop of Canterbury to visit the same. The grounds of exemption are briefly stated, together with the inconveniences that would follow the establishment of the right claimed by the Archbishop. [1½ p.]

49. Another similar paper, containing a very brief statement of the arguments in the case of Cambridge University against the archiepiscopal claim of visitation. Substantially it is in accordance with the preceding paper. [½ p.]

50. Extract consisting of the second and third of the articles exhibited in the Court of High Commission against Henry Dade, commissary to Dr. Pierce, Archdeacon of Suffolk, already calendared under date of Nov. 1635 (*Vol. cccii.*, No. 140). [1½ p.]

51. The King to Francis Stroud, clerk. Presentation to the rectory of Cadley *alias* Cadleigh [Cadeleigh] in the diocese of Exeter, void by death, and in the King's gift by reason of the minority of Simon Leech, or for want of suing out his livery. [14 lines on parchment.]

52. The same to Archbishop Laud. The Archbishop and the Bishop of London are to peruse the canons sent from the Bishops of Scotland, and to see that they be well fitted for Church government, and as near as conveniently may be to the canons of the Church of England. They may alter what they shall find fitting. [Copy. ½ p.]

53. Paper entitled "Informations concerning the diocese of London, Anno Domini 1636," sent by Archbishop Laud to some person not named [Sir Nathaniel Brent?] with a requisition to give an account of all the particulars therein named. The paper contains allegations of irregularities and want of conformity against Mr. Goodwin, of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, Mr. Newton, of Little Baddow, Mr. Marshall, of Finchingfield, Mr. Brewer, of Henningham [Henham?], Mr. Rogers, of Messing, Mr. Parker, Vicar of Hatfield Regis, Mr. Harrison, lecturer of Sir Thomas Barrington's parish, and Mr. Wharton, Vicar of Felstead. The Archbishop's referee has in all these cases added his explanatory comments on

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the facts alleged. The Archbishop has added a direction for the same person to consult with Sir John Lambe and draw up articles for an archiepiscopal visitation of Gresham College. [4 pp.]

54. "Articles to be enquired of within the diocese of Norwich at the first visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God, Matthew, Lord Bishop of Norwich." Printed at London by Richard Badger, 1636, 4to. The last leaf imperfect. [20 pp.]

55. ——— Collins to Bishop Juxon of London [?]. In accordance with the bishop's order at the last visitation, has endeavoured to draw the people to conformity, but finds many of them very averse. Could direct another how to accomplish easily what the writer cannot do without great difficulty. Desires to remove to some other place where, without hurt to his estate, he might walk regularly. Hope of preferment from his patron he has none, because he cannot "symbolize" with him. Hears that Harwich is almost ruined with contention, and much desires the writer, if means might be found to provide another place for Mr. Innes, the present vicar. The writer prays to have the bishop's furtherance in settling him there. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

56. Note of the "variations, additions, and expunctions" made in Dr. Clerke's sermons by the licensers,—Dr. Heywood, chaplain to Archbishop Laud, and Dr. Wykes, chaplain to Bishop Juxon. [22 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

57. Note, endorsed by Sir John Lambe, of the offences of one Neale, cited into the High Commission Court on a charge of incest. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

58. Inhabitants of Newport Pagnell, and neighbours, to Sir John Lambe. Certify to the conformity of Anthony Potter, and that he is a strong opposer against separatists and non-conformists. [*Signed by 16 persons : among them, by Simon Younger, rector of Ember-ton ; and Thomas Webb, rector of Clifton Reynes.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

59. Petition of Nicholas Gare to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner having promoted a cause in the High Commission against Miles Burkitt, of Pattishall, he was dismissed with an admonition ; but having relapsed into disorders, petitioner promoted a second cause against him, and had a commission to examine witnesses. To hinder petitioner and his witnesses from giving evidence, he and they were questioned upon pretended misdemeanours before Sir Richard Samuel, Justice of the Peace for co. Northampton, and petitioner was committed to gaol upon good behaviour, notwithstanding he tendered sureties. Prays that these practices may not prejudice his proceedings in the High Commission Court, and that Sir Richard Samuel may be questioned. [1 p.]

60. Information, attributed in the endorsement to Dr. Farmerie, Chancellor of Lincoln, relating to the supposed unchastity of a gentlewoman, sister of Mr. Norwood, of Wickham, in the parish of Spalding, who went to Astwood, near Olney or Newport, to be

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confined ; also, respecting Mary Metcalfe, single woman, at Somerby, who had three or four children and no husband ; also, to speak with Mr. Bue [Bew] of Buckminster, respecting Catlin having told him that he had done the Bishop of Lincoln a service by his oath, which was worth to him 100*l.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

61. Instructions for articles in the High Commission Court against Matthew Griffith, parson of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, London, for irreverent words spoken in sermons respecting the Virgin Mary, King Henry VIII., and the bishops ; also for administering the wine at the communion out of a tavern bowl, and for misconduct respecting a maid servant of his, unlawfully got with child. [1 p.]

62. Petition of his Majesty's most unhappy subject, Bishop Williams of Lincoln, to the King. One Spicer of Westminster, calling himself doctor, but indeed a lewd fellow of very ill report, and professing himself incensed against petitioner about a lease, concerning which he sues petitioner in Chancery, has falsely charged petitioner with indiscreet and mad words, that he should say, he held the deanery of Westminster by as good right as his Majesty held his crown. Petitioner, as a bishop, priest, and Christian, never spoke such words, or any tending to that effect, unless it was that he held his deanery by a dispensation, not from the Archbishop of Canterbury, but immediately from the King's Majesty and the crown. Spicer formerly denied the hearing of these words to Sec. Coke, and confessed to two prebendaries of Westminster and others that he was suborned to witness such speeches, but was not able to do it ; but he has since avowed the same in the presence of Sec. Windebank, which may, peradventure, be brought to his Majesty's cognizance. Prays the King, for Christ's sake, not to believe such a lewd fellow against a bishop. Offers to make good, before referees, the levity, meanness, and unworthiness of his accuser. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

63. Sir Henry Marten and 20 other persons, Doctors of the Civil Law, to the Council. Answers formerly sent to two questions, submitted by the Lords to Sir Henry Marten, as Dean of the Arches, relating to the distribution of the effects of intestates. [*Copy certified by Sir Henry Marten.* 1 p.]

64. Petition of John Andrew to Sir John Lambe. Was questioned in the High Commission Court for non-payment of tithes of a church belonging to the college of Sudbury. The Archbishop of Canterbury having referred the cause to Sir John, desires him to take into consideration petitioner's case annexed. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

64. 1. *Case above mentioned. Richard Eden, keeper of the college of Sudbury, surrendered the same to King Henry VIII., who granted the same to Sir Thomas Paston in fee. John Andrew and Oliver Andrew purchased from William Paston and Agnes his wife, the rectory of St. Gregory's in Sudbury. Underwritten is an opinion of Sir Robert Heath and Philip Jermyn that the college and its possessions had become a lay fee.* [1 p.]

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65. Petition of Henry Chester, William Duncombe, and five others, the churchwarden and inhabitants of Litlington [Lidlington], co. Bedford, to Sir John Lambe, visitor for Archbishop Laud within the diocese of Lincoln. Differences having arisen among the parishioners concerning levies to be made towards repairs of the church, the same were referred to Gilbert Stoughton and Thomas Kent, who took great pains therein, but forbore to make an end thereof. Pray that the differences may be again referred to the same or any other indifferent persons, with power to call any of the inhabitants for informing them towards making a levy. [1 p.]

66. Petition of William Reading, clerk, to the King. A brother of petitioner's lately died in Germany, possessed of personal estate of above 500*l*. Petitioner cannot recover the same unless he personally prosecutes the suit. Being beneficed at Southoe, co. Huntingdon, he cannot be absent from his parish above nine months without the King's licence, and cannot hope to recover his due in less than two years. Prays dispensation for two years and a half, providing an orthodox and preaching minister to officiate in his absence. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

67. Petition of John Meredith, clerk, M.A., parson of Alderkirk *alias* Algarkirk, co. Lincoln, to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner's parsonage was situate in a moorish common, among the fens where agues were very predominant. Prays a dispensation of non-residence for three years, to recover his health, he providing an able and conformable minister to discharge his cure. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

68. Petition of Sarah Goodgame, wife of Anthony Goodgame, of Hornsey, to the same. Has been married to her husband about a year and a half, to whom she brought 1,400*l*., but has been in danger of her life from his violence, and is like to be deserted with her children by his going to Dantzic, unless warrant be granted for him to appear before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

68. 1. *Reference to Sir John Lambe, to attach the husband of petitioner that he be proceeded with according to justice.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

69. Petition of Mabel Ayres, wife of Christopher Ayres, to Sir John Lambe, Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical. Recites particulars of her desertion by her husband, and prays increase of alimony, and that he may pay the arrears of what has been already ordered, with her charges, and put in security for future payment. [1 p.]

70. Orders for the regulation of the duties of the Registrar of the Court of High Commission, and his deputies and clerks; and also for the regulation of the practice in a variety of specified case; 22 articles, settled by Sir John Lambe. [8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

71. Notes of causes heard in the Court of High Commission, written by some one who went with Anthony Dyott as a casual visitor to see the proceedings of that court. The causes alluded

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to were, 1. That of a Frenchmen questioned for bringing over some Popish books, commonly called the Holy Court. 2. A cause against Captain Gunter for throwing Mr. Brayfield on the ground in the churchyard, and keeping him there whilst the captain's servants carried three trees out of the churchyard. 3. That of a Jesuit apprehended by the Archbishop's messengers who being brought to the bar pleaded the King's pardon. 4. The case of Mr. Rawson, a tall gent or clerk, articted for many great offences. In all these the reporter quotes the the judgments of Archbishop Laud. [*Endorsed by Archbishop Laud. 1 p. and 1 line.*]

72. Petition of John Haydon, clerk, to the Court of High Commission. For four years past petitioner has been conformable to the government of the Church of England, and has brought many others to the like conformity, wherefore he has suffered much by such as were disciplinarians. They being very potent, numerous, and implacable, petitioner is forced with his wife and children to leave those parts. Being desirous to employ his talent in this city, but remembering that, in the time of his minority and indiscretions, he was restrained therefrom by this court, unless licensed by two or three of the High Commissioners, he declares himself to be a reformed man, and that their proceedings against him were just, wherefore he prays to be restored to the exercise of his ministry here. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

73. Order of the Court of High Commission in a cause against John Belasyse and Jane, his wife, for solemnizing a clandestine marriage between them. Upon submission and bond for payment of 150*l.* for repair of St. Paul's, the parties were discharged. [*Draft. 10 lines on a strip of parchment.*]

74. Petition of Elizabeth Daniell, a poor prisoner in Newgate, to Sir John Lambe. Petitioner has had a suit in the High Commission against David Rodgers, a beaver maker, who has put her in prison upon a special *supplicavit*. Prays letter to the Court of Aldermen and the Lord Mayor for her release. [1 p.]

75. A brief remonstrance of some persons why the mastership of the Hospital of William Wigstone in Leicester should not be annexed to the vicarage of St. Martin's in perpetuity, after the determination of Dr. Clarke's interest, as is petitioned by the Mayor and his brotherhood of that corporation. The proposal of the corporation is alleged to have been made merely by way of evading an engagement entered into by them with the Lord Keeper, to pay 20*l.* yearly as an increase to the maintenance of the vicar of St. Martin's. It is suggested in this remonstrance that the Mastership of Wigstone's Hospital would be a fit preferment for one of his Majesty's chaplains. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

76. Another copy of the same. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

77. Notes, by Dr. Aylett, apparently designed for Archbishop Laud. The presentation to the rectory of Wivenhoe, vacant by

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the death of Mr. Cornwell, having been obtained for the King in right of the infant son of Sir Roger Townsend, deceased, to whom the patronage belonged, the same was now claimed by Serjeant Whitfield as mortgagee of the manor of Wivenhoe. It is suggested that if the Archbishop would speak to the serjeant he would probably not press his claim. Dr. Hart had promised 20*l.* for St. Paul's. His Grace was to be moved for direction respecting Boroughs, of Colchester, now in town in custody. He had disturbed three congregations at three several churches on a Sunday morning, and had exhibited a very scandalous libel against Church governors and Church government. [1½ p.]

78. Copy reference (as it is described in the endorsement) of a petition of the Prebends of Westminster against the Dean. The Commissioners authorized for examining sundry grievances exhibited by some of the prebendaries of Westminster against Bishop Williams of Lincoln, the Dean, were forthwith to proceed to execute their commission. [½ p.]

79. Petition of Dr. Richard Baylie, the Dean, and the Chapter of Sarum, to Archbishop Laud. They stand bound by command from his Majesty, delivered by the Archbishop, not to let or lease any house within the precinct of the close. Presume that his Majesty had special respect to houses built upon consecrated ground, or houses provided for residentiaries. Having divers large houses without the compass of consecrated ground, and the Dean and residentiaries being sufficiently provided for, these have been time out of mind set to men of special rank, and best accommodated to receive the King and Queen and the peers which attend them in time of progress, they pray that they may have liberty to let such houses as be not built on consecrated ground. [1 p.]

80. Archbishop Laud to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. Has, upon the considerations suggested in their preceding petition, moved his Majesty, who dispenses with so much of the injunction alluded to in that petition as is desired; provided that no house belonging to a prebend-residentary be ever let, and that they demolish, so soon as may be, all other houses built upon consecrated ground, or with annoyance to the fabric of the cathedral. Requires them to register their petition with this dispensation. [1 p.]

81. Notes, respecting a suit for dilapidations instituted by the executors of Bishop Felton of Ely against the executors of Bishop Lancelot Andrewes. There had been a similar suit between Bishop Andrewes and the executors of Bishop Heaton, his predecessor, which was settled by payment of 500*l.* Bishop Andrewes laid out that sum and 1,800*l.* or 1,900*l.* more, and Bishop Felton seemed well satisfied, but now, after the expiration of 16 or 17 years, the succession of three bishops, and the full

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administration of Bishop Andrewes' estate, the executors of Bishop Felton had brought this suit. In this paper it is contended that the decays complained of happened before Bishop Andrewes' time, or were such as did not fall upon him. [*Endorsed*: "A note from Bishop Andrewes' servants." 1 p.]

82. Five articles upon which John Hansley, clerk, was censured in the High Commission Court at York. He preached without licence, made a tedious prayer before his sermon of almost an hour long, and huddled up the prayer for the King at the end. In his sermon he derogated from the Book of Common Prayer, made comparisons between other churches in York and the Cathedral, in regard of a constant ministry, and stated that he could write the names of all those in the parish in which he preached (that of Coney Street) that were in a state of salvation, in the compass of a ring. He was ordered to make a submission in the parish church where he preached. [*Endorsed by Archbishop Laud*. 1 p.]

83. Extract from the Abbey Book of St. Andrew's, Northampton, containing admeasurements of old St. Paul's Church in London, a copy of the paper already calendared in *Vol. cclxxxi*, No. 33, under date of 1634 [?]. [1 p.]

84. Estimate of compensation payable to Edward Brewster, Henry Seale, George Greene, and Jane Pidgeon, tenants of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in respect of the leases of premises taken down in the course of the repairs of the cathedral. Total, 37*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* [2½ pp.]

85. Notes of times of the meetings of the Convocation of the Clergy of the province of Canterbury, holden between the years 1295 and 1487. [= 3½ pp.]

86. Petition of the Journeymen Printers of London to Sir John Lambe, Dean of the Arches. Having suffered much hard usage by the master printers, both by breach of the decree of Star Chamber and of private constitutions established for setting them on work, they besought the Archbishop of Canterbury for redress, whereupon the masters agreed to an arbitration, and ultimately to certain articles of agreement. But in drawing them up the masters made certain important omissions, which, being explained to the Archbishop, and admitted by Mr. Kingston, the master of the company, he gave order that the articles should be registered in the High Commission Office. Prays Sir John's furtherance that the articles may accordingly be registered. If they could be enforced petitioners hope they should have no future cause of complaint, but during this time, of their being of no force, their masters cast them off, so that many of them have been enforced to forsake their profession and take such courses as are too harsh to be related. [1 p.]

87. Notes, by Sir John Lambe, respecting the way in which books were licensed to be printed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. [1 p.]

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88. Petition of William Jones, prisoner in the Gatehouse, to Archbishop Laud. Is sorry for his offence in printing offensive books against Church and State, and acknowledges the sentence against him to be justly passed. Prays, that upon security for his appearance the second court day of next term, he may be enlarged out of prison for recovery of his health. [1 p.]

89. Petition of Jane, wife of Sir Thomas Bludder, to the same. Petitioner, with John Bill, an infant, have, by grant from his Majesty, the moiety of the office of King's Printer, and amongst other things, the printing of Bibles. Robert Young imprinted in Scotland, and about two years since imported thence into England, so many Bibles as that your petitioner was damnified 1,000*l.*, which Bibles, being seized by the Company of Stationers, as forfeited, were by the Archbishop's direction carried to the Hall, there to be kept. Upon several petitions since exhibited to the Archbishop, Young had taken out and vented most part of those books, but no recompence was given to petitioner. Prays the Archbishop, according to his answer to suppliant's petition, 2nd December 1636, to hear this business himself, or give petitioner leave to take her remedy at law, for she is wearied with the long delay of the referees. [1 p.]

90. Petition of Thomas Gayer, prisoner, to the Council. Was detained in Newgate seven months by the false accusation of Thomas Violet, and after having petitioned six months for a trial, obtained a trial and was cleared; but, by false information, Violet procured a warrant that petitioner should not be discharged before the Council had notice. Prays that he may be called before the Council, and Violet be required to show cause why petitioner should not have his liberty. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Whitehall.

91. The King to all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, and other Officers. They are not to molest Thomas Preston, prisoner in the Clink, in respect of religion, he having, by reason of his age of 73 years and his infirmities, been permitted to lodge out of the said prison and reside in any place in London or the suburbs where his physician shall judge most convenient for his health, under caution to return to his prison when commanded. [*Draft, corrected by Sec. Windebank.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

92. W. J. to Mr. Munday, at Windsor. At his first coming, was infected with the small-pox, but well recovered. The money Munday had given him was already spent, and he was indebted to his host in 3*l.*, which he hoped Munday would pay until the writer was placed. The place where he should be is infected with the plague. Desires to be remembered to his little master and mistress. [1 p.]

93. Petition of Sir John Wintour to the King. Has been ready, upon all occasions, to assist his Majesty's officers, neither regarding expense nor disgust of his neighbours, even to endangering his life, as was made known to his Majesty at the riots of Skimmington, and at this time is employed in a business well known to the Earl

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of Holland and the Solicitor-General, to be for the King's special service, though not very pleasing to his countrymen. Some of his neighbours, out of mere malice for not sparing them where the King's service was concerned, have of late informed against him for being a Catholic. Prays a royal protection for him and his wife, that he may be enabled to go on in the King's service, casting his poor estate at his Majesty's royal feet, to which the King so lately extended his mercy, when it was wholly at his disposal, in the business of the justice sent. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

94. Reasons stated by Sir John Wintour himself, in support of his preceding petition, to the King. In the association for the herring fishing, Sir John was one of the first adventurers, and at his own chargeset out one buss, which was cast away. The King himself took notice at the Council table of the service he had done in suppressing the riots of Skimmington. Being thereupon made Deputy-Lieutenant, he has increased the trained band from 200 to 400. In the compositions concerning the perambulations of the forest [of Dean], the Earl of Holland and the Solicitor-General well know his endeavours. Prays that the King would grant him his protection the better to pursue his service. [1 p.]

95. Petition and certificate of Anthony Blanche, keeper of the King's prison in the Castle of York, to the Council. Has received the letter of the Council, dated March 31, commanding him to deliver to the bearer the prisoners in his custody, John Wilandson, Thomas Ridale, and Brian Metcalfe, to be removed to the prison of the Clink, in Southwark. The two last-named he has delivered, but knows no man of the name of John Wilandson. There is one John Williamson, a man of above four score years of age, much enfeebled by age and long imprisonment, and not of ability to travel one mile; besides, he is convicted of *premunire*, and has remained in execution these two years. Has detained him till he may further understand the Council's pleasure. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

95. I. *Note in French. In lieu of Wilandson, as Williamson is too aged to be removed, the ambassador desires the enlargement of Thomas Holmes, also prisoner at York.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

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1. The King to Attorney-General Bankes. It is the King's pleasure that Sir Henry Compton should enter into a recognizance of 8,000*l.*, to permit his Majesty to have the disposing of the prothonotary's place in the Court of Common Pleas, which he claims to belong to him as Custos Brevium. The Attorney-General is to send for him and see such recognizance made. [*Signed by the King, but not dated.* 1 p.]

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2. Minute of a petition to his Majesty from Thomas Young, examiner for the King's causes in the Star Chamber, upon the commission of fees, praying that in conformity with a command from his Majesty he might be sworn an examiner at large in that court. Petitioner attended Sir William Uvedale for that purpose, but Sir William deferred the doing thereof, saying he conceived that the appointing of an examiner belonged to the clerk of the Star Chamber. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

2. I. *Reasons why the King might now appoint an examiner.*
[$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

2. II. *Sir Henry Spelman and other Commissioners of Fees to Attorney-General Noy. Copy letter under which petitioner was sworn an Examiner for the King's causes. Certified to be a true copy by John Dibley, clerk to the commission for fees, but the original stated to have been dated 16th December, 1635, whereas Attorney-General Noy died in August, 1634* [1 p.]

3. Petition of Thomas Bray to the King. The late King in the 2nd year of his reign granted to Lawrence Washington the younger the office of Registrar of the Court of Chancery, after the death of Lawrence Washington the elder. And in the 12th year of his reign the said King also granted the said office to Lawrence Makepeace after the death of Lawrence Washington the younger. The present King also on the petition of George Kirke, one of the grooms of the bed chamber, granted the said office to John Dalton after the deaths of Washington and Makepeace, who are yet living. Petitioner prays for a grant of the said office after the deaths of all the said grantees for the lives of George Bray and Lodovic Bray. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

4. Legal case on the right of the Crown to a payment of 12*d.* per diem, being a *nomine pœnæ* contained in a grant of an annuity of 30*l.* per annum to arise out of the manor of Hartpury, co. Gloucester. The annuity was granted by Walter Compton to his son John Compton, to become payable on the death of the grantor. Shortly after the grant John Compton was attainted of felony, but pardoned. On the subsequent death of the grantor the annuity was forfeited to the King by John Compton's attainder, and the question was whether the 12*d. nomine pœnæ* accrued to the King on non-payment of the first payment, or not until inquisition taken. Underwritten are opinions of Sir Edward Littleton, Solicitor General, and William Lenthall, that it accrued immediately. [1 p.]

5. Petition of Arthur Evelyn, son of George Evelyn deceased, late one of the six clerks in Chancery, to the King. Petitioner's father, for £2,500 paid to his Majesty, obtained a grant of the reversion of the said office to petitioner after the death of his father and Mr. Cæsar. Petitioner's father being confident that petitioner would enjoy the said office, charged him with the payment of 2,000*l.* towards discharging his debts, for which sum petitioner has entered into a bond

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to his elder brother, administrator to his father. The contract growing a more advantageous bargain to petitioner than he expected, by reason of the sudden death of Mr. Cæsar, he has tendered to his Majesty, by Sir Dudley Digges, Master of the Rolls, 3000*l.*, which he desires the King to accept, and prays him to declare his assent (as he lately did in Mr. Burgh's case) to the Lord Keeper and the Master of the Rolls, for petitioner's admittance to the said office. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

6. Legal case as to whether certain lands granted by Henry VII. to a person designated C.D., had not reverted to the Crown, on the failure of issue male of the grantee. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

7. Proposition for the establishment of a billet office, and statement of the inconveniences that ensue for want thereof. The office suggested was to be one in which billets, or copies of process for service, should be stamped. The principal inconveniences complained of were, that copies of pretended processes were served upon parties to force them to composition, and that true copies were served by persons that could not read, and who consequently made mistakes as to the contents of the originals. The paper was apparently designed for Lord Cottington; it is indorsed by Secretary Windebank with the name of Sir William Broncar [Brunkard]. [1 p.]

8. Brief in a cause in the Court of Wards, between Thomas Hunton and Joan his wife, committee of Richard Cope, his Majesty's ward, plaintiffs, and John Andros, Gilbert Cox, Toby Paine, Edward Clarke, and others defendants. The charge against the defendants was, that Andros, being one of the attorneys of the Marches of Wales and owner of two parts of the manor of Much Fawley, whereof Thomas Cope had inherited a fourth part from his father John Cope, deceased, the said Andros and Cox, during the last sickness of Thomas Cope obtained possession of his person, and on the very day when he attained his majority procured him to execute a conveyance of his interest in Much Fawley and other lands at half their value, whereby his brother Richard Cope was disinherited, the King lost his wardship, and Joan Hunton 300*l.* owing to her by Thomas Cope. [1 p.]

9. Brief of the contents of a bill and answer in a cause between Humphrey Sampson, plaintiff, and Thomas Stephens, Oliver Thody, and others, defendants. The bill alleged, that the Queen's Commissioners by indenture dated 19th June, 11th Car. I., demised to James Sampson, father of the complainant, the tolls of the markets and fairs in Shefford, co. Bedford, and all shops, stalls, and pickages whatsoever for 21 years, at the rent of 12*l.* a year, by virtue of which lease the plaintiff set up certain stalls, which defendants pulled down and erected others in their stead. In their answer defendants prescribed to set stalls under the railings of their houses, and Stephens confessed that he hindered the plaintiff from setting up a stall which stopped the light of his house. [1 p.]

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10. Petition of Sarah Lamb, wife of Peter Lamb, prisoner in Ludgate, to Sir John Lambe. Four years since petitioner's father died, leaving three children with a mother-in-law, a debt owing to him from the King, and land worth 12*l.* a year, all which he settled upon the mother-in-law for life, and bequeathed to his children 17*l.*, *i.e.*, 5*l.* to one and 6*l.* a-piece to the two others; the mother-in-law kept the will unproved almost four years, and when it was produced in court the word "pounds" was scratched out in the legacy to the children, and made so many "shillings." Prays his assistance, all the parties being too poor to institute a suit. [1 p.]

11. Petition of Samuel Rich, clerk, to the King. Petitioner was, about four years since, presented to the rectory of [North] Cerney in co. Gloucester, by the Earl of Arundel, committee of the Lord Stafford, his Majesty's ward. William Poole, clerk, procured four several titles to be prosecuted against petitioner at the common law, one other in the Court of Wards, and two in the spiritual courts, merely for vexation. The attorney of the Court of Wards thereupon preferred an information against Poole, whereby, about two years ago, petitioner's possession was established. Not satisfied therewith, Poole procured a second hearing, and afterwards a third, whereupon the King gave directions for petitioner's quiet, but Poole by petition this last vacation obtained a reference of the said cause to Archbishop Laud and the Lord Keeper, which was obtained upon misinformation and for vexation. Prays that after four years suit, and several actions brought in three courts for one and the same thing, his Majesty would countermand his reference and send petitioner hence in peace. [*Sec. Coke has noted upon the petition, "Speak to the Lord Archbishop and Lord Keeper."* 1 p.]

12. Extracts from the Close Rolls of the reign of Henry III., and orders in Chancery, in cases in which a married woman was allowed to sue her husband, and procure relief for her maintenance. [2 pp.]

13. Draft reference by his Majesty of a petition to all the Judges and the Barons of the Exchequer, to certify whether the petitioner be warrantable by law in bailing Sir Edward Heron in execution after judgment at the suit of the Bishop of Oxford. Upon their certificate his Majesty will set down a further order. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

14. Petition of dame Elizabeth Middleton, widow of Sir Hugh Middleton, and of Sir John Backhouse, to the King. A suit is depending in the Court of Requests by Sir William Middleton, governor of the New River Company, against petitioner, his mother, Elizabeth Middleton, widow of the deceased governor, William Lewin, clerk of the said work, and Sir John Backhouse. Of the two former the governor demands writings belonging to the company, Sir John is required to show his title to the cistern house and ponds adjoining, which are situate in the midst of his inheritance. The charges of this suit on the plaintiffs' side, if divided into 36 parts, would be borne,

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21 of them by petitioners, and of the 15 remaining, the third part would be borne by two of the judges before whom the cause depends, and yet they can have no final end of the cause, because the petitioners did not prefer their cross bill, being loath to go to law upon such disadvantageous terms. Pray the King to command the Council to take the business into their consideration, which would free petitioners from the charge of a second suit, and all differences would be well composed. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

15. Petition of Richard Phillips, of Limehouse, to the Council. Petitioner married Elizabeth, widow of John Symms, sometime citizen of London, with whom he had goods to the value of 141*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, being all that she had for herself and two children, besides money and goods to the value of 100*l.*, which Symms and she had formerly given to her daughter Susan, unhappily married to Thomas Stebranck late coachman to Sir Edward Barkham. Shortly afterwards Elizabeth died, and petitioner obtained letters of administration of the goods that were hers. Stebranck and his wife making many demands on petitioner, a reference was made to Thomas Jones, late common serjeant of London, and Richard Hoskins, gentleman, who made an award to the liking of both parties, and Stebranck received what was awarded to him, and released petitioner. Notwithstanding which Stebranck had procured another reference to Sir Edward Barkham and Alderman Freeman of his own nomination. Prays the Lords to recal the said reference and to leave both parties to the course of his Majesty's laws. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

16. The King to Bishop Juxon, Lord Treasurer, Lord Cottington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Chief Baron Davenport and the rest of the Barons. The differences between Sir Peter Vanlore and Sir Edward Powell and his lady, with the trustee of her late mother, have often been debated before his Majesty at the Council board, and left to be determined by the course of justice. Lady Powell and her trustee complain, that they have not as yet been heard for their interest in the rectory of North Petherton in the Exchequer Chamber where the same is now pending. The King's pleasure is that Lady Powell may be heard by the persons addressed before they give judgment, and that Sir Peter Vanlore be no more troubled to attend his Majesty at the Board in the said differences. [*Unsigned and undated.* 1 p.]

17. Complaint of misconduct against Sir Henry Croke, Clerk of the Pipe. He is accused of discharging some of the King's debts without warrant, and prolonging others till they were lost by death or otherwise, having thereby occasioned a loss to the King of 40,000*l.* He is also charged with having extorted excessive fees from accountants, and received bribes of 30*l.*, 40*l.*, and 50*l.* The King is urged to allow the case to go to sentence. [*Endorsed by the King, "Sr. Hen. Croke."* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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18. Petition of Sir Thomas Bludder, Allan Boteler, and Roger Fielding to the King. King James, in the 10th year of his reign, granted to Sir Oliver Cromwell the benefit of the King's part of fines upon informations in the Court of Common Pleas, which Sir Oliver enjoyed. His present Majesty, in the 11th year of his reign, upon consideration of rent and service, granted to petitioners the receiving of the King's part of the said fines, with power to recover the same, whereby certain abuses have been reformed. In the 5th year of his reign the King granted to Dr. Chambers and Edward Brawne the receiving of fines upon penal laws which should be recovered by their means, all former grants being specially excepted. Under colour of this last grant Dr. Chambers takes upon him to compound and receive the fines of such as are prosecuted in the Court of Common Pleas, making the former grants to Sir Oliver Cromwell and the petitioners of no validity. The allegations by which Dr. Chambers endeavours to destroy his Majesty's grant to petitioners much intrench upon the royal prerogative in other grants to Lords, bed-chambermen, and other servants of his Majesty, wherefore petitioners pray direction to the Judges of the Common Pleas, and to Dr. Chambers, that the patentees be not hindered in the prosecution of their grant, until it shall please the King, after his return from his progress, to appoint a time for hearing the cause before the Council. [1 p.]

19. Remonstrance or statement of reasons why the grants mentioned in the preceding article, as made to Sir Thomas Bludder and others, should be maintained in opposition to that made to Dr. Chambers. The statement is divided into 21 articles which principally tend to prove the greater efficiency of the administration of the penal laws when the Judges were assisted by the patentees above mentioned, than when prosecutions were left in the hands of common informers, who made private arrangements and compositions with offenders. [2 pp.]

20. Petition of John Lord Robartes to the King. Petitioner had lately a cause depending in the Prerogative Court concerning the validity of the will of Richard Lord Robartes, his father, between himself and the Lord Lambert and the Lady Lambert, petitioner's sister. The cause had proceeded to sentence, but that Lord Lambert, upon pretence of a grievance, appealed to the Court of Chancery and the King granted him a commission of appeal, and named therein some Lords of the Council and some civilians, Judges Delegates. Petitioner fears that the Lords of the Council are so much employed that he will not be able to procure them to meet so often as the cause may require, also that the civilians are likely to continue out of London at this time, and that there may be necessary use of a knowledge of the common law. Prays the King to add some others of the Privy Council, with some judges of the common law and some other civilians. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

20. I. *Names of persons suggested as additional Judges Delegates.*
[11 lines.]

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21. Instructions for Counsel to move that a cause in the Common Pleas of John Ley *versus* Edward Luttrell, concerning the title to the barton of Northcott, Devon, might be set down to be argued upon a special verdict. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

22. Similar instructions to move that a cause between the same parties on a writ of error in the Exchequer Chamber might stay until the Court of Common Pleas gave judgment upon the special verdict. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

23. Brief in a cause in the Court of Arches between John Greenwood and Thomas Ingram and Susan his wife, in which the last mentioned was charged that she did not duly frequent her parish church of St. Andrew's, Norwich, and both the defendants were accused of having lived incontinently together before marriage and during the lifetime of the first wife of the said Thomas Ingram. [9 pp.]

24. Brief for the defence in a cause in the Court of Arches of George Baynerd against Ambrose Webb, vicar of Basingstoke, for repelling Baynerd from the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and for some irregularities in the performance of divine worship. It appears from the evidence in this case that the Lord's Supper was administered in the body of the church, and that it was an ancient custom at Basingstoke that women coming to be churched brought with them a piece of linen cloth, which was called a chrisom, which was offered and given to the vicar, but if any child died before the mother's churching, it was buried in the said chrisom. [22 pp.]

25. State of a cause between Margaret Brind, relict, and Martha Brind, daughter, of Nicholas Brind, deceased, on the one part, and William Fisher on the other part. Nicholas Brind of South Marston, Wilts, died intestate in July 1635, leaving a widow and seven children. During a sickness of Martha Brind, which followed hard upon her husband's death, William Fisher fraudulently procured her to sign an authority for him to take out letters of administration to her husband, under which he offered for sale a lease, which was the principal part of the estate of Nicholas Brind, for less than its value, whereupon the widow applied to the Judge of the Prerogative Court to revoke the letters of administration, which having been refused she had appealed to the Court of Delegates. [3 pp.]

26. Bill in Chancery in a case of John Guylett of Keyston, co. Huntingdon, executor of the will of Richard Guylett, his father, deceased, against Sir James Wingfield, Edward Maria Wingfield, Sir Francis Bodenham, and Robert Hall, for substantiating the validity of a lease of lands in Keyston granted by Sir James Wingfield to the testator Richard Guylett. [*Draft.* 4 pp.]

27. Replication of George Benyon and Margaret Staunton, plaintiffs, to the answers of Sir Henry Marten, Henry Marten,

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Margaret his wife, Edward Deeve, John Walter, and Edward Hodgson, defendants. The suit related to the administration of the estate of William Staunton deceased, father of the plaintiff Margaret, and late the husband of Margaret, now the wife of the defendant Henry Marten. [*Imperfect.* 26 pp.]

28. Note of the establishment at Landguard Fort, granted to Captain Gosnold, with the rate of pay allowed to the officers and men. Total annual charge, 1,012*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

29. Particulars of an enlarged establishment for Landguard Fort and Harwich, sued for by the Earl of Warwick, with the rate of pay for officers and men. Total annual charge, 2,120*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

30. Reasons stated by the Earl of Warwick, in a letter to the Earl of Holland, why the garrison of Landguard Fort should be increased from 50 to 100 men, as suggested in the preceding paper. It would appear that the Lord Treasurer had stated that, in time of need, the fort would receive help from the country. The Earl of Warwick replies that the country's help is not to be trusted to; for they will all run away in time of need. [1 p.]

31. Report, unsigned, but probably made by order of the Council, on the establishment and expense of Tilbury Fort, John Talbot, captain, with a master and four other gunners. Total expense per annum, 97*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* [1 p.]

32. The like report on Upnor Castle, Sir Charles Howard, captain; establishment,—a lieutenant, a master gunner, six other gunners, and 20 soldiers. Total cost, 425*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per annum. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

33. The like report on Sandown Castle, Sir John Pennington, captain; establishment,—a lieutenant, a porter, and 16 soldiers. Total charge per annum, 220*l.* 15*s.* [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

34. The like on Deal Castle, William Bing, captain; establishment,—a lieutenant, a porter, and 18 soldiers and gunners. Total charge per annum, 239*l.* [1 p.]

35. The like on Dover Castle, the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden; establishment,—one gentleman and 17 gunners. Total charge per annum, 354*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

36. The like of Mote's Bulwark, Encreased Collins, captain, with a lieutenant, a master gunner, and 10 soldiers. Charge, 152*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

37. The like of Archcliff Bulwark, Anthony Percival, captain, with 12 gunners and soldiers. Charge 152*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

38. The like of Calshot Castle, Andrew James, captain, with 15 soldiers and gunners. Charge, 172*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

39. The like of Portland Castle, Edward Sydenham, captain, with a lieutenant and 11 soldiers and gunners. Charge, 1,481*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

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40. Report on St. Mawes Castle, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, captain, with a lieutenant and 14 soldiers and gunners. Charge, 264*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

41. Petition of Captain Francis Grove and other gentlemen exercising arms in the Martial Yard in Southwark, to the King. Petitioners have taken a piece of ground at Horssey Down [Horseley-down], in the borough of Southwark, called the Martial Yard, which they have surrounded with a brick wall, for the practice of martial discipline. Pray licence to build an armoury in the same, and that the ground for that purpose may be set out by the Earl Marshal, Chief Commissioner for Buildings, or some others by his appointment. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed*,

41. I. *Ground plan of a building, probably that for the intended armoury.* [1 p.]

41. II. *Elevation of the same building.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

42. Petition of Captain John Fisher, the King's servant, to the same. Having a grant from his Majesty of the muster-master's place of the city of London, petitioner has viewed the arms of the companies, and such defects as he has found, they are willing to amend, but he cannot be permitted to mark the said arms without further directions. Prays the King to signify to the Lord Mayor that petitioner should review and mark the arms, and cause drums to beat up for muster, and should have a yearly allowance. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

43. The like of Arthur Hill of St. Keverne, Cornwall, prisoner in the Marshalsea, to the Council. Was formerly assessed by the Deputy-Lieutenants to provide one musket and one pike, which he has showed at every muster in the county these five years. At the last general muster it appeared by the muster book that petitioner was to find two muskets and two pikes, which he then had not in readiness. For neglect thereof was bound to appear before the Council, by whom he was committed to the Marshalsea. He has prepared the said furniture and is ready to perform any other service. Prays enlargement. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

44. Submission and petition of Arthur Hill to the same. Submits himself to the Council, expresses his contrition, and prays enlargement. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

45. William, Earl of Exeter, Lord Lieutenant of co. Northampton. to the same. Answers to objections made by Sir Robert Banister, when called in question before the Council, for refusing to sign warrants for levy of the allowance to the muster-masters. The Lord Lieutenant agreed with his Deputy-Lieutenants upon a form of warrant for levying money "for discharge of the musters," including all payments therein, and among them, the arrears due to the muster-masters and officers. Warrants in this form were signed by Sir Rowland Egerton, Sir Thomas Cave, and Sir John Danvers, and then sent to Sir Robert Banister, who forwarded them to the

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high constables without signing them. The people in the parts where he dwelt refused to pay, whereupon, at the musters, when it was too late to raise the money, Sir Robert said, if his hand were so needful they should have it, and thereupon signed some of the warrants. [2 pp.]

46. Notes of five several estimates of the Officers of the Navy of the cost of setting forth ships to sea for various periods of service, with the amount which would have been saved on each occasion, if the ships had been contracted for at the uniform rate [now proposed] of 3*l.* per man per month. [1½ p.]

47. Comparison, by Nicholas, of the cost of setting forth a fleet of 15 ships, with 3,080 men in the ordinary way, with the cost of the same fleet at the rate of 3*l.* per man per month. The cost in the former case was 68,404*l.*, in the latter 57,134*l.* [1 p.]

48. Estimate for casting culverins and demi-culverins, weighing 33 tons 12 cwts., either in brass or iron; in the former 5,355*l.* 2*s.*, and in the latter 1,176*l.* [1 p.]

49. Certificate to Lord Keeper Coventry, prepared for signature, but unsigned, that Sir Sampson Darrell, late Surveyor-General of Marine victuals, and his two servants, attended in the said office from 1st January 1634–5 till 22nd May following, to the end that the Lord Keeper might give order for a writ of liberate for payment of 37*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, being at the rate of 5*s.* 4*d.* per diem to the executors of Sir Sampson. [½ p.]

50. The like of Robert Bennett, master, and six others of the crew of the Unicorn, touching the bad condition of the beef, fish, and other victuals supplied to that ship. [*Endorsed by the Earl of Northumberland. Copy. 1 p.*]

51. The like of William Thorp, surgeon of the Unicorn, that the musty bread sent aboard that ship at their first victualling occasioned a soreness of the mouths and throats of the crew. [*Endorsed as the preceding. Copy. ½ p.*]

52. The like of Captain Henry Stradling, that some of his cordage was very ill, and that coming from Portsmouth to the Downs they lost their longboat by the snapping both of the guest rope and boat rope. The last year, when Stradling was paid off from the Swallow, he gave order to his purser to receive from the paymaster 5*l.*, which Stradling had lent to his chaplain. The paymaster would not pay the same without stopping 10*s.* [*Endorsed as before. ½ p.*]

53. Memoranda by Sec. Coke and Nicholas, touching the way in which the ship-money due from the city of London in the year 1635 was charged in the accounts of Sir William Russell. The city was assessed for seven ships, of which the King set forth two, for which the city paid to Sir William Russell, 11,475*l.* The remaining five

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ships having been supplied by the city, Sir William was to be discharged of the amount chargeable in respect of the same. [1 p.]

54. Petition of the Workmen in the tapestry manufactory at Mortlake, to the King. Pray his Majesty to help them to 545*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, due to them from Captain Crane, it being nine months since they received any money, and then but 200*l.*, to maintain them, being 140 persons. The money received of his Majesty has been employed in buying stuff. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

55. The like of Henry Austen, James Symons, William Hanson, Thomas Holt, and others, creditors of Sir Sampson Darrell, to the Council. In June 1635 a petition was presented to the Council, expressing that Sir Sampson agreed with petitioners for provisions delivered aboard his Majesty's ships, but by reason of his sudden death, did not satisfy petitioners, although he received payment from his Majesty. The Board referred the examination of the same to Sir William Becher, Sir Edward Wardour, and Edward Nicholas, who have long since certified concerning the same. Pray order for the executrix of Sir Sampson to pay petitioners. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

56. The like of the Pursers of the King's ships employed in the year 1636, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Pray that they may not be obliged to account for 134 tons of beer out of 1,995 tons, lost by leakage, by reason of foul weather, "quiling" [coiling?] down cables and "rummidging" in hold. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

57. Warrant intended to have been passed under the signet appointing Philip Ward, purser of the great ship building at Woolwich, to have the care and keeping of her great cabins, on which it is intended to bestow extraordinary cost in painting and gilding. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

58. Minute of application of Robert Russell, of London, Chandler, for 60 barrels of gunpowder for furnishing four ships named. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

59. Minute of similar application of Mr. Burgess, for 36 barrels of powder for the Richard and Mary. [5 lines.]

60. Note of cordage to rig the Swallow and a Whelp, and the sea stores required for them for six months. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

61. Note by Nicholas of ships continued at sea all the winter of 1635 under the command of Sir John Pennington, after the Earl of Lindsey came in. [1 p.]

62. Petition of the Mayor, Burgesses, and commonalty of Bristol to the Lords of the Admiralty. Upon a quo warranto against petitioners for claiming exclusive power against the Lord High Admiral, they exhibited a petition to the King showing that they anciently exercised Admiral jurisdiction, as well by prescription as by charter, but they did not insist upon any exclusive power, but petitioned the King to grant them such power as was meet for

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them to have. The King recommended their petition to the Lords of the Admiralty, who desired the opinion of Attorney-General Noy, which he certified accordingly. Since that time the Lords have desired Sir Henry Marten and the Attorney-General to take into consideration petitioners' suit and Mr. Attorney Noy's certificate, and to certify their opinions, which petitioners have at length obtained, and therewith present the same. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

63. Petition of the Adventurers in the Fishing Association, under the Earl of Pembroke, to the King. On complaint of petitioners that the Dunkirkers had taken one of their busses, called the Salisbury, and detained their men prisoners, the King commanded the arrest of some ship of that town, to be detained until satisfaction were made. A ship having been stayed in Falmouth, and having been almost a year under arrest, and nothing determined therein, by the importunity of the Spanish resident, who had been heard and answered before the Commissioners of the Navy, [Lords of the Admiralty ?] and the ship daily perishing, petitioners pray the King to command the Commissioners to refer the petitioners to the ordinary course of justice in the Court of Admiralty. [1 p.]

64. The like of Robert Mason, L.L.D., Judge of the Vice-Admiralty for Hants and the Isle of Wight, to the Lords of the Admiralty. In answer to the petition annexed, petitioner, together with the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, were referred to the Earl of Portland, Vice-Admiral for that county, for consideration of their services on the trial of certain pirates at Winchester, out of such casualties at sea as his Lordship was then to share with his Majesty. The Earl had accordingly satisfied the Registrar but conceived he had no order to satisfy petitioner. Prays them to signify their further pleasure to the Earl. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

64. 1. *The previous petition from the same to the same above mentioned. Has a commission as Judge of the Vice-Admiralty of Hants and the Isle of Wight. By direction of the Lords rode twice from London to Winchester, to hold two sessions for the trial of four pirates of Dunkirk, and of 15 Moors and renegadoes of Sallee. Prays that out of such casualties at sea as have lately happened consideration may be had of his extraordinary charge, and order established for his indemnity for the future.* [1 p.]

65. The like of Lawrence Pawley to the same. Being bailiff to the Sheriff of Kent, about a year and a half since he was required by William Manser of Gillingham to replevy a small boat of his which William Miles would not part with under 2s. 6d. Finding the boat not to be waterborne, petitioner supposed he might lawfully replevy the same, but now understanding the displeasure of the Lords for his so doing, he prays them to be good to him, he being very poor. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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66. Petition of Stephen Alcock, Deputy to John Crane, Surveyor General of Marine Victuals, to the Lords of the Admiralty. There has been saved remainders of victuals on the pursers' accounts for 1636, at the coming in of the ships, 1,814*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* Prays to be allowed 45*l.* he has disbursed thereupon, and a reward for his care. [1 p.]

67. Certificate of the Master and Wardens of the Company of Shipwrights, to the same. By virtue of an order of the Lords of 12th January last petitioners have demanded such monies as by Sir Henry Marten were imposed on certain members of their company towards relief of their poor and other needful affairs of the corporation. Present the names of such of them as have made default and crave assistance. [*Eight names are underwritten.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

68. Petition of Nicholas Roope of Dartmouth, owner of the Flame of Dartmouth, and others the owners of the Golden Cat, the Merchant Royal, and the Comfort of Dartmouth, to the King. Petitioners' ships were many years since bought and impressed for fireships at Rochelle and the Isle of Rhé, where they were sunk, fired, or cast away. There remains due to petitioners the sums agreed upon to be paid. Pray speedy satisfaction. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

69. The like of Thomas Smyth to the Council. Petitioner was ordered to pay to the Burrells, 2,100*l.*, viz. 1,450*l.* for materials, and 650*l.* for a wharf house and lands at Woolwich. Upon those payments the materials were to be delivered, and the wharf house and lands assured. He has paid 1,150*l.*, and is ordered to deposit in the Court of Requests 300*l.*, and yet the materials are denied to be delivered. The 650*l.* is likewise questioned in Chancery by Eltonhead, who will not deliver possession of Woolwich wharf house and lands. Prays that the materials may be delivered on payment of the 300*l.*, and that petitioner may give security in Chancery to pay the 650*l.* to whom it shall be assigned. [1 p.]

70. The like of Marmaduke Marshall to the King. Petitioner's father-in-law, Sir George Marshall, deceased, had granted to him by James I., a pension of 200 marks per annum, of which pension 1,133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was remaining due at Sir George's decease. Petitioner, having married the daughter and only child of Sir George, has the sole right in administration of his estate. Prays his Majesty in lieu of the said debt to confer upon him the next avoidance of the office of Clerk of the Acts of the Navy on the death of Dennis Fleming. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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1. Petition of Edward Peters of Dover, merchant, to the King. John de la Barre of London, merchant, by his letters desired petitioner to receive two bars of silver from William Ledgent, arrived from San Lucar, in Spain, upon a bill of lading which he sent. Petitioner accordingly received and sent them to de la Barre. Jaques Baudoin of London, merchant, afterwards demanded the same, and attached Ledgent out of the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, and had judgment against him, whereupon Ledgent attached petitioner out of the said Court of Admiralty for receiving the said goods without authority from Baudoin, and petitioner was ordered to restore to Ledgent the value of the two bars of silver amounting to 560*l.*, besides 40*l.* costs. During the suit petitioner obtained of de la Barre a bond to keep him harmless, but when petitioner was cast in his suit, and required satisfaction of de la Barre, he bid him do his worst and boasted that he had a protection from his Majesty. Prays leave to sue de la Barre notwithstanding the protection. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

✓ 2. Petition of Peter Richaut of London, merchant, to the same. Ever since 1621 the King of Spain has been indebted to petitioner in 50,000 crowns, part of which is for 100 pieces of ordnance that the late King gave leave for a special favour to the Conde de Gondomar to transport into Portugal for his master's service, another part for money lent here to Don Carlos de Coloma, the Spanish Ambassador, and the remainder for a confiscation in Spain of a ship laden with fish, the proceeds whereof were also employed for the King of Spain. Has solicited payment by himself and also by Lord Cottington when ambassador in Spain, by other men of power, by sending two of his sons thither, and lately by the present ambassador, Sir Arthur Hopton, but nothing has been obtained. Prays that before the ships of the King of Spain then in the Downs depart, some assurance may be had from them for petitioner's satisfaction. [1 p.]

3. Petition of John Brooke to the Council. Petitioner and his late father served for 21 years in the office of clerk of the check for the Navy at Portsmouth, which place was purchased with their money, but by the displeasure of Sec. Coke petitioner has been turned out. Beseeches the Council to let him answer before them in his own defence. *Underwritten*, "Nil." [1 p.]

4. Petition of John Couchman and Andrew Bate, Officers of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, to the same. Upon a former petition the Council required the Judges of Assize for Kent to certify upon what grounds petitioners were condemned in 200*l.* damages. Before such condemnation the goods for which petitioners were condemned had been adjudged forfeited in the Court of Admiralty for the Cinque Ports. Pray order to Dr. Rives, Judge of the Admiralty at Dover, to certify the evidence upon which he adjudged the goods to be forfeited. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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✓

5. Petition of Peter Richaut, Charles Lloyd, John Parker, William Cutler, and others, merchants, to the King. A man-of-war of Flushing having surprised the bark of Robert Adams bound from Dunkirk to London with goods belonging to petitioners of a great value, his Majesty, about six months since, wrote letters to the States General of the United Provinces, requiring them to make restitution of the said goods within one month, or else his Majesty would grant letters of reprisal. The letter being delivered by Sir William Boswell on the 9th November last, the States seemed well contented to make restitution, but the Admiralty of Zealand expressed that if the Sampson under arrest at Hull and three men in prison were freed, the goods should be restored. Beseech his Majesty to grant petitioners the release of the ship and three men at Hull, or letters of reprisal against those of Zealand and Holland. [1 p.]

6. Account of the capture by the French of the English ship the Pearl, Luke Whetstone, master. The Pearl going into the road at Saffi in Barbary, found there three of the French King's ships. They commanded Whetstone to take in his colours and strike, which he did; they then commanded him to leave his own ship and come aboard theirs, which he refused as not being the custom. Having afterwards put to sea, the Pearl was followed by the French. A fight ensued, when Whetstone was killed with six more, and above 20 maimed. Ultimately the French took the ship, and carried off the same with its lading. The ships who committed this outrage had been sent to Saffi by the French King under the command of M. Duchelart to settle a peace with that King and people and to redeem captives. [1 p.]

✓

7 List of divers of his Majesty's subjects who have received loss by the subjects of the States of the United Provinces within ten years last past. They were, 1. Augustine Phelippes and George Henley in respect of the Pelican of London. 2. Alderman Fenn and others, merchants of London, for the John Winton. 3. Peter Richaut and others for the bark of Robert Adams. 4. Robert Powlett and others, for a Portuguese prize taken by the Dove of Minehead, and retaken from the Dove by the St. Peter of Rotterdam. 5. Captain Bradshaw, for the Willing Mind of Weymouth, sunk by the Compass of Hoorn. 6. A herring buss, the Experience of Yarmouth, set out by Lord Maltravers and others. 7. The Ellen, belonging to John Thierry of London and others, taken by Captain Thibault. 8. In 1635 the Gift of God, of Dover, a fishing boat, carrying passengers to Flushing. 8. The Unity of Friends, of King's Lynn, taken by the Black Bear of Amsterdam. [3 pp.]

8. Copy thereof. [3½ pp.]

9. Extract from the last preceding article of so much as relates to the case of Alderman Fenn and others in respect of the John Winton. [½ p.]

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10. The Council to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Customers, and other the King's Officers in the ports in England and Wales. Recites that by statutes of the late King provisions were made to restrain the passage beyond seas of persons who are unfit to pass, and for taking bond and the oath of allegiance from those permitted to pass; and also letters patent of the present King for the appointment of a clerk of the passes. The persons addressed are charged to be diligent to see the said statutes and the Commission to the Clerk of the Passes duly observed, and are specially charged that when owners of ships come to enter their ships, before they deliver them cockets they shall take bond in 100*l.* to carry over no passengers but such as shall take the oath of allegiance before Commissioners appointed for that purpose and shall receive their passes from the Clerk. [*Signed only by Sec. Windebank.* 1 p.]

11. Draft of the preceding, endorsed "Rules concerning passengers and the Clerk of the Passage." [2 pp.]

12. Petition of Patrick Craford to the Council. Recites letters patent appointing petitioner to be Clerk of the Passes in Bristol, in South and North Wales, and in Chester, and a commission to certain persons to administer the oath of allegiance. The Commissioners neglect their attendance, by reason whereof and by the obstinate disobedience of owners and masters of ships, who ever since the passing of the said grant continually this 5 or 6 years carry over beyond seas all sorts of passengers prohibited, as well malefactors as others, without oath or licence. Prays a warrant of assistance requiring the officers of the ports to make stay of passengers until they have their licence, and to bind over masters of ships who transport passengers contrary to his Majesty's inhibition. [1 p.]

13. Memorandum, by Nicholas, relating to a sentence of the Admiralty Court, the allegation of empty casks having been delivered in Spain, being the point in issue. The ship was freed by the Judge. As to the ordnance, search was to be made for the bond, and examination taken where the same was bought, and whether and when the owner gave security not to alien the same. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

14. Condition of a bond entered into by George Trigge, John Coppin, and Daniel Chappell, to desist to claim any pirates' or wrecked goods, or other droits of Admiralty within the Vice-Admiralty of co. Lincoln, until the validity of the jurisdiction of Admiralty pretended to be granted by charter to Boston shall be by law determined. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

15. Edward Nicholas to Lord ———. Understands that Sir John Delavale, his Lordship's Vice-admiral in Northumberland, has seized wreck in the liberties of Tynemouth and within manors belonging to the Earl of Northumberland. Prays him to cause his deputies to relinquish those seizures, wrecks in those parts belonging to the Earl. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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16. Note upon what points of the compass the buoys lie in the Elbe from the Tower of Neworke. [*Endorsed by Sir John Pennington.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

17. Particular of goods contained in ships taken by the Hollanders from the Spaniards; amongst other things 6,000,000 ducats, 2,700 lbs. of silver, and 600 chests of indigo and cochineal. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

18. Petition of Matthew Richmond, butcher, to the Lords of the Admiralty. In respect of the great number of people of all sorts employed in his Majesty's works at Woolwich, many of whom are often visited with sickness and enforced to eat meat, petitioner prays licence to kill small meat in Lent. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

18. i. *Recommendation of the prayer of the above petition by Phineas Pett.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

19. Petition of William Dawe to the Council. Petitioner being bailiff of Ivelchester [Ilchester], in August last received a writ for raising 30*l.* ship-money, and for that the parish of Northover adjoining had ever paid a third part of the rates of the borough; it was rated at 10*l.*, whereof petitioner received 9*l.*, when Sir Robert Phillips, for private respects, willed some not to pay, and petitioned the Lords. They referred the matter to the Sheriff who certified that Northover had always paid with the borough. Yet afterwards the matter was heard before the Board, and Sir Robert obtained a letter to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who conceiving Northover to be no member of the borough, ordered it to be rated with the hundred, but did not order whether the money received should be repaid or paid to his Majesty. Prays direction upon these points, and if a new rate shall be made for the whole, by whom it shall be taxed. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

20. Petition of Robert Ridgway, Ralph Ferneley and others, inhabitants of Bowden Middlecale, co. Derby, to the same. On petitioner's complaint against Francis Ayre [Eyre?], late constable of Bowden Middlecale, for his abuses in collecting ship-money, the Lords granted a reference to Sir Francis Coke and Sir John Fitzherbert, upon whose certificate the Lords sent for Ayre by warrant. Ayre having great friends in that country, procured a letter from Sir Francis Coke, who had before certified against him, and obtained a new reference to Sir Francis Coke, Sir John Fitzherbert of Norbury, not the Sir John Fitzherbert of the former reference, and to Mr. Gell. Two of these referees meeting and not suffering petitioners to be heard, ordered them to pay 16*l.* to Ayre, who whilst he was constable collected 6*l.* more than the amount of ship-money and yet continued to distrain upon the inhabitants, as was certified by the first referees upon Ayre's own confession. Pray that the business may be heard at the Board, or that the Lord Keeper may grant a commission to persons indifferently chosen to examine it upon oath. [*Underwritten, "Nil."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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21. Petition of Francis Eyre, late constable of Bowden Middlecan [Middlecale?], co. Derby, to the Council. On a former petition concerning differences between petitioner and Robert Ridgway, Ralph Ferneley, and others about-ship-money, the Lords referred the same to Sir Francis Coke, Sir John Fitzherbert and John Gell, late Sheriff of co. Derby, who sent for the parties and propounded an indifferent end, giving them till Easter Term to consider thereof. Petitioner is informed that his adversaries have sued to the Lords to put petitioner to further trouble. Prays that no new reference may be made until the referees have made their report. [*Probably presented in or about February 1636. ½ p.*]

22. The Council to a borough or county assessed to the ship-money. Form of letter expressing surprise that they have not used more diligence. They are forthwith to pay in the amount to the Treasurer of the Navy. [*Draft. ½ p.*]

23. The same to the Sheriff of Dorset. By petition enclosed of the inhabitants of the hundred of Sherborne, he would perceive the cause of their complaint [*see Calendar 27th March 1636, Vol. cccxvii., No. 38*]. Sherborne having usually borne a third part of the charge laid upon the hundred, the Sheriff is to cause the like course to be held in the assessment of ship-money. [*Draft. ½ p.*]

24. Petition of William Walker, High Constable of the hundred of Wymersley, co. Northampton, to the Council. Being in company with Mr. Stockwell, in an alehouse at King's Thorpe, he demanded of petitioner what news there was of ship-money. Petitioner answered he heard nothing, for the warrants were not come into that hundred. Having further conference, it seems Stockwell has taken advantage of some words spoken by petitioner. Submits himself to the censure of the Lords, and prays them to accept caution to answer Mr. Stockwell, whereby petitioner may have his liberty in the meanwhile. [*½ p.*]

25. Petition of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, on behalf of divers of his tenants in co. Nottingham, to the same. Upon the marriage of his son to the daughter of Lord Wotton deceased, petitioner made her a jointure of 1,000*l.* a year out of lands in co. Nottingham, reserving power to dispose of the lands by lease. Last year his daughter being assessed to the ship-money, in respect of her jointure, at 30*l.*, she refused to pay, and the Sheriff distrained the tenants for the same, who paid the amount, Lady Wotton refusing to give them any relief. Prays that his daughter-in-law may be enjoined to pay such sums as shall be assessed upon her for ship-money. [*¾ p.*]

26. Petition of Richard Cutler, one of the collectors for Finchley, Middlesex, for the ship-money, to the same. Petitioner has collected a good part of the money assessed. John Cooke his partner being sick, and the want of a bailiff to distrain, have been the only hindrance to the performance of the service. Prays to be discharged from the messenger's custody; he will endeavour with all diligence to collect the residue, being 47*l.* [*½ p.*]

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27. Petition of the Inhabitants of the parish of St. Pancras *alias* Kentish Town, Middlesex, to the Council. Their parish is rated at 90*l.* towards the ship-money. The inhabitants for the most part being tenants at rack-rents, and having recently been at 40*l.* charge for relief of persons visited with the plague, are not able to pay the rate. Pray that there may be some mitigation, as there is in most of the parishes near London that have been visited. There are 1,900 acres returned to the Sheriff, but 200 are in his Majesty's occupation, and nothing to be levied thereupon. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

28. Petition of Thomas Harrison, one of the collectors of South Mimms, Middlesex, to the same. Of the 44*l.* odd assessed on that town, petitioner, who is but one of the collectors, has gathered in 20*l.*, and 10*l.* has been gathered by John Eles, his partner, and thereof 12*l.* paid to the Sheriff, and the other 18*l.* was to have been paid on Friday next; so that only 14*l.* remains uncollected, which is owing to the bailiff not having come within six weeks after notice given by petitioner. Petitioner conceives that the Sheriff had no cause to complain to the Lords of him, and prays to be discharged from custody. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

29. Petition of Myles Whitworth, of Earl's Barton, co. Northampton, to the same. The sheriff's officers distrained a horse of petitioner's for the ship-money, having never before demanded the same, whereupon petitioner requiring of them what was due and he would pay them, nothing would satisfy them but his horse, which he, having urgent occasions for it, did withhold from them, proffering them satisfaction. Is heartily sorry if he has offended, and prays to be discharged from custody. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

30. Note of the assessments of ship-money made by Sir John Dryden in 1635, and by Sir Robert Banister in 1636, on the hundreds and corporate towns in co. Northampton, ranged so as to show the difference between the two assessments. [1 p.]

31. A copy of that part of the foregoing paper which relates to the eastern division of the county. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

32. Complaints of James Hyat, vicar of Croston, Thomas Legs, parson of Walton [le Dale], Peter Travers, rector of Halsall, and the parson of Walton [on the Hill], all in co. Lancaster, against the partial and unequal assessment of the ship-money as taxed on them by the assessors. In the statement of the first and second cases there are various particulars of the condition of their parishes and of the sums assessed upon the gentry, in comparison with whom the complainants allege gross over-taxation. [*Endorsed by Archbishop Laud.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

33. Reasons alleged by a collector of [ship-money] in Hants and the Isle of Wight why he could not levy certain sums on certain persons named. In the majority of cases they were very poor men, having nothing whereon to distrain. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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34. Certificate of Henry James, late Mayor of Totness, of persons whose rates to the ship-money he was last year unable to collect, with the sum assessed on each. The sum assessed on the town was 120*l.*, the amount uncollected was 4*l.* 18*s.* [1 *p.*]

35. Petition of the Mayor, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of Totness, to the Council. Through losses at sea, embargoes in France and Spain, and departures from the town, it had decayed above 100,000*l.*, and their trade of woollen and linen cloth is now utterly decayed, of all which petitioners have often informed former sheriffs and mayors at their meetings about the ship-money, but cannot be eased. Pray relief. [½ *p.*]

36. Another similar petition in which it is stated that the total of the last payment, being 120*l.*, could not be collected, nor could any part thereof save by distresses, imprisonments, and with much difficulty. [½ *p.*]

37. Note by Nicholas of Letters and Orders of the Council, addressed to sheriffs, mayors, and others, relative to ship-money, to be transcribed from the Council Book. [4 *pp.*]

38. Francis Goddard, Sheriff of Wilts, to Nicholas. A servant of Mr. Hollis had tendered to the writer the full rate at which Hollis was assessed for ship-money, but having been returned by the writer, he was unwilling to receive it without directions of the Board. 6,000*l.* was ready to be sent up. [1 *p.*]

39. James Williams, Mayor of Newport, co. Monmouth, to [Nicholas ?]. Desires that he may not be pressed for 29*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* ship-money for three weeks, St. James's fair having hindered him. [½ *p.*]

40. Petition of Griffith Lloyd to the Council. Petitioner being a Justice of the Peace of co. Merioneth, in March 1635, by the misinformation of Evan Evans, then sheriff, was sent for by a messenger, under pretence that he had granted a warrant to apprehend two of the collectors of the ship-money for taking a distress of the goods of Humphrey Tudder for non-payment of 8*d.*, and for hindering other collectors. After attending for three months at the Board, references were made to the Solicitor and Attorney-General, and in July last to the Lord President and Council in the Marches of Wales. Petitioner having had executed a commission for the examination of witnesses, it appeared that the Sheriff had received 10*l.* 18*s.* more than the sum to be paid for ship-money before his complaint against petitioner, all which had cost petitioner 120*l.* and loss of his office of Justice of Peace, to his great discredit in the country. Could not obtain redress from the Council in the Marches. Prays commiseration of the Board. [1 *p.*]

41. Petition of the Inhabitants of Chesterfield, co. Derby, to the same. Not above 100 acres of land belong to Chesterfield, although the parish is very large and contains many hamlets which are in

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other townships; the inhabitants occupying lands in the parish, but in other townships, are assessed for ship-money in both places, so that men in Chesterfield not worth 500*l.* pay more than men in other townships worth 200*l.* per annum. Mr. Gell, late sheriff, spared the town 10*l.*, but other sheriffs, because 50*l.* is mentioned in the Council's letters, have not done so. There are above 400 poor in the town whose relief costs 160*l.* per annum. Retford is a much greater town, yet is but charged 30*l.*, and other towns in co. Derby are much easier assessed. Pray directions to the sheriff to relieve petitioners according to equity. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

42. Petition of the Bailiff and Burgesses of Warwick to the Council. Warwick is a town of very small trading, consisting of many poor artificers, and is no common road to receive the benefit of travellers, and standing betwixt Coventry and Stratford, both towns of common road, and their markets more abundant and populous. Yet Warwick is assessed 100*l.* for ship-money, although they have usually borne but a twentieth part of the hundred of Kington, which is a fourth part of the county. By this proportion 40*l.* would be their payment. The 100*l.* charged upon them by the sheriff is altogether contrary to the Council's directions for equality of assessments. Pray letters to the Sheriff to make the assessments suitable to their other payments. [1 p.]

43. Note by Thomas Oxtou of six persons in St. Albans who had refused to pay the ship-money, and have since left the town. The principal person named is Sir John Jennings, K.B., who had removed into Little Saint Bartholomew, London. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

44. Note by Nicholas of a direction of the Council on a petition of Richard Harby and Alexander Middleton, constables of Abdick and Bulstone, in Somerset, complaining that "he" is sued by John Pyne, for taking a distress of his goods for the shipping business by warrant from the Sheriff of Somerset. The Lords prayed the Attorney-General and the rest of his Majesty's learned Council, to consider of this petition, and to take care that the petitioners be put to no charges in the said suit. [*The note was originally prepared as on a petition of Harby only, the name of Middleton being afterwards inserted.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

45. Return of Thomas Wigmore, Sheriff of co. Hereford, of ship-money remaining unpaid for the first year throughout the several hundreds of his county, and in the borough of Ledbury, but not including the city of Hereford. The return states the names of the defaulters and the amounts due. The arrears from Hereford had been demanded of the then mayor, who remained in durance, and whose answer was, that he had paid it and that the sheriff had nothing to do with it. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

46. Petition of Sir Thomas Aston to the Council. Petitioner having been by several orders discharged of an assessment imposed on him by the citizens of Chester, and after, upon pretence of prejudice to

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the King's service, was required to pay the same, which he did to Sec. Windebank. But since, his Majesty being satisfied that there was no prejudice to his service in the discharge thereof, and that no farmers of customs, except petitioner, had been assessed in any port where they lived not, had caused the money to be restored. Yet such is the malice of William Edwards, merchant, solicitor for the citizens, that he gives out he will stay these seven years but he will have it, and that he will never leave petitioner, and will leave no ways untried. Prays the Lords to order that he may not perpetually be prosecuted, or if the Lords be in any thing unsatisfied that he may be heard by counsel. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

47. Petition of Sir Thomas Aston, one of the gentlemen of the chamber, to the King. The cause between petitioner and the citizens of Chester was ordered to be heard before his Majesty on Sunday last, but by reason of multitude of business was put off till Wednesday, at Star Chamber. In regard it much concerns his Majesty in the farming of the customs, and petitioner extremely in many respects, prays a hearing in his Majesty's presence, the next Sunday. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

48. The like of Sir Thomas Tempest, Sir William Lampton, and others, on behalf of themselves and others, freeholders and owners of coal mines in Durham, to the Council. Have, in the late assessment for the ship-money, been taxed not only for their lands and freeholds equally with the greatest freeholders, but have been further assessed for the coal mines, being parcel of their said freehold lands. Pray consideration of reasons why they should not be assessed for their coal mines otherwise than as part of the profit of their freeholds. Pray direction to the sheriff for their relief. [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

49. The like of Stephen Boughton, subdean of the Royal Chapel, to the same. Petitioner being only a lodger in St. Martin's in the Fields during his attendance at Whitehall, is by the inhabitants taxed in the sum of 35s. for ship-money, wherein he conceives himself hardly dealt with, in regard he pays in other places. Prays order for his relief. [1 p.]

50. The like of Sir Edmund Sawyer to the same. The justices, mayors, and chief constables of Berks, being assembled at Reading, to assess the money required by the last writ for ship-money, Sir Francis Knolles, the elder, made a speech commending his own experience in sea-service and his long acquaintance with the rates of the county, and declared that the county had a ship the last year, which being rigged and trimmed might serve again. The sheriff, finding these words impertinent, pressed the mayors to settle the rates for the corporations, when Sir Francis seemed discontented and went away before the rate was made. Since which time he has reported that the sheriff had rated in the county 400*l.* more than the sum required, and that petitioner told him so, which statements are utterly untrue, and a great disservice to his Majesty, making many slack in their payments. The better to satisfy the Lords of Sir Francis's affection to his Majesty's service, and his good husbandry to the country, petitioner prays

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them to consider his conduct in the business of the last loan, in the carriage of ship-timber, and as to the payment charged on Reading under the statute for charitable uses, all which is detailed at length. Prays the Lords to take a course herein for his Majesty's service, and reparation of petitioner's credit. [1 p.]

51. Petition of the High Constables of the hundreds of Elthorne, Spelthorne, and Isleworth, co. Middlesex, to the Council. In 1635 the sheriffs of London and Middlesex having distributed equally over the whole county the 5,500*l.* to be levied for ship-money, the hundred of Ossulstone obtained from the Board an abatement of 500*l.*, which was laid upon the rest of the county. In the new writ for 5,000*l.* the abated 500*l.* is wholly taken off from Ossulstone, petitioners not having one penny abated. Pray the Lords to consider of their past payments, and their charges for watching and warding at the Court Gate and elsewhere, their extraordinary carriages of his Majesty's provisions to Hampton Court and other places, and their present charges for maintaining the paper makers, and that they may have an easier proportion in the 5,000*l.* [*Underwritten*, "Nil." $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

52. The like of the High Constables and Inhabitants of the hundred of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, to the same. Petitioners and those of other hundreds near Hampton Court petitioned concerning an abatement of ship-money, and obtained a gracious order for their relief, but so far from having relief, the sheriff, after a first charge unequally laid upon them, has added by a new charge 10*l.* more, that he might abate the hundred of Gore, which was before easier charged than petitioners, having 52*l.* out of the 500*l.* abated by his Majesty. Pray relief. [*Subscribed by 17 petitioners.* 1 p.] *Annexed*,

52. 1. *Copy of the last preceding petition.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

53. The like of Thomas Bowtle, Richard James, and others, inhabitants of the hamlet of Pledgdon in Essex, to the same. Complain that Richard Mead, High Constable of Clavering half-hundred, although he well knew that there are but 600 acres in the said hamlet, has taxed the same to the ship-money at 9*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, when in Manuden there are 2,100 acres taxed at 19*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, in Farnham, 1,600 acres taxed at 16*l.*, in Ugley 1,600 acres taxed at 14*l.* 10*s.*, and in Benfleet 1,200 acres taxed at 9*l.* 15*s.* Pray to be eased of this unequal tax. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

54. The like of the Inhabitants of the precinct of St. Martin's le Grand, within, but not of, the city of London, to the same. Petitioners are willing to be contributors to the ship-money. The liberty of St. Martin's le Grand has ever been exempt from the city, both for government, officers, tax, or levy, and has been adjudged by law, chancery, and parliament a member of Westminster. Petitioners were taxed by the city for the first payment for ship-money 180*l.*, to the second 100*l.*, and now the city would impose upon them 150*l.*, notwithstanding there are but 140 houses in the liberty, and 50 of them have been recently visited by the plague, whereof 45 were relieved by the liberty; they have neither gentry nor merchants living amongst them, but only poor handicraftsmen, much decayed for want of employment during this visitation. Pray a writ to the

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officer of Westminster to assess them according to the rate of Westminster. [*Underwritten*, "Nil." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

55. Account of ship-money delivered over in charge to Sir Francis Norris, Sheriff of co. Oxford, by Sir Peter Wentworth, his predecessor in the shrievalty. The whole sum uncollected by Sir Peter was 1,546*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, of which Sir Francis had paid in 1,100*l.*, and had distresses for 97*l.* 8*s.* in hand which he could not sell; there remained to levy 349*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

56. Certificate of Sheriff of co. Derby to the Council. Had levied 700*l.* out of 1,300*l.* charged upon the county. His residence being 120 miles from London, prays that he may be spared certifying every fortnight. The county conceives themselves overcharged in comparison with Staffordshire; prays that the sheriffs of the adjoining cos. of Lancaster and Chester may be commanded to certify the truth of the premises. The town of Derby has paid no part of the 63*l.* imposed upon it. There are several gentlemen, as, namely, Mr. Greisley and others, who refuse to pay the sums imposed upon them and threaten to sue the sheriff if he distrain. The sheriff desires to know what the Lords will think a reasonable allowance for himself and his substitutes, employed in that service. [1 p.]

57. Reasons submitted by John Brown, why he is not able to pay any more money upon transportation of iron ordnance. Explains the disastrous consequence to him of the opposition of the Swedish manufacturer, and that owing to the failure of many merchants of late, and the doubt of many more, there was such scantiness of money that there was none to be taken up at interest, especially by any man that belonged to the King's Majesty. Prays that he may be allowed to ship out ordnance for the money he has paid until the markets amend, that the money owing to him by the office of the Ordnance may be forthwith paid so that he may give some satisfaction to his creditors, and that Sir Francis Nethersole may be assigned his money in some other way. [1 p.]

58. Copy of the preceding. [1 p.]

59. Petition of Sir Thomas Bludder and Thomas Bray, his Majesty's servants, to the King. In 1627 the Council directed letters to the Deputy-Lieutenants of Wilts, Hants, and Berks, requiring the formation of a magazine of powder in each county, whereupon several sums of money were collected by the constables, but remain in the hands of private persons without account rendered. Pray a commission or letters for inquiry in whose hands the said moneys are, and that upon finding the same they may be bestowed upon petitioners. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

60. [Lords of the Admiralty] to Sir William Russell. To pay to Sir John Heydon, Lieutenant of the Ordnance, 1,500*l.* out of monies received on the King's writs issued in 1635, the said sum being part of the monies due for powder delivered out of his Majesty's magazine to the fleet of 24 sail set forth last summer. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

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61. Petition of [Andrew Pitcairn] to the King. The retail chandlers of London take gunpowder out of his Majesty's magazine at 12*d.* the pound, and resell it at divers immoderate rates, ranging from 15*d.* to 20*d.* per pound, which is not only a burthen to the commons but encourages merchants to bring in inferior powder and to forestall the King's sale. Suggests that some one person be appointed to receive out of the royal magazine such powder as may be spared, and to furnish the people in London, at the rate of 13*d.* the pound by the barrel and 14*d.* by less quantities, and in the remotest parts at 15*d.* and 16*d.*, by which means all petty powder makers may be suppressed and the importation of foreign saltpetre and bad powder be prevented. Prays a grant to enable petitioner to carry out this arrangement. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

62. Minute of application of the Committees for setting forth four ships for his Majesty's service, by the city of London, being the Margaret, the Prudence, the William, and the Royal Defence, for a warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty, for 95 barrels of gunpowder out of the King's stores to supply those ships. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

63. ——— to Mr. Norton. The King granted his servant Thomas Browne all his unserviceable pieces and other old iron, for which Browne is to deliver new ordnance into the Tower. Two ironmasters stand bound with Browne for performance of the same, and whatsoever Browne sells out of the Tower, they put the money in their purses, to the hindrance of Browne and of his Majesty's service. The writer, whose name does not appear, solicits his "good Lordship's [Lord Newport's] letters to the officers of the store, to take Brown's bond and that of his son John, so that he should receive into the Tower so many tons as are taken out. The writer undertakes to see to it, and would not lose his Lordship's favour for 10,000*l.* The writer has taken the furnace at Brenchley to do Mr. Browne and his son good, and would leave off the two iron-masters. To procure his Lordship's letter to this end, the writer proposes to give Norton 5*l.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

64. Memoranda, partly in the hand-writing of Lord Cottington, and partly in that of Sec. Coke, relating to the renewal of the saltpetre commission to the Lords of the Admiralty and the Master of the Ordnance. [1 p.]

65. Report to the Council as to what ordnance was fit for the castle of Tynemouth, and for strengthening the haven there. The castle stood at the mouth of the haven, but at such a height that ordnance would be to little purpose for hindering ships to come and go; the writer therefore recommended the erection of two block-houses near high water mark, and the transference to them of the officers and men then in the castle. At the writer's departure from Newcastle, the mayor and aldermen gave him in charge to represent the state of that town for defence, and to pray that 20 or 30 pieces of great ordnance might be sent thither, and also that consideration might be had of the great abundance of miserable poor people from divers countries who go begging in their streets. [1 p.]

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66. Note of a quantity of logwood and St. Martin's wood assigned to the Office of the Ordnance for 1,500*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

67. Lord Treasurer Juxon to Sir William Russell. Prays him to pay to Sir John Heydon, Lieutenant of the Ordnance, out of ship-money received, 1,000*l.*, part of the monies due for powder received for that service. [*Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

68. Apportionment of the counties of England and Wales between the several saltpetremen, together with their undertakings to bring in certain proportions of saltpetre weekly. [4 *pp.*]

69. Francis Vincent, saltpetreman, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Complains against Nicholas Carpenter and Richard Tiler, who being warned to furnish carts to carry liquor from Cheam to his Majesty's saltpetre house in Kingston, being four miles, denied the same, and being called before Sir Nicholas Carew, stood upon a privilege they had. Sir Nicholas bound them to answer before the Lords, who ordered them to perform the service and to give Vincent satisfaction for his loss and charges, which latter they still refuse to do. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

70. Petition of Robert Davies to the Council. According to their order petitioner had delivered all the saltpetre he had in hand to the Officers of the Ordnance amounting to 7 cwt. and a half and 8 lbs. Much of it was of the same sort as the Lords buy from the Barbary merchants at 45*s.* a cwt., but it cost petitioner 3*l.* 15*s.* Prays payment according to the rate he gave for it. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

71. Nicholas to Montjoy, Earl of Newport, Master of the Ordnance. The Lords Commissioners for the Admiralty and Saltpetre desire him to meet them about the saltpetremen's contracts on the Saturday then next at Whitehall, and to command the Officers of the Ordnance to be there. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

72. Petition of Alexander Harris, his Majesty's servant, to the King. Had been informed that his Majesty accepted petitioner's offer of converting saltpetre into powder at 8*d.* per pound, rather than incur the hazard of any casualties at 7*d.* Petitioner has offered to submit himself to the like conditions and covenants that formerly were imposed upon Mr. Evelyn, and to have a certain course of payment as soon as he shall have brought in the powder, or else that he might sell it for satisfying himself, paying to his Majesty 40*l.* on every last that can be sold. Hitherto there has been no conclusion, Sec. Windebank who received the King's direction therein, not being one of the referees to see it accomplished. Prays that in this season he may make good his overtures. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

73. The like of ——— to the same. By the King's command an overture was formerly presented setting forth the benefit to be raised by receiving the yearly proportion of powder into the King's store, whence the King's subjects might be supplied. Answers have also been returned to various points of the King's commands. States reasons why a resolution should be come to at that time. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

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74. Explanation of the quantities of the several articles supplied by the saltpetremen and used by the King's gunpowder maker, with the prices of the same, and the saving made upon "the last contract," which probably meant the last previous contract made with Mr. Evelyn. [1 p.]

75. Petition of William Burrowes, saltpetre maker, to the Council. Lichfield, being a county of itself, had been omitted out of petitioner's deputation although intended for his Majesty's work. Petitioner brought his vessels and implements there and was opposed by the bailiffs and officers of the city, whereby he is disabled to perform his Majesty's service or deliver his proportion to the powder maker. Prays that some course may be taken for the furtherance of the service. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

76. The like of Peter Marolois, merchant, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner having a ship cast away in Barbary, for the goods that were saved has brought thence 237 bags of saltpetre and laden the same in an English bottom, to be brought upon the English coast, and thence to be transported in another ship for Holland. The saltpetre being stayed until further order from the Lords of the Admiralty, prays order that it may be transported for Holland. [1 p.]

77. The like of the same to the same. Similar in effect to the preceding, and with similar prayer. [1 p.]

78. The like of the hundred of Kingston, Surrey, to the same. Petitioners are paid by the saltpetremen for carriage from Kingston to Croydon but for 7 miles, whereas it is 18 miles, and they are to have 6d. per mile for carriage, but the saltpetremen abate 18d. upon every load, besides a truss of straw for every load, and make them wait with their teams many hours. Pray order for reformation of these abuses and payment of arrears, being 13d. upon every load of 33 loads, besides an abatement of two whole loads' pay. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

79. Minutes of Mr. Evelyn's petitions. He prays allowance for 1,135 barrels of gunpowder made with his own saltpetre; also for losses by pounds, mills, and other workhouses erected for the public service; also for a legal discharge of his contracts for making gunpowder. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

80. List of Fees, payable in the office of Sir Thomas Fanshaw, the King's Remembrancer, being another copy of a paper already calendared in *Vol. cclxxix.*, No. 109. [10 pp.]

81. Petition of Edmund Nicholson, his Majesty's servant, to Lord Keeper Coventry and Henry, Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal. Petitioner has a lead mine for his Majesty, also called a silver mine, because it holds silver, in Bolyhope, Durham, which has been wrought by petitioner for these 14 years at an expense of 1,000*l.* Humphrey Wharton, deceased, and Thomas, his son, have disquieted petitioner's possession because he denied them pre-

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emption of ore, which is a monopoly, and therefore petitioner had reason to withstand it. Thomas Wharton, after having long discontinued his suit, secretly subpoenaed witnesses and procured a day of hearing before the late Master of the Rolls, when petitioner attended but Wharton did not. His Majesty having referred the same to the Lords, petitioner prays order for the attendance of the parties that the cause may be determined. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

82. Lord Treasurer Juxon to Sir Edward Wardour. To make a certificate of the collectors of the five loans, distinguishing those that have passed their accounts; likewise another certificate of the collectors' names of the last loan by Privy Seal and what has been paid thereupon. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

83. Brief abstract of an ordinance in the Exchequer (anno 1 Car. I.) for yearly taking accounts of his Majesty's casual revenues, with a statement of some of the inconveniences which result from a neglect of that ordinance. [1 p.]

84. Notes, taken by Nicholas, on investigation of a dispute between Robert Crosse, the messenger, and Stockdale, also a messenger, which had been referred to Nicholas and another person. The question turned upon the liability of Crosse to pay over a sum of 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* which he had in his hands, so long as a demand he had against Mr. Stockdale remained unsettled. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

84. 1. *Draft report of the referees addressed to a body styled "your Lordships." The money received by Crosse belonging to his Majesty, the referees thought the same ought to be paid irrespective of any other demand, leaving the account between Crosse and Stockdale to be settled by the clerks of the Chequer [Exchequer], who only were acquainted with the facts.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

85. Proposition, in the handwriting of Nicholas, that before warrant be given by the customer, for exportation of gold and silver brought from parts beyond seas, he shall receive from the owners such imposition as shall be thought fit. If this be approved and the rate fixed, a letter should be addressed by the Council to the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to cause the same to be put in execution. [1 p.]

86. Archibald Hay to the King. Has reviewed Mr. Burlamachi's accounts, by which it appeared that 5,363*l.*, 7*s.* 2*d.* was due to him by the late Earl of Carlisle, and of that sum 434*l.* was due nine years before a bond dated in April 1629. Conceives that if the Earl would have acknowledged that sum to be due, Mr. Burlamachi would have got it contained in that bond. Although it does not appear that the sum contained in the bond is paid, yet Mr. Burlamachi has received out of the Exchequer for the Earl, since that bond was due, 15,816*l.* [1 p.]

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87. Minute, by Lord Cottington, of various applications for grants by [James Maxwell], with Lord Cottington's comments thereon. They chiefly relate to the customs on potashes, and the new imposition on smalts. The King had denied James Maxwell a reversion of his lease of calf skins. [= 1½ p.]

88. Petition of Richard Forster to the King. Sets forth the excellence of English oysters and the honour acquired by the nation by those transported into foreign parts. But many persons mingle them with oysters that be of unseasonable and of base condition in staleness. For prevention whereof petitioner prays a grant for 31 years of the oversight of all oysters, with the fee of 2*d.* for marking every vessel, and 1*d.* for every bushel unpacked before they be vented in England, and 4*d.* for marking every vessel, and 2*d.* for every bushel to be exported, paying to the Exchequer a yearly rent of 20 marks. [1 p.]

89. Memorandum, in Nicholas's handwriting, from the Lords of the Admiralty [to Sec. Windebank], to acquaint his Majesty that Mr. Crane, having paid the imposition of 3*l.* a thousand on pipe staves in Ireland, purchased for the King's service, amounting to 300*l.*, desired that he might be repaid in Ireland or allowed the same on his accounts in England. [½ p.]

90. Copy of the preceding. [½ p.]

91. Receipts given by H. F. to John Dickinson, clerk of the Council, for 21 acquittances for ship-money paid by various counties and towns. [*Date of month and day left blank, probably signed early in January 1635-6.* ¼ p.]

92. Petition of Thomas Horth, and the new undertakers for paying the King 9,000*l.* per annum for the salt business, to the King. After hearing the complaints from the seaports before his Majesty in Council on the 19th of December, it was ordered that this business should be established upon petitioner according to the warrant to the Attorney-General, leaving the price to be settled by the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington. They are agreed thereon, yet the Attorney-General will not proceed without further direction from his Majesty. The delay is 200*l.* a week's loss to his Majesty, besides much charge to petitioners. Pray order to the Attorney-General for dispatching the grant, and direction to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington to make petitioner defalcations for the time the business is unsettled. [½ p.]

93. The like of Sir Thomas Reynell to the same. Petitioner had prosecuted a suit in the Exchequer chamber against Thomas Isaack for arrears of rent reserved upon wine licences in Devon, Cornwall, and Exeter upon an undertaking of the late Lord Treasurer that petitioner should be allowed his costs out of the profit recovered. On a final decree 2,300*l.* was certified to be due to the King, besides a further sum to be cleared upon oath. Isaack pretends to have

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compounded for 1,500*l.* with the late Lord Treasurer for the whole account, and endeavours to pass a discharge for the whole, having paid only 1,500*l.* Prays direction to the Lord Treasurer that petitioner may have a grant of the arrears not yet paid, and all such sums as shall be further discovered, paying one third of whatever is reserved to the King's use. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

94. Petition of Robert, Earl of Somerset, to the King. When King James disposed of petitioner's estate by law fallen into his hands, he signified his resolution to make good the full value thereof, by settling upon petitioner an estate of 4,000*l.* per annum, besides the manor of Winwick, co. Northampton, worth about 900*l.* per annum, being rather less than petitioner's former estate, which he had carefully gathered without any impeachment of his Majesty's revenue or loss to the crown. As yet petitioner has only received 3,000*l.* per annum besides the said manor. Prays the accomplishment of the resolution of his late Majesty. [1 p.]

95. Remonstrance of the Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Merchants Adventurers of England to the Council. Notwithstanding the endeavours of Sir William Boswell, the King's resident with the States General, the States of Holland and West Friesland, instigated by the cloth merchants of Amsterdam, in 1635 sent to the merchants adventurers newly settled at Rotterdam a new reglement for ordering their cloth trade, by which they only tolerate mingled coloured cloths to be imported into those lands, and those undressed, and allow of no other manufacture of wool to be the staple of the said company but only white cloths undressed, with other clauses annihilating the King's proclamation, and restraining the privileges of the company in church government, their freedom from assize, and their contract for exchange of moneys. Present these things to the Council that the ambassador from the States General lately come over may be acquainted therewith and these grievances be removed. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

96. The like of the Fellowship of Merchants Adventurers, addressed to Sec. Windebank. Substantially the same as the foregoing, but with the clause omitted relating to church government, and beseeching at the close the Secretary's favour and assistance for rectifying the grievances complained of. [*This may be taken to be a draft of the preceding.* 1 p.]

97. Petition of the Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of Merchants Adventurers to the King. Petitioners are advertised that the King of Denmark is labouring with the Emperor and Princes of Germany for perpetuating his toll on English goods passing his fort of Gluckstadt, contrary to the ancient privileges both of the empire and of petitioners, all which has been urged to his said Majesty both by Sir Thomas Roe and Sir Robert Anstruther and since by the Earl of Leicester, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary. If the King of Denmark shall obtain the renewal of his toll the same will not only be the overthrow of Hamburg, but of

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the greatest part of the cloth trade of this kingdom. Pray the King to order instructions herein to the Earl of Arundel, Ambassador Extraordinary with the Emperor, for preventing the King of Denmark's designs. [1 p.]

98. The Governor, Deputy, and Fellowship of Merchants Adventurers of England to the King. Answer to a petition of the Merchants Adventurers of Newcastle. The Merchants Adventurers have been a governed company ever since the 18th of King John, from which time they were settled with privileges for their trade in Antwerp and other cities of the Low Countries for 183 years, when King Henry IV. granted them a charter for the sole trade of Germany and the 17 provinces, with power to choose a governor, deputies, and 24 assistants, and other privileges which they have enjoyed up to this time. They were not styled Merchants Adventurers of London, as petitioners from Newcastle term them, but of England, and were dispersed in divers ports; viz., at York, Hull, Exeter, Newcastle, as well as at London, but all were sworn to be subject to the laws made by the head court of their society, which was ever beyond seas, and not at London. In September 1st. Edward VI. the Merchants Adventurers who dwelt at Newcastle obtained their first charter which enabled them to buy and transport beyond seas wool and woollens the growth of cos. Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham, but that charter did not give them liberty to trade in cloth or woollen manufactures formerly granted to the Merchants Adventurers of England. A composition of 8*l.* per annum, pretended to have been paid by the merchants of Newcastle to the Merchants Adventurers for their trade of cloths into places privileged to the Merchants Adventurers of England, is believed to have been paid for the addition of wool and woollens to the trade which formerly they had among the Merchants Adventurers in cloths and kersies. Since the trade of all woollen manufactures has been "reduced under government," and the woollen trade of Newcastle very much increased, the Merchants Adventurers have required from those of Newcastle such impositions as they take from the brethren at York, Hull, Exeter, and London, to ease themselves of a great debt which they fell into for service done to King James. State reasons why the merchants of Newcastle should not be freed from these impositions. [1½ p.]

99. Notes upon the early history of the Company of Merchants Adventurers of Newcastle as distinct from those of England. Their separate existence as a trading company is traced back to the 17th of King John, and charters, licences, and public records are referred to in proof that they traded in woollen manufactures from a period long anterior to that attributed to them in the preceding document. [*In the handwriting of Sir Robert Heath.* 2 pp.]

100. [Lawrence Halstead] to the Council. Remonstrance on the way in which white cloths of all sorts may be made true throughout England. The writer proposes the establishment in London of a

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sworn tare-master, according to the custom in Holland. The clothier was to set his seal upon each cloth being wet, with the length and breadth. The cloth was to be again wetted by the purchaser, and submitted to the tare-master, who was to indicate the allowance to be made for faults. By this means the commission to Mr. Withers or Mr. Holland might be spared. [1 p.]

101. The Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of Merchants Adventurers to the Council. Answer to the preceding remonstrance of Lawrence Halstead. They are of Halstead's opinion that the clothier should observe weight, length, and breadth according to the statutes, and set his seal upon every cloth. Remind the Lords of his Majesty's commission and proclamation obtained by them after long suit, by which they expect that reformation, which they have so long laboured for. By this new course they fear a stop of trade if not the overthrow of the white drapery, besides that it will not remedy the tare in foreign parts. State the inconveniences which would arise out of the introduction of the proposal of a tare-master, amongst which are reckoned that the water in London was not fit for this purpose, nor any place convenient about the city for drying the cloth. White cloth wetted in other water can never be brought to that beauty in which it was when it came from the clothier, besides which the cloths would be subject to be soiled with the smoke of the sea-coal burnt in London. Nor would anything done here avoid the examination of the tare-house beyond seas. The differences arising out of that foreign examination had been happily settled by Sir Henry Vane. [4 pp.]

102. Proposition addressed to the King for the erection in London of an office, after the manner of the Statt Hoffes in the United Provinces, where cloths are to be visited and tried for defects, with the advice of the Merchants Adventurers, and with such moderate fees as shall be thought fitting. The large introduction of such offices in the clothing countries of the continent is insisted upon, and among the anticipated benefits is reckoned the avoidance of quarrels with the Dutch. [1 p.]

103. Minute of proposal that it be signified to the Merchants Adventurers, that it seems to his Majesty more behoveful for them that they be judges of the defects of their cloths here at home than strangers abroad. That it is his Majesty's intention that the office should be framed by their advice, and that, if they approve the same, they should set down in writing their opinion as to how it may be best done. If they do not approve the same they are to set down the reasons of their dislike. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

104. Petition of Sir William Bellenden, his Majesty's servant, to the King. Recites what great abuses grow out of the excessive number of ale-houses, and the endeavours made in past times to procure a remedy, as already stated in Sir William's petition calendared under the date of 2nd August 1635, with the reference thereon. Before

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anything was done on that reference the Commission for the Treasury was dissolved and the then present Lord Treasurer appointed. Prays another reference to such as the King shall think fit. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

105. Petition of Sir Philiberto Vernatti, his Majesty's servant, and Capt. Thomas Whitmore, to the King. His Majesty lately granted petitioners a patent for making iron with sea coal, and that invention being now perfected nothing is wanting but forges and ironstone, to put the same in practice. Finding certain forges deserted in the Forest of Dean petitioners desire to take the same, if they may be supplied with ironstone out of that forest, where there is exceeding plenty, but the farmers pretend an interest therein. Pray his Majesty to declare it lawful for petitioners to buy ironstone in the said forest, notwithstanding any grant to the contrary. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

106. The like of Thomas Smethwick to Archbishop Laud. The difference of 1,100,000*l.* between the East India Companies of England and Holland has many years depended and is like to continue undecided, because the deputies appointed by the companies cannot agree. The damages are very great;—to all Christendom by transporting treasure to the infidels; to the King by hindering his customs more than 10,000*l.* annually; to the English East India merchants more than 100,000*l.* yearly; and to petitioner more than 1,000*l.* yearly, a good part whereof should go towards repairing St. Paul's. Prays a reference to the Lord Treasurer, and that petitioner may mediate with the said deputies a good agreement in the merchandising part of the differences. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

107. Notes of various matters relating to the treatment and regulation of merchant aliens whilst in this country, perhaps written by Peter Courteyn. Among other things is a form of oath taken or suggested to be taken by the hosts of merchants strangers. Such persons were to swear that they would well and lawfully "demesne" the strange merchants that should be assigned to be at host with them, in all things that touched their occupation of hostage, and that they would labour to oversee all manner of merchandises that any merchant alien being under their hostage and oversight should leave within the city of London. [$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp.]

108. The Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of Eastland Merchants to the Council. Answer to propositions of the Artisan Skinners and Grey Tawers, with reference to a report made thereupon by Sir Nicholas Rainton and Sir Thomas Moulson, aldermen of London. The Eastland merchants for almost 60 years have by charter enjoyed the trade within the Baltic, and their privileges have been confirmed by King James and the present King. The late wars, first in Silesia, and since in Prussia, have generally disturbed the course of trade, and particularly have hindered the vent of skinnery ware, besides which the French have lately found out a

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more profitable use of clipping seasoned cony skins, and working the hair or wool into hats, with which they drive a great trade in Italy, by which means the price of this sort of skins is raised so high that few or none of them can now be used in poor people's garments. Whether this working cony wool into hats might not be better done in England, without any deceitful mixing with beaver, the answerers submit to the Board. The skimmers propound the tawing of 160,000 cony skins and mortkins yearly in London, and therefore seek that no skin should be shipped but from London. They would have all brought up into one common warehouse that those fit for tawing may be taken out. Thereby his Majesty's customs may be increased 20 nobles or at most 20 marks a year, but the skimmers propose to raise a joint stock for buying up cony skins, which would enable one man to put a price upon the whole kingdom, by which means the skimmers may make a good trade for themselves, but how profitable or convenient to others the Eastland merchants submit to the Lords. Some Eastland merchants on the coast are charged with driving their trade disorderly. This is submitted to examination; as, also, the desirableness of the increase of this manufacture in London, the tawing of skins being accompanied with much annoyance through ill smells, which, in a close air, may prove matter either to begin or increase an infection. Peace being restored to Prussia, the Eastland merchants will yearly take off their proportionable part of tawed ware, with the merchants who export the same commodities to other countries. [1½ p.]

109. Petition of William Rowley, William King, Isaac Scott, Thomas Harries, and John Baker, common brewers licensed for Shrewsbury, to the Council. Upon certificate from the bailiffs, the first four petitioners were appointed by the Commissioners for Malting and Brewing, as a competent number to serve the town, and Edward Clarke, who had also a certificate, was disallowed for that he was no burgess nor inhabitant of the town, whereupon the said four petitioners compounded for their licences, the Commissioners undertaking to allow no more brewers without their consent. Shortly after the petitioner Baker was added with their consent, and now Clarke is again urged for appointment. Pray that neither Clarke nor any others besides petitioners may be admitted to exercise the trade of common brewer, unless experience should prove that petitioners cannot furnish the town. [½ p.]

110. "A Proposition showing where all the Hemp grows that serves to make cordage of for all Europe, with the benefits that may arise to his Majesty and the State by the importing of some of it unwrought, some of it in cable yarn, and some of it in cordage, into England, with the means to effect it, and an answer to what may chiefly be objected against the business." The scheme of the proposer (a servant of the King of Poland) was to buy up hemp in that country, and make England the staple for cordage to all

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Europe. [*Endorsed by Sec. Windebank*, "To be referred to the Earl Marshal, Earl of Dorset, and Mr. Comptroller." 1 p.]

111. A brief recapitulation of measures taken to prevent the false dyeing of silks since 1611. In March 1631 the silkmen, pretending to work a reformation, obtained a charter of incorporation, since which time they have been the greatest offenders. There is added an account of the nature of their offences, and a statement of the advantages which the King would derive from reforming the abuses in dyeing. [1 p.]

112. Petition of Joseph Wagstaff to the King. By reason of the great building and repairing of ships there is daily more use of tar, which being brought from other countries is like to grow very dear. Great store of tar being made in Russia, petitioner prays letters to the Emperor that petitioner may buy of his subjects three or four thousand hogsheads yearly for seven years, and may transport the same into this kingdom. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

113. The King to the Emperor of Russia. Draft [suggested ?] letter in accordance with the preceding petition. [1 p.]

114. Petition of John Browne, worsted comber, on behalf of himself and others of the same trade, in co. Devon, to the Council. Petitioners long since preferred a petition desiring reformation of abuses in their trade. They have received the directions of the Lords therein and brought back the opinion of Lord Chief Justice Finch concerning their desired corporation, which the Lords grant, but enjoin them to pay a rent for the same far greater than they are able to raise amongst so many poor men. Pray abatement of the same. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

115. The like of Humphrey Smith, Edward Wright, John Hayes, and other merchants and traders, to the number of sixty, to the same. Have laden aboard the *Ascension*, the *Matthew*, and the *Gift of God*, of Hull, divers goods to be transported from London to the fairs at Stourbridge, Howden, and Gainsborough, which ships being at Gravesend have been there stayed. Pray leave to pass on their voyage. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

116. Statement of the causes of the abatement of the wonted prices of English wools. They are divided into home and foreign causes, and various remedies are suggested. [3 pp.]

117. Estimate of "what the poor may earn forth of the crop of an acre of flax." It is stated that an acre may commonly yield 500 lbs. of flax when it is dressed, before it comes to the hackle. [1 p.]

118. Petition of the Starchmakers of London to the King. The Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington have made an agreement with petitioners whereby the business of starch making will be regulated. By reason of a suit prosecuted in Star Chamber against petitioners

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they are unable to look to their trade and perfect their part of the agreement. Pray the King to give direction that the agreement may be prosecuted and that in the meantime the suit in the Star Chamber may be stayed and when the covenants are sealed be dismissed. [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

119. Petition of Lady Cornwallis, of the Queen's bedchamber, to the King. There have been seized by the searchers at Gravesend jewels, pearls, embroideries, and other things of sundry merchants bound for Russia and other parts, which are now in custody of the chief searcher of London as goods forfeit to his Majesty. Prays a grant of the same. [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

120. Answer of the generality of the Company of Vintners to the proposition for raising the prices of wines to be retailed in taverns in London. A general court having been held to take the proposition into consideration, they unanimously declared their opinion that if they should be charged according to that proposition it would be the undoing of them. Pray that their payments already made may be taken into consideration, and that the prayer of their last petition may be granted. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

121. Petition of Leonard Holmes, of Yarmouth, to the Council. Having for a long time refined salt for the use of the country thereabouts, he has lately received command from his Majesty not to melt any foreign salt, but such as shall be had of the corporation of salters, without licence. As the salters have no salt at Yarmouth, prays licence to melt 30 wey of foreign bay salt imported before the restraint, that he may keep his pans at work until the patentees bring salt into that port. [*Underwritten*, "Nil." 1 p.]

122. The like of Alexander Rowley to the same. His house has twice been "broke up" with such violence that his wife and children have been sorely hurt and one child ever since in great danger of death, though he was absent and there was no resistance; and he has, on account of his wife having against his will made a little sweet soap, been kept in durance 15 days in the Gatehouse. Prays that he may be bailed, or be heard to speak for himself, before they all perish for want, being as poor a man as liveth. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

123. William West, the elder, William Hind, and William West, the younger, to the same. Having been committed to Newgate by the Archbishop and the rest of the Council, return thanks for their enlargement. Freely acknowledge their offence and crave pardon. [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

124. A paper book containing various estimates of the charges and profit of the trade of brewing, calculated upon the supposition that the "brewhouse will draw 18 ton of beer at one guyle or brewing, six times every week, being 312 times in the year." [20 pp. of which 16 are blank.]

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125. Petition of John Blinkhorn, goldsmith, to the Council. By virtue of the warrant of the Council to search for silver molten into mass, or ingots drawn into wire, contrary to the late proclamation, he has seized 32 lbs. of silver wire in the shop of Joseph Symonds, wire drawer, and has discovered divers other parcels of silver drawn into wire since the 22nd May, to the sum of 342 lbs. 8 ozs in weight, which is in money 913*l*. 13*s*. Prays enlargement of his warrant of search, and that during the absence of Mason, the messenger, who was joined with him, he may take any other. [1 p.]

126. The like of Sir Nicholas Tempest, William Chapman, Leonard Car, Robert Anderson, and divers others, salters of South and North Shields, owners of 157 pans there, to the King. Thomas Horth and others of the society of Salters, have been with petitioners for his Majesty's duty of 10*s*. and 3*s*. 4*d*. per wey upon salt, and have proffered such a price and for such a quantity as petitioners are contented to accept. But some few salters, viz. George Harle, James King, Cuthbert Hunter, Margery Harle, and Katherine Roe, owners of 45 or 50 pans, continue so refractory that they refuse to be regulated therein unless they receive a special command from his Majesty. Pray order to compel such refractory persons to sell their salt at the same rates as petitioners, or otherwise to take such salt as petitioners shall make at the prices offered by Thomas Horth. [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

127. The like of Clothiers inhabiting within co. Devon, to the Council. The company of Merchants Adventurers, being lately convened before the Council, together with petitioners, concerning the cause of decay of trade in co. Devon, the merchants stated that within the last year they had bought and shipped 20,000 kersies, and thereupon inferred that petitioners had no cause of complaint, whereunto petitioners alleged that a third part thereof were not the proper goods of the said merchants but were bought by other merchants, and underhand were shipped in the names of some of the company. This allegation petitioners were enjoined to prove before the Council, for which purpose they have attended and desire to be admitted. [1 p.]

128. The like of Henry Penfold, a farmer of iron works, to the same. Has been 12 days in custody of a messenger, and has been examined by the Attorney-General, for non-payment of fees for marking of iron according to the late grant of 6*s*. 8*d*. per ton. Being a farmer under the Earl of Northumberland at a great rent, he cannot pay the said imposition and be a saver by his commodity, for that no man values his iron the better for the marking, nor will give him one penny the more for it. Must therefore be forced to give over his works or be undone. Prays to be released upon bail and left at liberty to answer the complaints of the informers according to law. [$\frac{1}{3}$ r.]

129. Notes, [in Sir Robert Heath's handwriting,] relative to the preemption of lead in co. Derby. The offer of their service

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remains with Sec. Windebank. Being assured that they have overcome the difficulty of the work, in the beginning of next summer they will be ready to undertake the preemption. If his Majesty therefore will review their proposition they will be ready to proceed with it. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

130. Statement of the quantity of lead obtained, exported, and consumed in England and Wales. 12,600 foder was produced, and 4,600 foder exported, leaving 8,000 foder for home consumption; of which 5,500 foder was concealed or so consumed that his Majesty lost the imposition of 20s. per foder. [1 p.]

131. Petition of Richard, John, and Walter Leer, of London, merchants, to the Council. Petitioners being about to freight three great ships, for the service of the Duke of Savoy, to carry salt from the island of Yuise, and being to victual the ships for two years, they pray licence to lay aboard 300 quarters of wheat out of Devon and Cornwall where corn is very plentiful. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

132. The like of Benjamin Stone, blademaker on Hounslow Heath, to the same. At his charge of 6,000*l.* petitioner has perfected the art of blade-making, so that he makes "as good as any that are made in the Christian world." Great complaints having been made by the Lord Deputy of Ireland and others of the unserviceableness of the swords brought into the Office of the Ordnance by the cutlers, his Majesty ordered that the office of Ordnance should be supplied with blades made by petitioner, who was thereupon made a member of the office, and gave caution to make 500 blades a week. Notwithstanding which the cutlers have order to bring in 4,000 swords, which are for the most part old decayed swords, although petitioner has lying on his hands a great quantity, and is ready to deliver in short time any proportion his Majesty shall have occasion to use. If the cutlers may have this way to cross petitioner it will be to the great disservice of his Majesty, and overthrow the science of blade-making now brought to full perfection in this kingdom. Prays that no blades may be received into the Office of the Ordnance, but such as are made in this kingdom. [1 p.]

133. The like of the same, his Majesty's blademaker, to the same. The Lords ordered the Lieutenant of the Tower and the Lieutenant of the Ordnance with the Officers of Ordnance, to re-survey all the swords delivered into the Office of the Armoury by Capt. Leg [Legge]. The persons thus appointed gave notice of that order to the officers of the armoury and the cutlers of whom the swords were bought, and appointed times for the survey, but the officers of the armoury and the cutlers failed to meet at the times appointed. Prays the Council to grant their special warrant to the persons before mentioned to call before them the officers of the armoury and the cutlers and re-survey the said swords, and that the swords petitioner has on his hands may be received into the Office of Ordnance. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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134. Petition of the Regent and Professors of the Museum Minervæ to the King. The King about a year ago approved the intention of instituting a house for the education of noblemen and gentlemen in arms and arts, and all generous qualities. This intention has been so far brought into action that there is a perfect model of the intended house made, with such constitutions as may serve for its government. Nevertheless, being but a model, it is not capable of giving such accommodations as are desired by the parents and friends of very many noble personages. Petitioners pray his Majesty to give directions to Sec. Windebank to prepare letters for the King's signature to the nobility and chief gentry, to contribute to purchasing a new building of such a house as may afford the accommodations desired and be an honour to the city and an ornament to the whole kingdom. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

134. 1. *Statement of seven reasons why the above petitioners desire the royal letters therein-mentioned.* [1 p.]

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1. Offer of Alessandro Gatti, Majorduomo of the Venetian Ambassador in England, to preserve wheat and other kinds of grain for ten years from all corruption, external or internal, and particularly from rats and other noxious animals. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

1. 1. *Note from [Lord Fielding to Lord Treasurer Juxon ?] that the above-named gentleman had made the above strange offer, which he was desirous to discover to some personage of authority. Sends the proposition, and refers it to the wisdom of the person addressed.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

2. Points to be considered respecting an invention of two Dutchmen. They offer an invention of a gum, whereby all kinds of clothes, linen, woollen, silk, leather, &c., can be made impenetrable by water or air. The gum is made of oils and other things so that it dries very easily; and though astringent, remains limber. It is principally put forth as applicable to apparel, so as to make it resist rain, to make durable tents, to pack up all manner of goods, and to make nets, ropes, sacks, girdles for swimming, bridges for soldiers to pass rivers, windmills, and sails. The invention is offered first to the King, as being the defender of the Protestant faith. [2 pp.]

3. Statement by [Sir Robert Osborne] of acts done by Sir Francis Crane, which induced Sir Robert to say that Sir Francis had taken the forfeiture of the honor of Grafton. Courts were kept and rents received by Sir Francis in his own name; new estates were let in his name; fines were received by him; church livings were disposed of; and materials were carried from Grafton House to build Stoke Lodge, being Sir Francis's inheritance. Sir Robert protests that

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for all other matters alleged in a declaration to his Majesty, he had no meaning but to have the King redeem the mortgage from Sir Francis Crane. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

4. Copy of the preceding. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

4. 1. *Note of a lease made 16th September 1633, by Sir Francis Crane, to Richard Church and Ann his wife, of a cottage in Hartwell, for 31 years, at the yearly rent of 3s. 4d., and on payment of a fine of 13l. 6s. 8d.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

5. Sir Francis Crane to the Council. Answer to the paper delivered by Sir Robert Osborne. His present interest in the lands of Grafton is,—first, the mortgage, which was for two years and upon which there was lent 7,500*l.*; second, upon a promise made since by his Majesty, that for 6,000*l.*, Sir Francis should have passed to him 200*l.* a year of those lands in fee farm. Upon this promise, about three years since, he paid 5,000*l.* With his proceedings in both these, Sir Robert Osborne was acquainted, and knew that the forfeiture upon the first was neither taken nor intended to be taken, and that he, Sir Francis, was rather desirous to give over the latter bargain than to proceed in it. Notwithstanding Sir Robert's knowledge of these circumstances, of which Sir Francis states facts in proof, Sir Robert informed the King that the forfeiture was taken, and to prove it, alleged the facts stated in the paper last calendared. Sir Francis answers that all these alleged facts were warranted by his letters patent, and that he is accountable for all that he has done on repayment of his money. Sir Francis concludes that Sir Robert sought not for truth in what he had done, but that he had cast aspersions upon Sir Francis with the view of injuring him in the estimation of the King and of the world. [$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp.]

6. Petition of Robert Ryther, keeper of the Castle of York, to the same. The said castle and gaol being in great decay, two orders have been made by the Justices of Assize, that the Justices of Peace should take order for repair of the same, together with the present erecting of a house of correction. Further, they were required to levy money for building the house of correction, and for a stock to set the poor on work, and for binding poor children apprentices. The Justices of the North Riding have made an order therein, but those of the West and East Ridings have not met according to the order made at the assizes, although the gaol and castle are so ruinous that petitioner is enforced to watch the same, and yet divers prisoners have escaped since the last assizes; and many who are in gaol for petty offences are likely to starve, while others are very unruly, all which might be helped by erecting a house of correction. Prays the Lords to redress the neglects aforesaid. [1 p.]

7. The King to the Master and Fellows of a College not named. Understands that his servant, J. Crane, one of the clerks of the kitchen, has two sons of their house, and that William Crane, the eldest, being a fellow there, is willing to resign his fellowship to Robert Crane, the other brother, now a scholar there. Recommends him to be admitted on his brother's resignation. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

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8. Certificate of Dr. Brian Duppa, the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and three others, that James Chudleigh, B.A., of Christ Church, had been four years in the university, had given himself diligently to his studies, and had conducted himself piously and soberly, and that as to those things which belong to religion he had not believed or held anything save what might be gathered from the Old and New Testament, and which the Church of England at that day approved. [*Latin.* 1 p.]

9. Notes, by Nicholas, of Orders of the [Lords of the Admiralty], upon petitions of Browne and Sutton, and of Mondeford. On the former the order was, that the petitioners should be discharged, giving Halse satisfaction for his undue arrest, and paying their fees; in the latter that petitioner should be discharged, paying his fees. [4 lines.]

10. List of manorial and other privileges claimed by the Earl of Norwich as appurtenant to lands not named. They are stated to have been granted by the crown to the abbots of Waltham, and since to have been allowed to the Earl upon a quo warranto, brought against him in the King's Bench. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

11. Minute of application of Viscount Chaworth, for a grant of the forfeiture of his brother, Lieutenant Thomas Chaworth, convicted of manslaughter, for being in the company of John Jones when he slew Thomas Merick. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

12. John Ashburnham to Nicholas. Narrates an interview with Lord Hertford in relation to an agreement made with him for a lease for lives, which the writer had taken for Nicholas. Lord Hertford had made a bad bargain with Ashburnham, which had been discovered by his officers, and after discussion, it was agreed to add one year's purchase more, provided Mrs. Goddard, who seems to have been the then lessee in possession, should die before the sealing of the new lease. Mr. Brue had the counterpart of the original lease, and he was in London; but Lord Hertford had promised to get a copy of the lease itself on his going to Netley. Ashburnham wishes Nicholas not to conceal the matter any longer from his father. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

13. James Levingstone to Sir David Cunningham, Receiver-General for his Majesty, at the Council House, next to the sign of the Lute. Has received a letter from Sir James Carmichael, to put Cunningham in mind to receive his pension, for which he must be quick; desires him also to receive the writer's pension, which is 250*l.*, the fees, and 20*l.* more being abated for his brother Alexander. Sir James Carmichael writes that Robert Alleyn is dead. [1 p.]

14. Dr. Paul Micklethwaite to Mr. Savile. Entreats him to pay the money that is due to the writer to the bearer, Richard Pickard, his servant. [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

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15. Philip Warwick to Mr. Savile. Prays him to let Simon Prickles set his hand to the book for the writer's pension, being 50*l.*, and 10*l.* for his father. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

16. Petition of Bartholomew du Masson to the Council. Petitioner levied a troop of horse in the town of Emden for the King's service, at the instance of Mr. Dulbier, and became engaged to the said town in several sums of money, which money Dulbier has received from his Majesty. On complaint to his Majesty, there was a reference to the Lord Treasurer, who committed the decision thereof to Sir David Cunningham and Mr. Burlamachi, who found that Dulbier had received from his Majesty the moneys claimed by the town of Emden and petitioner, and was indebted to them 7,080 florins, and to Adam Arseberg 1,670 florins. Although Dulbier has kept the money these nine years, petitioner has been for these nine months fed with delays, which redound to the ruin of petitioner, who dares not return by reason of his engagements to the said town. Prays them to cause Dulbier to give speedy satisfaction. [1 p.]

17. The like of Rachel Andrews, wife of Peter Andrews, mariner, prisoner in the Marshalsea, to the same. Petitioner's husband, upon the complaint of Edward Kinswell, has been a prisoner full 16 months. As she knows not when the Lords and other Commissioners for Foreign Plantations will meet, and in the prison many have lately died of spotted fever, she prays the Lords not to let her husband suffer any longer for a dispute between Mr. Vassall and Mr. Kinswell, but to give order for his enlargement till the Commissioners for Plantations shall sit. [1 p.]

18. [Francis Egiock to George] Rawdon. Prays Rawdon to pay 3*l.* to Mr. Burgh. Has received from him 20*s.* for a sword and 30*s.* for a coat. A quarter's wages is now due to the writer. [1 p.]

19. Petition of Henry Whitney to Sir John Lambe, Dean of the Arches. Has long had a dependency on the Court of Arches and the other courts ecclesiastical. Finding Sir John to be the chief disposer of the steward's place, then vacant, petitions in favour of his brother, who is a bachelor and approved by Dr. Zouch and some other doctors. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

20. The like of William Younge, prisoner in the Fleet, to the Council. Petitioner being a gentleman of about 500*l.* per annum in the country, and having occasion to use 1,000*l.* in discharge of debts and legacies, procured that sum of Alderman Parkhurst, late Lord Mayor of London, and for security entered into a statute staple of 1,000*l.* Times of payment accruing and 150*l.* remaining unsatisfied, petitioner delivered that sum to Robert Paddon, but he detained the same, and petitioner to save the extent of his lands, was enforced to procure the money elsewhere. The payment of this 150*l.* being delayed by Paddon about six years, petitioner is now a prisoner for money taken up to save his estates, and Paddon being deputy pay-

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master under Sir William Uvedale, pretends privilege in his Majesty's service. Petitioner being an aged gentleman, and desiring to end his days in the society of his wife and children, prays the Lords to direct Paddon to give him satisfaction. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

21. Instructions to Counsel to prepare a settlement of the estates of Thomas Earl of Cleveland, comprising the manors of Stepney and Hackney in Middlesex, and Toddington, Tingrith, and Harlington, co. Bedford, in order to effect the payment of debts and to make a provision for the Countess, and Thomas Lord Wentworth and his wife. Drawn up by Robert Dixon, the Earl's solicitor. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

22. Petition of Robert Phelipps, his Majesty's servant, to the King. Petitioner, for the maintenance of himself and his family abroad, has contracted a great debt, and is involved in suits of law for the recovery of his wife's inheritance. Prays the King to confer upon him the statute office void by the death of Sir Thomas Hampson. [1 p.]

23. The like of Levin Brinkmary, prisoner in the Gatehouse, to Sec. Windebank. Is detained in prison upon Windebank's command, but for what cause is not expressed in the warrant, neither can he imagine. Beseeches the Secretary to send for him that he may know his accusers and accusation. [*What follows was added at a subsequent time.*] Was the night before examined by the King's attorney and solicitor. In regard that he is a stranger and would return into his native country, prays the Secretary to take his present state into his consideration. Hopes he has discharged his conscience so far as he possibly can. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

24. The like of the same to the Council. Petitioner ignorantly and most innocently receiving two letters from a woman, a mere stranger to petitioner, which letters concerned the state of this kingdom, he did in loyal obedience discover the same, for which he was by Sec. Windebank committed to the Gatehouse, where he has remained these 32 weeks, suffering unspeakable misery for want of necessary sustenance, he being a stranger far remote from country and friends, and utterly destitute of means. Thought that he had done the King and State good service, and discharged his conscience, in the delivery of the letters, yet is still detained prisoner for no other cause. Prays warrant for his enlargement, or order for relief during his imprisonment. [*Underwritten, "Negatur."* 1 p.]

25. Account of William Hunton's incumbrances by judgments and statutes, derived from the records and extending from Michaelmas Term 19th James I., to Trinity Term 12th Car. I. [1 p.]

26. Petition of Robert Wright, prisoner in the King's Bench, to the Council. His father-in-law, Thomas Paradoine, of London, merchant, deceased, in 1604 lent to William Steward upon bond 100*l.*, for which the now Lord Ancram became surety. Neither the principal nor interest has been paid, neither can petitioner take any

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course for recovery thereof, because Mr. Steward is his Majesty's servant. Prays the Lords to appoint some reasonable time for payment of the 100*l.* with interest, which if Steward neglect the Lords will give petitioner leave to use such means as he shall be advised. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

27. Duplicate of the preceding, save that for 1604, as above stated, this copy reads 1624. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

28. Petition of Philip Burlamachi to the King. He that knows all hearts knows with what zeal petitioner has ever served his Majesty. When he failed, his Majesty caused proclamation to be made that though the King owed him little, yet that, if upon examination of his accounts, it should be found that his Majesty were indebted to him, just satisfaction should be made. Thereupon the King granted petitioner his protection, and since continued the same, and made a reference to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington for stating his accounts, who, after long examination, have made a report. Although Burlamachi believes verily that they pity his case and sufferings, yet he finds that, as great and wise officers, they rather turn him to his Majesty's grace, than allow anything for which they find no clear warrants. Their doubts related to disbursements of factorage paid beyond seas, and exchanges of money paid in Scotland, to freights due for ships of petitioners own that served the King, to a debt due upon the rent of sea coals diverted for the King's service, and to the consideration or interest, "pretended" on sums advanced for the King's service, because they find no contract to authorize the allowance. Petitioner answers all these objections *seriatim*, and shows that the late Lord Treasurer had agreed with him for the allowance of the items now disputed. He prostrates himself before his Majesty's justice and mercy, and prays warrant to allow the disbursements and forbearance objected to, and for the other parcels for charges to allow a sum in gross; to the end that petitioner may satisfy those to whom he is indebted, or else after twelve years spent in the King's service, and many before in his father's time, and after having hitherto enjoyed his liberty by a protection, petitioner will be forced to render his aged body to the misery of a prison. [1 p.] *Annexed*,

28. i. [*Lord Treasurer Portland to the persons appointed to audit the accounts of Philip Burlamachi.*] *Being informed that they desire to have a particular warrant for casting up the interest "pretended" by Burlamachi, the Lord Treasurer authorizes them "according to justice and equity" to cast the said interest, taking care that the King be not charged doubly. Then is added a list of sums on which interest is to be allowed.* [Extract. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

29. The like of Capt. Thomas Dirdoll, Henry Fisher, and Edward Davis, to the Council. The first two petitioners had each of them a son, and the last a brother, taken about twelve months since upon the Irish coast, by the Sallee men-of-war, and sold at Sallee at such

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rates that petitioners were not able to pay their ransoms. Pray the Lords to take some course for their redemption. [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

30. Instructions for Job Harby concerning the redemption of his Majesty's jewels pawned at Amsterdam, and those that remain in the hands of Philip Calandrini, redeemed in the year 1631. All the transactions, respecting the pawning of the jewels by Sir Sackville Crow in 1625 and 1626, and the subsequent dealings therewith of Philip Calandrini, are here detailed, and many of the jewels are described. The amounts paid for interest are also stated, and various claims of Calandrini are explained, by which he was thought to desire certain undue allowances, in the enforcement of which he took advantage of the circumstance of his having certain of the jewels in his hands. All the accounts were to be settled by Harby, and all the jewels to be redeemed, and on the completion of his mission he was to return to England, and deliver the jewels into the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had ordinarily the keeping of them. [7 pp.]

31. Draft of the same Instructions, partly in the handwriting of Philip Burlamachi. [*French.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

32. Petition of Francis Lownes to Lord Treasurer Juxon. Petitioner delivered a petition to the Lords of the Treasury showing that he was employed by the late Lord Chamberlain to attend the Spanish ambassadors whilst they lay at Exeter House, and to furnish them with damask and diaper tabling, to the quantity of 10 or 12 sets a day, with promise before Lord Arundel and other Lords, that he should be royally paid, so that the ambassadors made no complaint, in regard it was upon the treaty of the match with Spain. He had performed the service to the good content of the ambassadors and at his own great cost, having disbursed 300*l.* besides his own store, and the most part of the said napery being worn out and lost, petitioner was promised 100*l.* impress money and the rest monthly, but hitherto had not received any part, having only obtained a Privy Seal for 550*l.* 10*s.* Prays order to receive the same. [*The petition to the Lords of the Treasury above mentioned occurs in Vol. cclxxxviii., No. 20. $\frac{1}{3}$ p.]*

33. Statement, prepared for some legal purpose, respecting the rights of Mr. Kirke under a grant made the 29th Feb. 1632, of "package, balliage, and scavage." This grant being contested by the city of London, they ultimately compounded with Mr. Kirke for 4,000*l.*, but in January 1635-6, before the matter between Mr. Kirke and the city was completed, Lord Holland got a reference for "ostage," which had been discontinued 300 years. The "common host" had anciently taken the moiety of the scavage, and the revival of this ancient claim occasioned the city to decline the agreement they had made with Mr. Kirke. The question is raised in this paper whether Mr. Kirke was not really entitled to the ostage, and it is suggested that Lord Holland and Mr. Kirke should make common cause. [1 p.]

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34. Statement of the case of Francis Wallworth with reference to the office of common packer in the city of London. Wallworth, whose ancestors were memorable in the city of London, being bred a scholar in Trinity College, Cambridge, having since been a clerk in the Sheriff's court in the Guildhall, London, procured the King's letter to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council to grant him the reversion of the office of common packer, which was then held by John Massingbird. Massingbird being unwilling that such a grant should be made, suggested to the court by way of excuse to his Majesty for not making the grant, that Wallworth had obtained letters from the Lord Privy Seal for the reversion of another office, which had been granted him. Wallworth explains this transaction, and shows the small value of the reversion now sought, and that the office had been granted in King James's time on the King's recommendation. [3½ pp.]

35. Further particulars relative to the office of package mentioned in the preceding article, and Wallworth's claim to the reversion. In the 18th year of Edward IV. the city purchased the office in question of the Crown for 7,000*l*. [1 p.]

36. Certificate of six Justices of Peace of Middlesex of the names of nine chandlers, mealmen, and millers who sell meal near the city of London, and had been warned to appear before the said Justices to enter into bond not to buy corn within 35 miles of the city. Seven of them had refused to appear, and two to be bound, alleging that they were freemen of the city of London and were to be bound there. [½ p.]

37. Petition of Daniel Pennington, Thomas Foster, and the rest of the tenants of houses on the wastes and grounds belonging to the King near the Tower of London, to the King. Petitioners, to the number of 150 families, have taken estates under a lease of the said grounds made by James I. to Sir Roger Aston for 80 years, at 60*l*. yearly rent. After long quiet possession they have bestowed great costs in improvements, so that the revenue of the Crown, after the term expired, will be greatly augmented. They have spent much money in suits at law for defence of the King's title, and obtained two verdicts against Mr. Cary, who of late was, and against Mr. Langeston that now is, gentleman-porter of the Tower, who claimed the grounds to belong to their office. On former occasions Sir John Bankes, and formerly Sir Robert Heath, being Attorney-General, assisted petitioners with their counsel. Suits are still depending and to come to trial, but the Attorney-General forbears further to assist petitioners, by reason of some misinformation they fear to have been given by Mr. Langeston. Pray that the Attorney-General may inform the King of the truth of the premises, and may still be of counsel for petitioners as formerly, otherwise his Majesty's title may suffer wrong. [½ p.] *Annexed*,

37. I. *Brief in a case of William Bold, gentleman-porter of the Tower, plaintiff, and the tenants round about the Tower*

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and Tower Ditch, being above 100 families, defendants. The title of the tenants and the grants from the Crown under which they claimed are fully set forth. [1½ p.]

38. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London to the King. His Majesty having required petitioners to deliver up a bond entered into by Thomas Plummer to petitioners for payment of 400*l.* for excusing him from holding the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and likewise that he should not be chosen again to that office or to the office of alderman, petitioners present the said bond accordingly. Mr. Plummer was born a citizen, and got a plentiful estate in the city, and being chosen sheriff in 1633 voluntarily entered into the said bond, whereby he freed himself from the expence of about 3,000*l.* which he must have been at if he had held the place of sheriff, and about a twelve month since being called upon for the money, he then sought the King's favour to free himself from the payment, under pretence of an infirmity in his hearing, which was not at the time of his election so great as is now pretended. Pray the King to leave petitioners at liberty against Mr. Plummer, or to provide that the example may be no prejudice to them in future time. [1 p.]

39. Statement by Nicholas of the injury done to him by Mr. Kinnersley, yeoman of the Wardrobe, who had pulled down an old house adjoining that of Nicholas, had erected a new one of greater height, and had also built up a shed, where none was before, contrary to the proclamation, thus darkening and overlooking some of Nicholas's principal rooms and subjecting him to other inconveniences. [1 p.]

40. Information addressed to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Leicester, that Daniel Morris, innkeeper, at the White Hart in Belgrave Gate in that borough, having had an ostler die of the plague and divers of his house sick thereof, concealed the same, kept venison feasts, and gave various entertainments to the Earl of Stamford and others of good worth and quality. After seven or eight weeks the plague breaking out in other places of the town, it was discovered that there had died eight or nine of the plague before. [1 p.]

41. The like of John Denne that, as soon as the Earl of Portland alighted out of his coach at Deal, before he could enter the inn whither he was going, a Spaniard complained to him of injustice received from the host of that house, and solicited assistance to recover some things which had been taken from him; the Earl spake with the host, who pretended that the Spaniard owed him 1*s* 2*d.*, which the Earl offered to pay. The host refused it, and said if the Earl would give him 10*l.* he would not redeliver what he had. He spake in so uncivil manner that Denne doubted whether he knew the Earl, and told him privately who he was. He answered that he cared for never a Lord in Christendom, for what

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he had he would keep. Denne spake to his servants to incline him, but by what they said Denne could discern that the host robbed more in his house than any thief could do upon the highway, as could be discerned in the case of this Spaniard, for as soon as he had fettered him with so small a debt, he stripped him out of his clothes, and finding nothing but a dial in his pocket kept that and his clothes. The Spaniard valued not the dial above five rials of eight, the host at above 10*l*. There were with the Earl his brother and Mr. Waller, and he gave Denne leave to wait upon him. All of them joined in desiring the Earl to appear in the Spaniard's behalf. [1 p.]

42. Another narrative of the preceding transaction, from which it appears that the inn was the Pelican, and the host's name Robert Smyth, and that, although urged to show the Spaniard's watch, he would not do so. [*Endorsed partly by Sec. Windebank or Reade, his secretary.* 1½ p.]

43. Petition of Henry Hunt, M.A., to the King. Petitioner's father was master of the King's free school at Berkhamstead for 30 years, but was lately deceased, leaving a widow and six children destitute. Petitioner prays the King to confer the place on him. [½ p.]

44. The like of Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Chamberlain, on behalf of the collegiate church and the inhabitants of Westminster, whereof petitioner is high steward, to the same. By reason of his Majesty's residence in the said city and that the courts of ordinary justice usually sit there, the concourse of people thither is very great, whence many offences are often committed, which for want of a larger power of jurisdiction in the church or inhabitants, can neither be conveniently punished nor prevented. It is conceived that if the inhabitants were incorporated, with power for punishing offenders, a great good would redound. Prays his Majesty to refer the consideration thereof to the Lord Keeper and Lord Privy Seal. [*Slightly imperfect at the close.* ¾ p.]

45. The like of Marcellus Croson, William Ingle, William Croxall, and Henry Croson, to the same. The Attorney-General, about two years since, preferred an information in the Star Chamber against John St. John for depopulating Coulderton [Cole-Orton ?], co. Leicester, and converting the lands thereof from tillage to pasture, and petitioners were subpoenaed to come to London to prove the same, which they did. Since which time Mr. St. John, having made his composition for the same, upon spleen drives petitioners out of the said town, where they were born and their ancestors have lived above 100 years, and will not suffer them to have anything there to live upon. Pray the Lords to cause Mr. St. John to suffer them to enjoy some means there to live upon. *Underwritten*, "Mr. St. John to see the petition and give an answer." [¾ p.]

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46. Statement, in the handwriting of Nicholas, explanatory of the transaction between Endymion Porter and Thomas Kynaston and Samuel Bonnell, to which the deed of covenant calendared under date of the 31st May 1635 had relation. This paper, which seems to be a rough draft and is probably imperfect, contains particulars not mentioned in the deed of covenant. [1 p.]

47. Petition of Thomas Lord Brudenell, to Archbishop Laud, and the other Commissioners for Depopulations. States the manner in which his lordship of Hougham, co. Lincoln, in the 44th Elizabeth and again in the 11th of King James, when the inclosure was parcelled out, was made. It was impossible that he should have dispeopled 27 farms, when there never were more than 21 mesuages and 6 of them never kept plough. The inclosures made within man's memory amount not to the decay of one farm, only by enlargement of his park at Deene, two farms are lessened, and yet the park not great. Having paid 500*l.* of his fine of 1,000*l.* prays the residue may be remitted, unless thereby he be found to merit ruin. [1 p.]

48. "A note of the moneys laid out for the necessaries of the field of Tuttell [Tothill Fields, Westminster]". The expenditure alluded to was principally in repairs of a house termed the shooting house, in fixing a sun-dial there, and setting up posts in the neighbourhood of it. The total sum was 3*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* [*Damaged by damp.* 1 p.]

49. Particular of certain lands in Stoughton, co. Leicester, held in capite, and let at rents which amounted to 126*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* per annum, but in nine years would produce 220*l.*, which was warranted by Sir Henry Beaumont. [1 p.]

50. The like of Mr. Ward's lands in Carleton, co. Leicester, tenure socage, held of the manor of Theddingworth. Yearly value 360*l.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

51. The like of the rents of the Castle of Starborough with the manors of Starborough *alias* Princkerne and Shernden in Surrey and Kent, with the names of the tenants; total of sums paid, 799*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Part holden of the manor of East Greenwich and part of Cobham. [1 p.]

52. The Churchwardens and Headborough of Lambeth to the Council. Having received an order from Dr. Featley for the removing certain families in the pest-house in Lambeth Field, had removed two of the four families inhabiting there, leaving only a poor ancient widow and a woman ready to be relieved of child, whom they left to keep the house from stealing. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

53. Petition of the churchwarden, parishioners, and collector for money assessed towards the relief of people visited with the plague in that part of the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate situated in Middlesex, to the Council. That Sir Abraham Williams of Westminster having divers poor tenements in St. John Street, two have

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been shut up for the plague, and the parishioners have disbursed towards relief of those families that were in the same 10*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, which sum has been assessed by the Justices of Peace that Sir Abraham should pay, neither can petitioners by ordinary course of justice recover the same against him. Pray them to send for Sir Abraham and order him to pay. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

54. Petition of Anthony Percivall, captain of Archcliff Bulwark in Dover, to Lord Treasurer Juxon. Archcliff Fort adjoining the pier is very conveniently seated for the King's service, and commands the town and all Dover Roads, yet by want of repair is almost unserviceable. The King imposed by letters patent a duty upon all strangers' goods, to be received by Dover towards repair of their pier. Prays for a Privy Seal, that the payment of the duty upon strangers' goods may be continued for reparation of Archcliff, which will amount to about 1,200*l.*; the collection to begin at Michaelmas, when the sum for repair of the pier will be fully received. [1 p.]

55. The like of divers inhabitants of Oxford to the Council. John Sayer of Oxford, alderman, by the consent of the mayor, bailiffs, and corporation, is erecting a building 14 yards in length, in breadth six yards, and 28 feet high, in the middle of a public street in the parish of St. Peter's in the Bailey. Pray the Lords to interdict his proceeding any further in the building, and to refer the matter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University. [*Signed by seven petitioners. As to the nature of the building petitioned against, see Vol. cccxx., No. 58. 9th May 1636. 1 p.*]

56. The like of Sir Henry Gibb to the King. His Majesty procured for petitioner from the late King an annuity of 200*l.* payable out of the Court of Wards, but which had been unpaid for some few years by past, in regard of a restraint for payment of pensions. Since his Majesty promised not to take anything from petitioner, he prays order for payment. [1 p.]

57. The like of the same to the same. To the same effect as the preceding. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

58. The like of Francis Bluett, of Arwanack, Cornwall, and of Lady Jane his wife, to the Council. Sir John Killigrew, about 29 years last past, on his marriage with the said Jane, daughter of Sir George Farmor, conveyed as part of her jointure his manor-house of Arwanack, whereof the Castle Hill, upon which the castle of Pendennis stands, is parcel, containing about 60 acres, and worth 35*l.* per annum. Notwithstanding the said conveyance, her former husband, Sir John, leased the Castle Hill for his Majesty's use at the rent of 12*l.* 10*s.* Since the death of Sir John in January last was twelve months no rent had been received. Pray payment of the same, and an order to the receiver of the revenues for Cornwall to pay the same for the future. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

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59. [George Rawdon?] to Frances Lady Conway. Sends a letter from Lord Conway. The writer stays there this week upon a despatch into Ireland about Mr. Guilliams and Peirs. There is little news. The bill of the plague for the week is not yet come out, but it is hoped it has not increased. Ralph Rawdon, who writes weekly to "my Lord," will send her letters to sea or for the coachman. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

60. Petition of Margaret Slingsby, widow, to the Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, Lord Privy Seal, and Earl of Dorset. Petitioner, by their Lordships' command, sued the forfeiture of a bond of 100*l.* against Thomas Horth, and after three years suit and the expense of 500*l.* had obtained execution, which is stayed by their order, so that what his Majesty intended for her relief is like to prove her ruin. Prays that she may either make benefit of his Majesty's grant, or that they would recommend her to his Majesty to be relieved some other way. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

61. Petition of the same to the same. To the same effect as the preceding. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

62. The like of Robert Crosse, one of the Messengers of the Chamber, to the Council. Petitioner having fetched up five men from Chelmsford, was commanded to keep them at his house, which he did for seven weeks, after which they were committed to the new prison at Clerkenwell. The Lords gave order to the keeper there that they should not depart thence until they had satisfied petitioner. Understands that they are to be removed into the country, whither if they go, he is hopeless of getting a penny. Prays order for relief. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

63. List of medical and scientific books, with their prices and general remarks thereon by Sir Kenelm Digby. [*Slightly imperfect.* 1 p.]

64. Declaration of a method of raising money not hitherto practised in England. It is that his Majesty should order a little seal with which all parchments as well as all papers on which documents are written should be sealed. This custom has been practised by the Kings of France from 1542, and an account is given of the produce of the *petit sceau* in various districts in France. [*French.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

65. Petition of William Crauford to the King. States certain statutory provisions regulating the sale, breeding, and killing of cattle, which laws are commonly and continually broken. Prays commission to inquire into such abuses and to compound with or legally to proceed against offenders. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

66. Latin verses signed "Savill" and designed for an inscription upon the tomb of the late Earl of Carlisle. Memorandum endorsed in the handwriting of Sec. Windebank. "Herbert Higgens at the Star in New Fish Street." [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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67. Fragment of a copy of a grant to George Talbot, son of John Talbot, tenth Earl of Shrewsbury, giving him such precedence as he would have had if his father had been Earl of Shrewsbury at the time of his birth; with notes of similar grants of precedence made in the times of King James and King Charles. [*Only half of the grant, the copy having been torn in half perpendicularly.* 3 pp.]

68. Petition of James Naper, servant to Mr. Woolley, Keeper of the Council Records, to the Council. John Wynn, servant to Mr. Locke, deceased, then Keeper of the Records, had an allowance for making pens and attendance on the Board. Prays the Lords to require the Auditors of the Imprest to certify its amount, and that thereupon the Lords would give petitioner the like. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

69. Two indexes, the latter incomplete, but both containing proper names alphabetically arranged, being chiefly those of persons well known in the reign of Charles I. It seems to have been made to a book of grants or warrants. It is endorsed in a hand of much later date "Lord Cottington's writings." The second index does not extend beyond the letter S. [36 pp., of which 12 are blank.]

70. Bills for repairs of a carriage, amounting to 20*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* [1 p.]

71. Notes of grants made from the 4th to the 12th year of the present reign of debts and arrearages in the Courts of Wards or the Exchequer. The grantees were Sir George Manners, Thomas Bray, Lady Saltoun, the Earl of Rutland, the Countess of Denbigh, and Sir John Farewell. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

72. Petition of Edmund Thurman, clerk, John Stacy, and Edmund Pakeman, to Archbishop Laud and the Council. The complainants [George Meade, Robert Heath, and others, *see Vol. cccxxv, No. 4,*] made a most unequal rate for the ship-money for Much Hallingbury, 16th December 1635, privately, among themselves, and fraudulently obtained Sir Cranmer Harris, then Sheriff, to confirm the same. On complaint to the now sheriff he confirmed another rate, made on public notice, bearing date the 29th February. On the 8th March, petitioner Stacy, being collector, paid in 20*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, part of 25*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* levied on the town, and promised that on the 18th March he would pay in the residue. Not being able to gather the same, he failed that day, but within a short time after paid it out of his own purse. After the 18th March, on a most false suggestion, the Sheriff confirmed a copy of the plaintiffs' first rate, but by some indirect means ante-dated the same as upon the 20th February, nine days before the date of petitioners' rate, which petitioners did not espy, whereupon the Lords took petitioners for liars, and were very much incensed at them, and ordered the Archbishop to hear the petitioners, in regard petitioner Thurman was a clergyman. Pray the Archbishop so to hear petitioners that innocency and truth may not suffer, and that if sufficient satisfaction cannot be presently given there may be a reference to examine the same fully, and that in the mean time

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petitioners, (two of whom have been eleven days in the messenger's hands), may have their liberty. [*Probably presented the 3rd June 1636. 1 p.*]

73. Note of complaints made by cos. Chester, Flint, and Northumberland, and by the towns of Shrewsbury, Haverfordwest, and the city of Canterbury, of being over assessed to the ship-money. [*1½ p.*]

74. List of ministers to be joined with the Sheriffs for consideration of the complaints of the clergy respecting ship-money. The list relates to cos. Bedford, Hertford, and Buckingham, to which Sir John Lambe has added Leicester and Lincoln. [*1½ p.*]

75. Petition of the inhabitants and parishioners of Holmer and Hampton Bishop, co. Hereford, to the Council. Great part of the lands in the said parishes border on the city of Hereford, for which the owners have time out of mind been rated with the rest of the inhabitants. Great part of the lands is lately purchased by citizens of Hereford who deny to join with the rest of the parishioners in the payment of the last assessment for shipping. Upon petition to the Judges of Assize these citizens of Hereford were ordered to contribute, and an attachment was awarded against the refusers as appears by the papers annexed. These parishes being wholly within manors belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, and altogether freed from impositions within the city, petitioners pray they may have such aid in the payment from the said citizens as anciently they have had. [*1 p.*] *Annexed,*

75. i. *Petition of the Churchwardens and Overseers of Holmer, co. Hereford, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the inhabitants, to Sir William Jones, one of the Justices of Assize. State the circumstances mentioned in the preceding petition and pray relief. [Copy. ¼ p.] Underwritten,*

75. i. i. *Order of the Court of Assizes that the citizens of Hereford who had purchased lands as above stated should be equally taxed with the constant inhabitants of the said parish. 10th March 1634-5. [Copy. 6 lines.]*

75. i. ii. *Petition of the Churchwardens and Overseers of Holmer as above-mentioned, to Sir William Jones. Thomas Alderne, Charles Booth, and divers others that have lands within Holmer have refused to pay the tazations assessed upon them. Pray further order for relief. [Copy.=½ p.]*

75. i. iii. *Fiat of Sir William Jones that an attachment be granted against all them that refuse to pay according to the former order. 15 July 1635. [Copy. 5 lines.]*

76. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to Sec. Windebank. His Majesty's command shall be obeyed. The Mary Rose shall be

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at Portsmouth ready to receive the Duke of Lorraine's minister. A less than she is not fit to send into those parts lest she should meet with some Turks who at this time of the year are very busy in those seas. [1 p.]

77. Book of Accounts relating to the Anne Royal, containing, 1. Valuation of her rigging and carpenter's stores. 2. The like of provisions delivered out for weighing her up. 3. The like of her rigging and stores returned to Chatham. The whole charge was 6,401*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, the return 2,965*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, so that there had been wasted by her loss 3,435*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, and in victuals for 300 men for five months 1,487*l.* 10*s.*, besides powder and munition and damage to the hull. [24 pp., of which 7 are blank.]

78. Account of charges to be deducted upon the Anne Royal, being not pertinent to the weighing of her, of which proceedings Sir Henry Palmer and Capt. Pett were eye-witnesses, who gave attendance night and day to further the business. These charges comprise the cost of the hire of vessels and of labour for taking out the ordnance, masts, and stores, and for carrying the ship up to Blackwall. [1½ p.]

79. Certificate of Bence Johnson that Thomas Methwold, purser of the Great Neptune for the late expedition, served from 1st March 1635-6 to 1st October following. [½ p.]

80. Petition of Dame Elizabeth Darrell, widow and executrix of Sir Sampson Darrell, late surveyor of marine victuals, to Lord Treasurer Juxon. The late Commissioners of the Treasury, on view of her husband's accounts, and her demands thereupon examined by Sir Edward Wardour, Sir William Becher, and Mr. Nicholas, referred the consideration of some things therein to the Officers of the Navy, and appointed petitioner to pay to Sir William Russell 3,282*l.* 3*s.* 2½*d.*, monies which her husband formerly received of him, and expressed their intention, that sum being paid, to take into consideration her demands. The Officers of the Navy have made their certificate, and the money has been paid to Sir William Russell. Petitioner has yet some of her husband's estate remaining in her hands, and is willing to pay the same in satisfaction of any further debt to his Majesty, but cannot do so until the Lord Treasurer determines what allowance shall be made her upon her demands. If not settled before next term she shall be obliged to pay the amount in her hands away to other creditors, under suits of law already commenced. Prays for a settlement accordingly. [1 p.]

81. Propositions for making Gunpowder, by Samuel Cordewell and George Collins, the contractors who succeeded John Evelyn as gunpowder-maker to his Majesty. A copy of this paper is already

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calendered under the date of 29th April, 1636 (*Vol. cccxix. No. 69*). The present copy is attested by Nicholas. [3½ pp.]

82. John Miner to Thomas Thornhill, saltpetreman. Complains of William Hopkins of the Isle of Wight, soapboiler, and Thomas Baskett, recorder of Newport, for refusing to allow him to purchase potashes for the saltpetre works in that island, committing him to sergeants' ward, and keeping him in the same until he deposited 3*l.*, when he was released upon an undertaking to return with a better authority. [*This was probably dated in November 1636; see other papers relating to this transaction at pp. 217, 220. 1 p.*]

83. Account of money paid to the Lieutenant of the Ordnance for emptions and powder for the 25 ships fitted out this year, with a separate account of the sums disbursed for emptions for the first fleet of 15 ships. [2 pp.]

84. Similar account of all ordnance, ammunition, and habiliments of war, delivered during the year 1636, out of the stores of the Office of Ordnance, for supplying the Triumph and 23 others of his Majesty's ships, with the remain and expense thereof, and the value of the said expense. Total value of the expense, 7,949*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.* [136 pp., of which 23 are blank.]

85. Allegations to be proved [in the Court of High Commission ?] respecting the drunkenness and scandalous misconduct of Mr. Harrison, tutor to Mr. Francis West's sons. Some of the transactions mentioned occurred at Barnes. [½ p.]

86. Notes of various payments made to the Officers of the Ecclesiastical Court at Ipswich, probably materials used in the preparation of the articles preferred against Henry Dade, the commissary there, as to which, see *Vol. cccii., No. 140*. [4 pp.]

87. Collection of papers relating to a cause in the Court of Arches between Richard Newbery, parson of the parish of St. Katharine Creechurch, London, complainant, and John Brewer, Richard Glover, James Parker, James Smith, and others, defendants. The cause related to the proper mode of electing churchwardens and sidesmen in that parish; and the point in the same was, whether such election was in the vestry of the parish or in the parishioners at large. The papers here thrown together consist of the following separate articles:—

87. I. *Copy of the libel in the said cause.* [Latin. 5½ pp.]

87. II. *Minutes of various proceedings in the above cause as to the admission of the libel and monition of witnesses.* 13 June 1636. [Latin. 4 pp.]

87. III. *Answers of John Brewer, Richard Glover, William (sic) Smith, and George (sic) Parker, to the preceding libel.* [3 pp.]

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87. IV. *Articles in the said cause exhibited on behalf of the defendant Brewer and others.* 18th June 1636. [3 pp.]

87 v. *Answers of John Bill to interrogatories exhibited in the above cause on the part of Newbery, the complainant.* [9½ pp.]

88. Notes upon the title of Basil Lord Fielding to the manors of Newnham and Monks Kirby, co. Warwick, with other lands and tenements in the same county and in co. Leicester, with some words inserted by Solicitor-General Littleton. [3½ pp.]

89. "Reasons to prove the draining of the Flete, near Weymouth, to be of dangerous consequence to the State." The Flete severed "the sandy beach or Chesill, as they term it," from the mainland, and the danger anticipated was principally the facility for landing which would thereby be given to an invading enemy. The reasons *pro* and *con* are stated at length, and from an annexed slip of paper it would seem that the case was solicited by Barnard Michell, one of the magistrates of Weymouth. [2 pp.]

90. Number of alehouse keepers in co. Lancaster, as divided into hundreds, and by whom they were licensed, anno 1636. [1½ p.]

91. Objection stated [by Henry Lambe] to a certificate returned to the Board with respect to the recovery of any damage which may be done by his barges to mills situate upon the stream from the Ouse to Bury St. Edmunds, which he was to make navigable. It was sought to be provided that if such damage, assessed upon oath by two witnesses, was not paid within 14 days, the patent should be forfeited, the locks be stopped, and the boats be debarred from passing for ever. Lambe suggests that it would be sufficient to stay the boats until satisfaction were made. [½ p.]

92. Petition of Henry Lambe, servant to the Queen, to the King. A fourth commission issued out of the Court of Chancery, authorizing divers gentlemen of Suffolk and Norfolk, for viewing and making navigable a river from Bury St. Edmunds to the Ouse, having been executed, is ready to be presented to the Board. Nothing being alleged against the work in general, but some scruples raised to discourage undertakers, and especially petitioner, who has been put to the expense of 2,000*l.* for defending so good a work. Prays the King to be present at the Board, which shall put a period to the business. [½ p.]

93. Justices of the Peace for co. Hertford to the Council. Having been importuned by two grand juries, and by the judges at the last assizes, and otherwise, they offer a statement of the inconveniences and damages which are discovered to arise in that county from the restraints of malt-making, and chiefly in the towns of Stortford,

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Hitchin, Baldock, Ashwell, Royston, and other of the champaign parts of the county. The most maltsters in that county are of mean ability, and are chiefly employed by gentlemen and others, who send their barleys to them to be malted for the provision of their houses; also widows, the portions of orphans, servants who have some small stock, and others who like not to put their money to usury, buy barley and hire the malting of it by the quarter. These poor maltsters are very useful to the county, pay good rents, and have borne all taxes. So in the villages, many petty maltsters make malt for themselves and supply the markets; they bear offices and pay taxes, but being restrained, must turn day-labourers, of whom many already want work. So again, malt making continued little more than half a year; many mechanics and men of small trades employed their wives, children, and servants in malt-making, whilst themselves followed other callings. The disastrous consequences of a change in such a state of things is strongly urged and exemplified in a great variety of ways, especially as regarded its effect upon the county and the King's service, all which is humbly submitted to the consideration of the Council. [1½ p.]

94. Minutes of petitions of Capt. Pennington, that he had received no penny by the Privy Seal for 1,000*l.*, or the grant of the reversion of Hansloe [Hanslope] Park, given to him for good service, and prays a further grant of Hanslope Park and Manor; also of the yoeman and three grooms of the robes, and the two gentlemen of the cellar and buttery, praying that they may have the like grant of fees on creation of peers, bishops, and knights, as was lately given to the pages of the bedchamber; also of William Barker, Examiner of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, praying an examination of the reasons inducing the new grant whereby he has been deprived of the moiety of his said office; also of George Detton, uncle to Mary and Anne Detton, co-heirs and wards, praying the King for a reference to settle an order for redress of wrongs done to the said wards by Sir George Wrottesley, surviving grantee of their wardship since the death of George Detton, their grandfather; and also of Abraham Vanderdort, praying that he may have one patent for his life of his several offices of Keeper of his Majesty's Cabinet Room at St. James's, and provider of patterns and stamps for coining gold and silver. [1 p.]

95. Petition of Mary Burrell, widow, and the five sons of William Burrell, deceased, the sister and nephews of Lancelot, late Bishop of Winchester, to the King. Petitioner's husband, who was a faithful servant in the Commission for the Navy, disbursed the greatest part of his estate in building engines and wharfs for cleansing the Thames, which cost him 2,862*l.*, of which sum he paid 740*l.* unto divers servants of the late King for two patents to enable him to perform that work. Thomas Smith has, of late, plotted to raise a tax of 2*d.* to be paid by the city for every ton of ballast taken out

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of the Thames, and 2*d.* a ton to be paid by the coal ships, it being only to enable him to pay the King a rent of 1,000 marks, and wrest petitioners' estates from them. Pray that petitioners' rights may be protected, or that if such a rent is to be paid, it may be divided between petitioners and the said Smith, and that petitioners may receive the payment of 2*d.* a ton from the city and the coal ships for such proportion of ballast as they shall take out of the river. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

96. Hubert le Sueur to the King. Prays him to order payment of 100*l.* for a Mercury for her Majesty's fountain; also for his Majesty's portrait with the imperial crown wholly gilt, what he shall please. [*The King or some one else has written in the margin, £30 ;*] also for three patterns,—two of Venus, one of Bacchus, all of wax, 9*l.* [*Subscribed by his "Majesty's most humble, obedient, and unworthy Praxiteles, Le Sueur." 1 p.*]

97. Bill of Hubert le Sueur for various works of sculpture delivered to the King. They comprise 18 heads, whereof 15 are of philosophers and three of "the like bigness," charged at 30*l.* a piece, but reduced by the King to 24*l.*, two great busts at 50*l.* a piece, but reduced to 40*l.*; a great Diana, 200*l.* and not reduced; an image pulling out a thorn, 60*l.*, reduced to 50*l.*; his Majesty's image, with the crown and order well gilt, 60*l.*, which is struck out, the King having written against the item, "This I will not haue." For reforming a brass head and making for it a foot of black marble, and also for renewing all the moulds and make the same of plaster, 10*l.*, reduced to 6*l.*—Total 720*l.* [*Signed: "Praxiteles; le Sueur." 1 p.*]

98. Estimate of the new building of the Tower that is now fallen down at the west end of the cathedral church of Chichester, 1633; total 3,404*l.* 3*s.* The estimate included not only the rebuilding of the tower which had fallen, but repairs of that part of the north side of the church which was called the Subdeanery, a general repair of the roofs, with the lead on the roofs, which latter was much decayed, and had been the ruin of all the rest; also the removal of the bells from the steeple where they very unnecessarily hung, "to the great hurt of the steeple," into the new western tower intended to be erected. [2 pp.]

99. Minute of an application of William Wyn, who had a grant of the office of prothonotary in North Wales in reversion, that he might renew his grant with the addition of two other lives. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

100. Sir Robert Sharpeigh to Mr. Hanby. Has given William Shepard 20*s.* towards his journey to Bristol and other places. What money Hanby shall disburse in prosecution of this business he shall have allowed out of the moneys from Gomeldon. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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101. Minute of a licence to Dr. Tucker, the vicar of [Old] Windsor to read divine service, not being in deacons' orders nor 20 years of age. He was son of the former incumbent. [*In handwriting of Archbishop Laud. 4 lines.*]

102–103. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

104–110. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY,

TO OFFICES UNDER THE RANK OF CAPTAIN,

AND DATED BETWEEN 1ST JULY AND 31ST DECEMBER 1636.

Date.	Office.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1636. July 6.	Pursership in a ship of the second rank or cook in the great ship.	Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Recommend Thomas Canterton. [<i>Answer endorsed under date of 21 November 1636. — "The Lords use not to give order as is desired."</i>]	Vol. cccxxviii, No. 36. 1 p.
Aug. 17. Rochester.	Cook of the Anne Royal and pursership of the great ship.	Philip Warde to Nicholas. Recommends the bearer, his neighbour, for cook of the Anne Royal, and reminds Nicholas of the writer's claim to the pursership of the great ship, respecting which the King had given him, some time before, a reference to the Lords of the Admiralty. Capt. Pett had been lately with the King, and at his return boasted that his Majesty had promised him the place, which the writer conceives was only said to frighten him, being reasonably acquainted with Pett's brags.	Vol. cccxxx, No. 46. 1 p.
Aug. 25. Chatham.	Boatswain's deputy in the Merhonour until the St. Andrew's return, in which the Merhonour's boatswain was then at sea.	Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Recommends John Browne, appointed to the Fourth Whelp, which had been cast away through boatswain Jackson's neglect. Will write to the Lords for a remove on Holman's death.	Ibid., No. 68. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Date.	Office.	Name of Document.	Reference to Document.
1636. Aug. 25. Rochester.	Boatswain's places in the Seven Stars, the St. Andrew, the Garland, and the Third Lion's Whelp.	Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Oliver Hollyman, boatswain of the Seven Stars, being part of the chain at Upnor Castle, died of the plague yesterday, and it being stated to be the intention of the Lords to displace Benjamin Woolner, boatswain of the St. Andrew, for embezzlement of stores, the Officers recommend for the offices which will thereby become vacant, William Bird to the Seven Stars, Thomas Cooke to the St. Andrew, Thomas Severn to the Garland, and Elias Mitchell to the Third Whelp.	Vol. cccxxx., No. 69. 1 p.
Aug. 29.	Pursership of the St. Andrew.	Kenrick Edisbury to the same. On death of Henry Holt that day at Rochester, recommends John Davies to succeed him.	Ibid., No. 84. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
Aug. 31. The St. Andrew, in the Downs.	Boatswain of the St. Andrew.	Sir John Pennington to Nicholas. Recommends William Parker, coxswain of the St. Andrew, to succeed Benjamin Woolner as boatswain, he having resigned. <i>Enclosed,</i> <i>L. Resignation of Thomas Woolner. 31st August 1636. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Seal with arms.]</i>	Ibid., No. 89. 2 pp.
Sept. 19. Oatlands.	Boatswain in the Seven Stars that holds up the chain at Chatham.	Note of appointment of William Bird in place of Oliver Hollyman deceased.	Vol. cccxxxi., No. 90. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
Oct. 11. Chatham.	Boatswain in the Red Lion.	Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Thomas Wilson, boatswain of the Red Lion, having died of the plague, Edisbury recommends the preferment of the boatswain of the Third Whelp, the Second Whelp, the Mary Rose, the Adventure, the Tenth Whelp, or the Henrietta pinnace. The Anne Royal and the Rainbow are served by deputies; recommends one of them to be placed in his room that shall have the Red Lion.	Vol. cccxxxiii., No. 66. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
Nov. 1. Aboard the Triumph, at Woolwich.	Boatswain in the Lion or the St. Andrew.	Capt. William Cooke to Lord Treasurer Juxon. Has conferred with Thomas Haywood and finds him a fit man to be a boatswain in one of his Majesty's ships. States what boatswainships are vacant.	Vol. cccxxxv., No. 3. 1 p.

PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Date.	Office.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1636. Nov. 6.	Boatswain of the Lion -	Petition of Nicholas Spearman, boatswain of the <i>Mary Rose</i> , to the Lords of the Admiralty. Sets forth past services and prays preferment.	Vol. cccxxxv., No. 24. 1 p.
Nov. 21.	Cook's place in the great ship now building at Woolwich or some purser's place either in present or reversion.	Petition of Thomas Canterton, to the same. Prays appointment in consideration of past services, in the enumeration of which he mentions his having served under Sir Walter Raleigh in the voyage to Guiana; he served also in the voyage to Algiers, in transporting Count Mansfield to Flushing, and on various other important occasions.	Vol. cccxxxvi., No. 32. 1 p.
Nov. 21.	The like.	Copy thereof.	Ibid., No. 33. 1 p.
Dec. 9. Rochester.	Purser of the <i>Antelope</i>	Henry Clerke to Nicholas. Recommends the bearer, who has agreed with Mr. Dallison, the present purser. Will procure a certificate from the Comptroller and Surveyor of the Navy, but the former is at his house in East Kent and the latter is gone to Portsmouth. [Seal with arms.]	Vol. cccxxxvii., No. 22. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
Dec. 17.	Purser of the <i>Antelope</i>	Officers of Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Philip Dallison having prayed the Lords to discharge him on account of debility of body, the Officers recommend Maurice Eady as his successor.	Ibid., No. 59. 1 p.
[Dec. 19.]	Deputy-purser of the <i>Fifth Whelp</i> .	The same to the same. Recommend Henry Butler as deputy during the absence of the purser in his Majesty's service in Ireland.	Ibid., No. 73. 1 p.
Dec. 21.	Purser of the <i>Antelope</i>	Petition of Philip Dallison to the same. Prays to be discharged of his place on account of ill health.	Ibid., No. 79. 1 p.
Dec. 31. Deptford.	Sailmaker to the Navy -	John Holland to Nicholas. Hildebrand Prusen having lately died of the sickness, the writer recommends Thomas Robins, who had for seven years been Prusen's foreman at Chatham. Highly praises his ability. Some of the Officers of the Navy are favourable to continuing the business in the management of the widow Prusen. Hopes the Lord General is sick of his complaint against the writer.	Vol. cccxxxviii., No. 34. 1 p.

PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Date.	Office.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1636 [?]	Boatswain of the St. Andrew.	Petition of William Parker to the Lords of the Admiralty. Sets forth his former services. Is now coxswain under Sir John Pennington who, as also the Officers of the Navy, will certify to his competency. The place void, the former boatswain having gone to sea master of a merchant ship. Prays the appointment, and the rather that he had suffered great losses by the sinking of the <i>Anne Royal</i> .	Vol. cccxlii, No. 102. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
1636 [?]	Gunner in one of his Majesty's ships.	Petition of Richard Seawell to the same. Refers to certificates and prays appointment. <i>Annexed</i> , <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. <i>Certificate of John Reynolds, Master Gunner of England, as to Seawell's competency.</i> [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] II. <i>Similar certificate from the Officers of the Ordnance.</i> [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] 	Ibid., No. 103. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE,

FROM 1ST JULY TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1636,

Most of them relating to Measures for Relief of the Poor, taken in pursuance of the King's Book of Orders and Instructions of the Council.

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1636. July 1.	The Three Hundreds of Ashendon, co. Bucks.	Justices of Peace to Judges of Assize. Certificate of presentations made by all the High and Petty Constables of their division at the sessions held at Waddesdon this day.	Vol. cccxxviii., No. 6. 2 pp.
July 1.	Hundreds of Calehill and Chart and the Township of Ashford, Kent.	Same to the same. Certificate of apprentices placed out, vagrants punished, and fines levied for use of the poor.	Ibid., No. 7. 4 pp.
July 8.	Hundreds of Blackheath, Little and Lesness, Ruxley, and Bromley and Beckenham, Kent.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of numbers of rogues punished and apprentices put forth.	Ibid., No. 48. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1636. July 9. Chichester.	Rape of Chichester -	Certificate of general conformity with the Book of Orders, with the names of apprentices bound forth, with those of their masters, and parishes.	Vol. cccxxviii., No. 53. 1 p.
July 13.	Hundreds of Radfield, Chilford, and Wittlesford, co. Cambridge.	Justices of Peace to Judges of Assize. Similar certificate of general conformity with the names of four apprentices.	Ibid., No. 59. 1 p.
July 13.	Lathe of Scray, Kent -	Similar certificate with names of apprentices and masters, and also of rogues, unlicensed ale-house keepers, drunkards, tipplers, swearers, and persons absent from church punished.	Ibid., No. 60. 2 pp.
July 13.	Lowey of Tunbridge, and hundreds of Washlingstone, and Brenchley, and Horsemonden, Kent.	Similar certificate of children apprenticed and vagrants punished.	Ibid., No. 61. 1 p.
July 14.	Hundreds of Cheveley, Staploe, Staine, and Flendish, co. Cambridge.	Similar general certificate to Lord Chief Justice Bramston.	Ibid., No. 67. 1 p.
July 14.	Hundreds of Kingston and Elmbridge, Surrey.	Similar general certificate.	Ibid., No. 68. 1 p.
July 15.	Hundreds of Higham Ferrers and Hamfordshoe, co. Northampton.	The like.	Ibid., No. 72. 4 p.
July 15.	Hundred of Copthorne and half hundred of Effingham, Surrey.	The like with names of three apprentices and persons to whom bound.	Ibid., No. 73. 1 p.
July 15.	Rape of Bramber and parishes of Rudgwick and Slinfold, in Arundel rape, Sussex.	The like, with names of apprentices and persons compelled to put themselves into service.	Ibid., No. 74. 1 p.
July 16.	Rape of Pevensey, Sussex.	The like, with names of apprentices and masters.	Ibid., No. 77. 1 p.
July 16.	Hundreds of Godalming, Blackheath, Wotton, Farnham, Woking, and Godley, Surrey.	The like.	Ibid., No. 78. 4 pp.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1636. July 16.	Great Yarmouth - -	Bailiffs and Justices of Peace to the Judges of Assize. There is yearly levied as a rate for the poor 525 <i>l.</i> , and last winter by reason of the exceeding coldness and extremity thereof there had been a new levy of 125 <i>l.</i> ; 5 <i>l.</i> levied from unlicensed ale-house keepers, swearers, and drunkards, 25 wanderers punished, 30 soldiers from beyond seas passed to their places of abode; highways and bridge in good repair.	Vol. cccxxviii., No. 79. 1 p.
July 17.	Rape of Arundel, Sussex.	Certificate of Justices of Peace, of general conformity with the Book of Orders, and names of apprentices and masters.	Ibid., No. 82. 1 p.
July 18.	Hundreds of East and West Flegg, Happing, and Tunstead, Norfolk.	The like certificate.	Vol. cccxxix., No. 9. 1 p.
July 18.	Hundreds of Depwade, Diss, Earsham, and Henstead, Norfolk.	The like certificate.	Ibid., No. 10. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.
July 18.	Hundreds of Loddon and Clavering, Norfolk.	The like certificate.	Ibid., No. 11. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.
July 18.	Hundreds of South Erpingham and Eynesford, Norfolk.	The like certificate.	Ibid., No. 12. 1 p.
July 18.	Hundreds of Clackclose, Freebridge Lynn, and Freebridge Marshland, Norfolk.	The like certificate.	Ibid., No. 13. 1 p.
July 20.	Hundreds of Blofield and Walsham, Norfolk.	Justices of Peace to the Judges of Assize. The like general certificate.	Ibid., No. 23. 1 p.
July 20.	Hundred of Taversham, Norfolk.	The same to the same. The like certificate.	Ibid., No. 24. 1 p.
July 21.	Hundred of Aberga-venny, co. Monmouth.	Particular certificate of Justices of Peace of apprentices bound, rogues punished and alehouses suppressed, and alehouse keepers whipped and punished according to law.	Ibid., No. 26. 3 pp.
[July 21.]	Hundred of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester.	Justices of Peace to the Judges of Assize. General certificate of conformity to the Book of Orders.	Ibid., No. 27. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.
July 22.	Hundred of Hartesmere, Suffolk.	Justices of Peace to the Sheriff of Suffolk. The like general certificate.	Ibid., No. 31. 1 p.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1636. July 22. Leicester.	Hundred of West Gos- cote, co. Leicester.	Justice of Peace to the Judges of Assize. General certificate of conformity to the Book of Orders.	Vol. cccxxix., No. 32. 1 p.
July 25.	Hundred of Babergh, Suffolk.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of conformity with the Book of Orders.	Ibid., No. 42. 1 p.
July 25.	Hundred of Wangford, Suffolk.	Similar certificate of numbers of unlicensed alehouse-keepers, alehouse-haunters, drunkards, and others punished, and ap- prentices bound out.	Ibid., No. 43. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.
July 25.	Hundred of Seisdon, co. Stafford.	Justices of Peace to Justices of Assize. Certificate of con- formity to the Book of Orders.	Ibid., No. 44. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.
July 26.	Hundreds of Chafford and Barstable, and the half hundred of Becontree, Essex.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of conformity with the Book of Orders.	Ibid., No. 48. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.
July 28.	Half hundred of Hit- chin, Herts.	Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 56. 1 p.
July 28.	Hundreds of Bingham, Broxtow, Rushcliffe, and part of Thurgar- ton a-Leigh, co. Not- tingham.	Justices of Peace to Judges of Assize. Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 57. 1 p.
July 29.	Wapentake of Basset- law, co. Nottingham.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of reports made to them from every parish concerning the maintenance of the poor, at their four monthly meetings since the last assizes.	Ibid., No. 63. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
[July?]	Hundred of Norman Cross, co. Hunting- don.	Justices of Peace to the Judges of Assize. General certificate of conformity with the Book of Orders, and special regulations made to prevent the spread of infection from the plague.	Ibid., No. 80. 1 p.
[July?]	Hundred of Leighton- stone, co. Huntingdon.	The same to the same. Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 81. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
[July?]	Hundred of Toseland, co. Huntingdon.	The same to the same. Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 82. 1 p.
[July?]	Hundred of Hursting- stone, co. Hunting- don.	The same to the same. Similar certificate, signed by Sir Oliver Cromwell and Henry Crom- well.	Ibid., No. 83. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
[July?]	Hundreds of Tandridge and Reigate, Surrey.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of conformity with the Book of Orders, with names of ap- prentices bound and their masters.	Ibid., No. 84. 1 p.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1636. [July ?]	Wildish division of the rape of Pevensey, Sussex.	Justices of Peace to Judges of Assize. Similar certificate.	Vol. cccxxix., No. 85. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
[July ?]	Hundred of Usk, co. Monmouth.	The same to the same. General certificate of conformity with the Book of Orders.	Ibid., No. 86. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
July.	Hundreds of Loes, Wilford, Thredling, and Plomesgate, within the liberty of St. Etheldred, Suffolk.	The same to the Sheriff of Suffolk. Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 87. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
[July ?]	Hundreds of Eyhorne and Maidstone, Kent.	The same to the [Judges of Assize]. Similar certificate, with names of apprentices bound and masters.	Ibid., No. 88. 1 p.
July.	Lower division of the Lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, Kent.	The same to the same. Certificate of names of apprentices bound and masters, and the number of rogues punished.	Ibid., No. 89. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
Aug. 3. Stafford.	Hundred of Offlow, co. Stafford.	Justices of Peace to the Judges of Assize. Present a general account of their proceedings in obedience to the Book of Orders.	Vol. cccxxx., No. 7. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
Aug. 4. Stafford.	Hundred of Pirehill, co. Stafford.	The same to [the same]. Similar return.	Ibid., No. 9. 1 p.
Aug. 9.	Hundred of Blackburn, co. Lancaster.	The same to the same. Similar return, with schedule of names of vagrants punished. The Justices have caused a new stone bridge to be built at a place called Land Bridge. <i>Annexed,</i> <i>1. The schedule above-mentioned which is carried down to the 19th inst. [6 pp.]</i>	Ibid., No. 19. 1 p.
Aug. 20.	Parishes of Warrington and Winwick in the hundred of West Derby, co. Lancaster.	Certificate of Justices of Peace of acts done in conformity with the Book of Orders.	Ibid., No. 59. Roll of parchment.
[Aug. 20 ?]	Hundred of West Derby, co. Lancaster.	List of names and surnames of such wandering persons as have been stocked and whipped since the last assizes, with ale-houses suppressed, and children bound apprentices.	Ibid., No. 60. 2 pp.
Aug. 22.	Parishes of Bispham, Poulton, Kirkham, and Lytham, co. Lancaster.	Detailed certificate of the proceedings of the Justices of Peace under the Book of Orders with the specific weekly payments made to each poor person in the parish of Kirkham.	Ibid., No. 64. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

RETURNS MADE BY JUSTICES OF PEACE

Date.	For what Place.	Nature of Document.	Reference to Document.
1536. Aug. [?]	Hundreds of Grims- worth and Hunting- ton, co. Hereford.	Justices of Peace to Roger Vaughan, sheriff. Certificate of general conformity to the Book of Orders.	Vol. cccxxx., No. 96. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
Aug. [?]	Hundreds of Webtree and Ewyas Lacy, co. Hereford.	Other Justices of Peace to the same. Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 97. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
Aug. [?]	Hundreds of Greytree and Wormelow, co. Hereford.	Other Justices of Peace to the same. Similar certificate.	Ibid., No. 98. 1 p.
Aug. [?]	Liberties of Furness and Cartmell, co. Lancas- ter.	Certificate of Justices of Peace, that the poor had been provided for, some by money and some by billeting, apprentices had been bound and rogues punished.	Ibid., No. 99. 1 p.
Oct. 19.	Hundred of Leyland, co. Lancaster, con- taining the parishes of Leyland, Croston, Standish, Eccleston, Penwortham, Brin- dle and Chorley.	Justices of Peace to Sir Robert Berkeley, Judge of Assize. Certificate of general confor- mity with the Book of Orders.	Vol. cccxxxiv., No. 16. 1 p.
Nov. 23.	Hundred of Amound- ness, co. Lancaster.	Justices of Peace to Sir George Vernon and Sir Robert Berke- ley, Judges of Assize. Similar Certificate. <i>Annexed,</i> <i>1. List of names of all those who have been punished by the constables from 22 July to 22 November 1636. [4$\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]</i>	Vol. cccxxxvi., No. 37. 1 p.
1636 [?]	Hundred of Cuttleston, co. Stafford.	Justices of Peace to Judges of Assize. Similar certificate.	Vol. cccxlii., No. 104. 1 p.
1636 [?]	Hundreds of Gartree and Wraggoe and the soke of Horncastle, co. Lincoln.	The like.	Ibid., No. 105. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
1636 [?]	Wapentake of Lawress, co. Lincoln.	The like, addressed to Sir Richard Hutton and Sir Thomas Trevor.	Ibid., No. 106. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
1636 [?]	Hundreds of Candleshoe and soke of Boling- broke, co. Lincoln.	The like.	Ibid., No. 107. 1 p.
1636 [?]	Hundred of Loveden, co. Lincoln.	The like.	Ibid., No. 108. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
1636 [?]	Sleaford sessions, co. Lincoln.	The like.	Ibid., No. 109. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
1636 [?]	Newport division of the hundred of Bradford South, co. Salop.	Justices of the Peace to Robert Corbet, Sheriff. Certificate of general conformity and of fines levied.	Ibid., No. 110. 1 p.

TRINITY HOUSE CERTIFICATES,

FOR THE YEAR 1636.

*In continuation of those for the year 1635, printed in the
Volume of Calendar for 1635-36, p. 140.*

Date.	Name of Ship.	Where built.	Tonnage.	Reference to Certificate.
1635-6.				Vol. xvii.
Jan. 9	Katherine, of London - -	Not stated -	70	No. 115
" 16	New ship ready to be launched -	Wapping -	200	" 116
" 23	Hector, of London - -	The same -	250	" 117
Feb. 13	Blessing, of London - -	Not stated -	230	" 118
" 20	Blessing, of Rochester - -	The like -	180	" 119
1636.				
Mar. 26	Thomas, of Dover - -	Colchester -	90	" 120
April 6	Abraham, of London - -	In France -	140	" 121
" 13	William and Ann, of London, lately called the Elizabeth.	Brought over from Dunkirk.	110	" 122
" 23	Castle, of London - -	Not stated -	250	" 123
May 4	James, of Ayr - -	The like -	120	" 124
" 7	Blessing, of Dover - -	Shoreham -	300	" 125
" 26	Susan and Mary, of London -	Not stated -	220	" 126
June 25	Ann and Sarah - -	Shoreham -	180	" 127
July 13	John and Barbara, of London -	Not stated -	260	" 128
" 16	Susannah, of Yarmouth -	Yarmouth -	140	" 129
" 27	Younger Brother, of London -	Leigh -	90	" 130
Aug. 10	Honour, of London - -	Southwark -	250	" 131
" 12	Letter from William Buttolph to Nicholas respecting an incom- plete warrant for ordnance for a ship the name of which does not appear, nor the other par- ticulars here desired to be stated.			" 132
" 22	Unity, of London - -	Not stated -	60	" 133
" 31	Eagle, of London - -	Wapping -	200	" 134
Sept. 1	Elizabeth, of Aldborough -	Aldborough -	100	" 135
" 21	Gift, of London - -	Wapping -	80	" 136
Oct. 4	Mary, of London - -	Horsleydown -	160	" 137
" 14	St. Andrew - -	In Flanders -	120	" 138
" 15	Angel, of London - -	Limehouse -	350	" 139

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Jan. 1.
Aylesford.

1. Sir William Culpeper to Nicholas. Henry James was returned to attend the Council board on the 29th inst., but upon better consideration had paid the 20s. [*Probably an assessment for the muster-master.*] Desires Nicholas to acquaint the Council. [*Seal with arms, imperfect.* ¼ p.]

Jan. 1.

2. Account of new year's gifts given by Sec. Windebank. The first item is, to Sir Henry Mildmay for his Majesty, 10*l.* The remainder, amounting to 23*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, was given to the members of the Royal household in sums proportioned to their rank. The following extract will show the general character of the donations:—To the pages of the presence, 1*l.*; the keepers of the

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Council Chamber, 1*l*.; their servants, 10*s*.; the closet, 10*s*.; the vestry, 10*s*.; the porters at the gate, 1*l*.; the musicians for the wind instruments, 10*s*.; for the violins, 10*s*.; the trumpeters, 15*s*.; the drummers, 5*s*.; the sweeper, 1*s*.; the drywasher, 6*d*.; the black guard, their box, 4*s*.; the chapel boys' box, 3*s*.; to Mr. Woolley's man that brought the almanack, 2*s*. 6*d*. [1 *p*.]

Jan. 2.
Cranford.

3. [Sir Thomas Roe] to William, Earl of Exeter. Sends a letter of form and duty of his office [Chancellor of the Order of the Garter], with thanks for favours. Presents a relation sent from the Queen of Bohemia, as he will see by her own hand's direction. Though it be stale, it is the truth, which ought ever to be fresh, for truth will be from the creation to the world's end the same thing; and therefore the Papists have an ill brag of antiquity. Since that battle the Swedes have mightily advanced, having recovered Frankfort on the Oder, many passes on the Elbe, sent up an army into Silesia, and relieved the Landgrave of Hesse. That the Lord Marshal is come home the Earl has heard, and how he has sped his judgment has presaged; in effect, refused all manner of justice, or hope of restitution, except a few villages, which would scarcely find a prince bread. The Earl Marshal has carried himself very nobly and like a right English Earl, and is not insensible of the loss of his labour, and the Austrian decalit. What that may move here Roe will not presume to judge, for our air is very cold. The hope that remains for the sweet prince and his house depends upon our treaty with France, of which the last letters brought better assurance, yet the general treaty of peace goes on at Cologne, which will be managed by churchmen. If that succeed, all "our" interests will be excluded, and there will be an end of the history. The Earl of Leicester is expected to return, the treaty being ripe. He has got much interest and reputation in France, having comported himself as the able man and gallant cavalier he is, and Roe hopes will be for such received in England. Mons. de Poigny, the French Ambassador resident in this country, is dead. On Thursday last, to welcome the Earl of Arundel, the Spanish Ambassador demanded an audience, to declare to the King the election of the King of Hungary to the crown of the Romans, which he jeeringly said must be very acceptable news to his Majesty, when indeed it is a *dernier coup* against the Prince Elector and, as it were, the seal set to his utter banishment, for if that election be allowed, the Duke of Bavaria is ratified an Elector, and the other proscribed. How his Majesty takes it Sir Thomas knows not, but he does not believe that he will acknowledge the title in prejudice of his nephew. The Earl knows that to the Duke of Bavaria is born a son and heir, which is another block, but some report him dead. [*Copy*. 1½ *p*.]

Jan. 2.
Weymouth,
Melcombe Regis.

4. Thomas Leddoze, the present, and John Cade, the late Mayor of Weymouth, and Melcombe Regis, to the Lords of the Admiralty. In obedience to their order, certify that on Saturday

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5th March last, about nine at night, a warrant from two press-masters was brought to the late Mayor of Weymouth, to require all mariners of that borough to appear before them at the Rose and Crown by five o'clock that afternoon, and about 10 that night Thomas Nash, one of the said press-masters, came to the town. Next morning Nash repaired to the mayor's house, and required that the constables should impress as many mariners as could be found, and return their names by five that afternoon, which the constables endeavoured to do, but, through the delay of the press-master, the seamen had withdrawn themselves, wherefore so great a number as Nash required could not be impressed, whereupon Nash departed, giving directions for another search, and that the men should be brought before him at the same place four days after. The constables provided 16 or 17 able men accordingly, who attended Nash's coming at the time appointed, but he came not until two days afterwards, at which time some of the mariners could not be found, whereupon Nash, being much distempered with drink, reviled the constables and the late mayor, and having thus neglected the service, he pressed many insufficient men who afterwards returned. They further certify that on Sunday the 8th May last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Robert Newman came to this borough to impress shipwrights, but being much distempered with drink, he came not to the mayor until about 11 o'clock that night, when he demanded assistance in the execution of his power. The late mayor commanded four constables to assist him. He was not able to go with them, being then very drunk, but the constables performed the service, and about three o'clock next morning, Newman having continued drinking all night, knocked up one of the constables to go with him to see his horse and give him provender, and in his drunken humour vilified the constables, the mayor, and others in opprobrious manner. They also certify that in October last Capt. William Smyth, of the Black George, bound to Virginia, came into that road, and pretending want of mariners and carpenters, pressed divers able men, some of whom, and those the most sufficient, he forthwith discharged upon suit made by them. He likewise took a boat of a poor man, one Helyard, worth 25*l.*, pretending to employ her only to attend the ship in the road, and promising to pay for her hire, but the boat was carried away, and has not since been heard of, nor the party recompensed. On Helyard's complaint the mayor addressed his letter to Mr. Smyth for return of the boat, which he not only neglected to do, but menaced the mayor for demanding the same. [3 *pp.*]

Jan. 2.
Tuderly
[Tytherley].

5. Richard Whitehead, late Sheriff of Hants, to Nicholas. Had sent again to the magistrates of corporations to meet him at Winchester, the 23rd December, and then received from Mr. Rigges, mayor of the city 10*l.*, and for the other 10*l.* remaining from the

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said city, he said he would pay it, but refused to enter into recognizance in respect of the privilege of their city. The magistrates of Basingstoke came not, so that their 6*l*. is yet behind. Perceives by Nicholas's last letter that Sir William Russell informed the Lords of 300*l*. behind; the greater part of it is paid by Sir William's directions at Portsmouth to one Holt, a deputy victualler. [$\frac{4}{4}$ p.]

Jan. 2. 6. James Tabor to Mr. Lucas, Secretary to the Earl of Holland, [Cambridge?] Chancellor of Cambridge. Though present at both the meetings of the Vice-Chancellor and heads after the receipt of the chancellor's letters and the draft for the Archbishop's visitation, yet, until an hour or two before Mr. Buck's [?] setting forth, he heard not what the return would be, nor could he guess at it hearing what their advice was to Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and which indeed had been more fitting if many of them had not been forward to call visitors to them, hoping to be some of them, and of the quorum too. It was mainly stood upon at the meeting, to desire his Lordship [the Chancellor] to be earnest that in his Majesty's declaration Oxford might not be named before Cambridge, and to show that the Bishop of Ely and the Archdeacon could have nothing determined against them because they were not called to the hearing. All the aim of some is to make this the Chancellor's cause, and to put him to struggle with the Archbishop, knowing well enough the times are not for him to do that his predecessors have done. Sends enclosed the determination of Richard II. for Archbishop Arundel in the case of Oxford. It is no marvel that that King, being so earnestly entreated by the Pope, declared against Oxford that so favoured Wickliffe's opinions, but what is that to Cambridge? Lucas will say that by an instrument under the hands of the heads, Cambridge resigned its privileges, 27 Henry VIII. Prays him to get them a copy of that instrument. When it was showed at the hearing they had not time, nor indeed could be suffered, to peruse it, and yet that is all the ground that subjects them. They cannot find that ever such an act was done there. Argues that the heads could not give away the rights of the university. In the declaration it is stated that the right of visitation belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury; he asks in what causes? Again; what is the meaning of visiting the Universities as *Universities*? [$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp.]

Jan. 3. 7. Petition of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, to the Council. His brother, Sir John Stanhope, having been sent for by a serjeant-at-arms for not paying money assessed by Mr. Gell, then High Sheriff of co. Derby, towards the shipping, was so weak by reason of sickness, that he could not attend. His Majesty and the Lords were pleased to dispense with his coming up, on condition that he should enter into bond for his conformity, which he did in January 1635-6. As he not only yielded obedience to his Majesty's commands, but has since, as appears by the annexed paper, paid the money by the

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present Sheriff assessed upon him for this year, petitioner prays that Sir William Becher may deliver the bond up. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

7. i. *Receipt of Sir John Harper, Sheriff of co. Derby, for 8l. paid by Sir John Stanhope, ship-money charged upon his lands in Elvaston. 3rd January 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Jan. 3.
Chatham.

8. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. The Tenth Whelp, lately returned from the Narrow Seas, was paid off before the holidays, and 30 of her best men, turned over to the Eighth Whelp, whereof the most part are since run away, saying they would rather be hanged than go with that captain again; viz., Capt. Francis Smith. The Eighth Whelp is ready with her victual and stores, but her munition is not yet come down, nor any captain ordered to take charge of her. The Master and Company of the Tenth Whelp delivered the officers an information against the captain. The writers told Capt. Smith that the men spake very ill of him, and specially for his blasphemous swearing they feared the ship would sink under them. The information itself they send to the Lords. The captain told the writers that he would complain on those informers as mutineers. There is some aspersion cast in the information upon the writers, as that Capt. Smith questioning a purser what became of the Officers after the complaint made against them to his Majesty, the purser answered, he heard of nothing proved against them, and that he hoped all was well with them. Whereupon the captain said, that howsoever they fared before his Majesty, he was sure there was a foul house amongst them. Beseech the Lords to send for Capt. Smith and let him discover such foulness as he knows. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

- Jan. 3. 9. Blank receipt of Robert Kirkham, for 25*l.* paid by Francis Bernard's servant, endorsed as Robert Kirkham's assignment. [*1 p.*]

- Jan. 3. 10. Certificate that there was due unto James St. Clier upon his annuity of 120*l.* per annum, 988*l.*, viz., 28*l.* in payment of 60*l.* for half a year to Christmas 1628, and eight years since. [*Copy unsigned. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*] *Underwritten,*

10. i. *Sec. Windebank to Sir Robert Pye or Sir Edward Wardour. To certify whether so much money be due to James St. Clier as above expressed. Hampton Court. 3rd January 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

- Jan. 4. Petition of the Dean and Canons of Worcester, to the King. Petitioners being seized of the rectory of Warton, co. Lancaster, in right of the church of Lancaster, demised the same to Thomas Middleton and William Pennington who entered accordingly. They were disseized by certain persons who upon pretence of an order of the Judges of the Northern Circuit keep possession to the great wrong of the said church and of petitioners and their farmers.

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Pray a reference to the Judges of the Northern Circuit to certify in whom the fault is. [*Copy. See Book of Petitions, Vol. cccxxviii. p. 56. ½ p.*] *Underwritten,*

I. *Reference as prayed. Hampton Court, 4th January 1636-7. [Copy. Ibid. ½ p.]*

Jan. 4.

11. Dr. Matthew Nicholas to his brother, Edward Nicholas. Has been at Winterbourne to give his father a sermon, and has examined his cousins [Edward and John Nicholas, sons of the person addressed]. Reports on their progress in learning under the tuition of Mr. Pinkney. Gives account of the health of all the family at Winterbourne. Congratulates Nicholas on the lightness of some new employment [his month's attendance on one of the clerks of the Council ?] but prognosticates that he would have his fill ere long. [1 p.]

Jan. 5.

12. Warrant, reciting a Privy Seal dated 30th June last, for payment of 2,000*l.* per annum half-yearly to Cornelius Holland, Clerk Comptroller of the household of Prince Charles, for the expense of the King's daughter, Princess Elizabeth, and the rest of the royal children, in their chamber, household, and stable. Such arrangement being found inconvenient the King now directs that the said 2,000*l.* per annum be paid monthly by equal portions. The first payment to begin on the 31st October last past for the month preceding, and that the said Privy Seal be void, except for payment of such money as was due thereon before the 1st October last. [15 lines on parchment.]

Jan. 5.

13. Attorney-General Banks and Solicitor-General Littleton to [the Council]. Are of opinion that aliens who live here are bound to observe the laws of the realm, and that they are subject to be proceeded against upon the statutes for recusancy, and by statute of 3 Jac. cap. 5, are bound to christen their children according to the laws of the Church of England, upon pain of 100*l.*, one third part to his Majesty, one third part to the poor, and the other third part to the informer. And by statute of 27 Eliz. cap. 2. every one who shall receive any jesuit, seminary priest, or religious person deriving his authority from the see of Rome, shall be adjudged a felon without benefit of clergy. [½ p.]

Jan. 5. Nicholas to ———. Was commanded by the Lords to call on Hampton Court. him to hasten the auditing of Sir William Russell's account of money received from the maritime parts. Desires to hear from him in what forwardness he is with the account, and what is the cause he has not hitherto gone through with it. Nicholas is in his month of attendance, so that the person addressed would be sure to have him every Sunday at Court. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I. Vol. ccxix. p. 135.*]

Jan. 5.

14. George, Marquess of Huntly, to Sec. Windebank. His Majesty, in consideration of a surrender made by the writer's father and himself of their hereditary offices of the sheriffships of Aberdeen and

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Inverness, gave order for payment of 5,000*l*. This was in 1629, but the same has ever since been forborne, except only 300*l*., and yet his Majesty has received the benefit of the said offices. The sum now due amounts to 9,740*l*. for which his Majesty has given Windebank an order to prepare a Privy Seal. Desires Windebank to cause the same to be prepared forthwith. [*In the handwriting of Robert Reade, secretary to Sec. Windebank. Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Jan. 5.

15. Estimate by Nicholas of the ships to be set forth this year. The ships required by the writs were 45, and the money to be received 210,600*l*. Nicholas proposed to set forth 28 ships for guard of the coast, and 6 ships for an expedition against Sallee. The remainder of the ship-money he proposed to be employed thus: in repairs of ships 24,000*l*.; for continuance of some ships at sea beyond eight months, 6,000*l*.; for reimbursing the overplus paid out of the Exchequer in 1636, 30,000*l*.; for repairs of forts and castles, 5,000*l*.; and towards preparations for 1638, 13,459*l*. [3 pp.]

Jan. 6.
Westminster.

16. Warrant for payment of 610*l*. 0*s*. 4*d*., to Thomas Mynne, knight-harbinge, for lodgings taken up in Westminster near Whitehall for the servants of the Prince Elector Palatine and Prince Rupert. [13 lines on parchment.]

Jan. 6.

17. Book of Rough Notes by Nicholas, of Proceedings of the Council at their several meetings during this month, beginning this day. The following brief extracts will show the nature of these valuable memoranda :—

Jan. 6. The Lady Falkland is to be confined to such place as [the] Lord Treasurer shall think fit.

7. Mr. Richard Seymour is to be put out of the commission of the peace. I am to certify his name to be a refuser.

Mr. Spencer a close warrant to attend to show cause why he doth not pay.

15. Earl of Newport presents three books; one touching the [blank]. The King refers the consideration of these three books and the opinions therein [blank], who are to take order for putting orders in execution with all expedition.

Mr. Strode for replevyng what had been distrained for the shipping. He thinks that the distress was taken upon a wrong rate.

To set down in writing concerning the wrong rating for the ship-money and also concerning the replevin, and to bring it tomorrow and thereupon [blank.]

21. A catalogue of books written by Anabaptists.

That the statute of abjuration may be put in execution against some principal men. That the judges be spoken with against Fenner and Turner.

Speak with Lord Keeper and Mr. Attorney to draw a proclamation for altering the style or date of the year to begin in January.

The King saith that he has given permission to raise and set out ships in the cause of his nephew.

25. To mind the Lords and Lord Keeper to speak with the Judges and Mr. Attorney about altering the date of year [of] our Lord; that it may begin the first of January as in other kingdoms.

And about putting the statute of abjuration; to be put in execution against Fenner and Turner.

Mr. Attorney is to speak with the Judges about the date [of] beginning of the year.

[72 pp. of which 20 are blank.]

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Jan. 6.

18. Sessions or Presence Book of names of Councillors present at all the meetings of the Council during this month, beginning this day. [32 pp. of which 22 are blank.]

Jan. 6.

Hampton Court.

19. Order of the King in Council. A petition of the Governor and Company of the Merchants of London trading to the East Indies, with an abstract of a letter of the President and Council of Surat, were presented at the Board, complaining of two ships set forth from London about April was twelvemonths by Sir William Courteen, one of which had taken and robbed near the mouth of the Red Sea two junks, one belonging to the Governor and merchants of Surat, the other to the merchants of Diu, and had tortured divers of the officers and company of the said junks. Upon complaint made thereof to the said Governor, the President and Council there belonging to the said East India Company, were not only seized and detained prisoners and their lives exposed to imminent danger, but not therewith content, they forced from petitioners great sums of money towards satisfaction of their losses, and seized upon petitioners' estates there, to the utter ruin of their trade, wherefore they prayed satisfaction. His Majesty calling to mind that some ships were about the time mentioned set forth with his Majesty's privity towards those parts, but with no warrants to do any act to the prejudice of the said Company, declared that he is informed that they are coming home, and that if any wrong has been done by them they shall make reparation; and in the meantime his Majesty will grant letters to the Governor of Surat disavowing the fact complained of, and albeit his Majesty conceives it not very clear that the act was committed by Englishmen, yet in regard the President of the Company had been imprisoned and their estates seized, his Majesty gives way, that the Governor and Company in England shall take their course according to law against the delinquents, when the said two ships shall return to England. [1½ p.]

Jan. 6.

20. Draft of the above. [2 pp.]

Jan. 6.

21. Order of the King in Council. Henry Rawson, of Windsor, complaining that he and others were by the mayor of that town overrated to the ship-money, and that he refusing to pay was committed to prison, it was ordered, on the 19th December last, that the mayor should make answer or give his personal attendance on the Board, which he did this day, when, after hearing, it was ordered that Rawson should not only pay the mayor the money assessed upon him, but all such moneys as he is in arrear for the last year, when he was collector of the ship-money; and further, that he should defray the charges of the mayor and the company that came along with him in their journey, or stay at Court, which if he refuse to do he is to stand committed to one of the messengers until he conform. [Draft. 1 p.]

Jan. 6.

22. Similar order. Upon hearing a letter from the present Hampton Court. Sheriff of co. Warwick and Sir Thomas Lucy and Sir Robert Lee,

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alleging that they could not discover, according to a letter from the Board, whether the possession of certain lands in Balsall in the said county, belonging to the Earl of Leicester, were taken from the servants of the said Earl since his employment abroad in his Majesty's service, for that they had no power to examine upon oath, it was ordered, that the Lord Keeper should forthwith issue a commission giving them power to make the said examination upon oath. [1 p.]

Jan. 6. 23. The Council to Sir Thomas Legh, Sir Thomas Lucy, and
Hampton Court. Sir Robert Lee. Recite that upon a complaint made to the Council by William Emott, they, on the 14th November last, directed letters to the persons now addressed to make the examination mentioned in the article last calendared, with their answer of the 23rd December in that article alluded to. Recite also the order which is the subject of the last article, and direct the persons addressed that, if upon inquiry it shall appear that the Earl's servants have been put out of possession since his employment abroad, they are to take especial care that such possession be restored, and be preserved until the Earl's return. [Draft. 1½ p.]

Jan. 6. 24. Order of the Council. Recite petition of Lady Mary Wandesford, showing that by virtue of letters patent for innung surrounded grounds in Hants, she had fenced in with a wall part of a ground called Hulsey Marsh, and after two months peaceable proceedings therein had been disturbed by Robert Rigges, John Perkins, and William Elson, who had caused a great part to be pulled down, and taking advantage of a letter from the Board of the 30th November last, wherein she was required to forbear enclosing until there were an arbitrary end made, or a trial at law for the right of the land, to which she yielded all obedience, they still continued pulling down the wall, and had arrested sixteen of her workmen upon trespasses, some into the King's Bench and others into the office of Pleas, and there declared against them. The Lords ordered that neither Rigges, Perkins, Elson, or any other should spoil any more of the said works. And concerning the actions brought against petitioner's workmen, it was ordered that Rigges, Perkins, and Elson should make choice of any one or two of them, and proceed to trial with as much expedition as might be, but not to proceed with any more. [Draft. 1 p.]

Jan. 6. 25. Petition of the Wholesale Tradesmen of London, who frequent the two annual fairs at Bristol, to the Council. On the 25th inst. one of the usual fairs is held at Bristol, whereunto petitioners resort for supply of most of the counties of this kingdom, Ireland, and Wales. By reason of the late infection (which now is very much abated) a great calamity has fallen upon the inhabitants of London, which has caused almost a general cessation of trade for six months. Petitioners having the chief part of their estates owing them by chapmen who meet nowhere else but at Bristol, they pray order (petitioners bringing certificates from the Lord Mayor that none of their families have been this year infected of the plague) that they

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may be permitted to have access as formerly, without restraint of the officers of Bristol. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed*,

25. I. *Order of Council upon the above petition. Conceiving much prejudice might arise to petitioners if they should be restrained to vend their commodities at the said fair, the Lords ordered that such of the petitioners as should bring a certificate from the Lord Mayor as above stated should be permitted to go to the fair as prayed. Nevertheless the Lord Mayor is to take special care that he give no certificates but to such in whose house there has been no infection. Hampton Court, 6th January 1636-7. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Jan. 6.

26. Petition of William Shelley to the Council. The Bishop of Lincoln, in the first assessment for the ship-money, was not assessed at all for his demesne at Buckden, and only at 3*l*. for his impropriate parsonage, the town being charged at 30*l*. In December, petitioner being churchwarden, he and the other assessors finding that the Bishop and John Phillips, his tenant, had above a third part of the town, over and besides the parsonage, assessed them at 11*l*., which was 3*l*. for the parsonage as before, and 8*l*. for 800 acres of pasture ground. The Bishop having knowledge thereof sent for the assessors to his manor house, and reviled them, saying they were base fellows, rascals, and liars, and not fitting to assess him, and that the worst boy in his house was a better man than petitioner or his brother. The Bishop advising the constables to burn or tear the assessment, petitioner obtained it from them, and kept it, and ultimately procured it to be signed by the Sheriff and acted upon. The Bishop thereupon caused a servant of his own to complain against petitioner for detaining the assessment, whereupon the Bishop committed him to gaol, and refused to take bail; but afterwards Sir Robert Osborne, another Justice of Peace, after examination, took bail for petitioner to appear at the sessions. Petitioner prays either to be admitted to justify his proceedings before the Lords, or that they will recommend the examination thereof to the Justices of Peace of co. Huntingdon at the next quarter sessions, and direct them to certify the truth to the Lords. [1 p.] *Annexed*,

26. I. *Order of his Majesty and the Council. Upon hearing read the examinations of Roger Heward and John Landell sent to the Board by the Bishop of Lincoln concerning the assessment of Buckden, as also the above petition of William Shelley, it was ordered that the question in difference should be heard at the Council Board in the Star Chamber on the 3rd February next, when all parties concerned were to attend, and that in the meantime the Sheriff was to proceed to levy the money according to the former assessment. [Draft. 1 p.]*

Jan. 6.
Oxnead.

27. William Paston, Sheriff of Norfolk, to the same. The Lords have been informed by petition of the mayor and others of Lynn Regis,

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that the greater part of the corporations of the county at a general meeting showed themselves inclined to a further relief of Lynn than 50*l.* (whereof they were then eased), who thereupon seek to be freed of all or the greater part of the 250*l.* assessed upon them. At that general meeting the magistrates of Norwich and Thetford and the writer thought it fit that Lynn should be eased of 50*l.* and no more, and those of Lynn much pressing for an abatement of 50*l.* more, the magistrates of Yarmouth and Rising inclined thereunto, and yet in conclusion assented to the abatement of 50*l.* only, and those of Lynn then seemed to be well satisfied. The assessments of Norfolk being past and the money in divers places collected, now to give a further abatement to Lynn is to begin the work again. Whether now to ease Lynn of any other sum, the sickness being ceased, he submits to their judgment. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p.*]

Jan. 6.
Paris.

28. Sir Kenelm Digby to Edward Viscount Conway and Killultagh, at the Court. Recommends to his knowledge Mons. Cottard, whose brother is the chief bookseller of Paris for curious books, and his correspondence in Italy, Germany, Spain, and everywhere; so that any books Lord Conway would have he would fit him withal, better than any man Sir Kenelm knows. Sir Kenelm expects Lord Conway should command him in buying books, old or new, or in a great paper, &c. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p.*]

Jan. 6.

29. Petition of Thomas Gibbes, prisoner in Dover Castle, to Lord Treasurer Juxon. Petitioner being master of the *Sarah*, of London, and lately at Dunkirk with her, with merchandise that he brought out of Spain and paid his Majesty's customs for at Dover, by directions from John Breckenden and Henry Gurlestone, of London, merchants, who had the said ship then at hire, albeit contrary to an agreement between the Farmers of the Customs and the merchants of Flanders, petitioner took in freight for St. Lucar; and being departed from Dunkirk, Capt. Smith, captain of one of his Majesty's ships, met with petitioner and commanded him to come aboard his ship, which petitioner unadvisedly neglected, for which misdemeanour he is much grieved, and resolved never to commit the like. In consideration whereof, and forasmuch as petitioner since his ship has lain in Dover harbour has been at near 10*l.* charges daily, he prays pardon and release. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

Jan. 6.
Harefield.

30. Elizabeth, Countess of Derby, to Francis, Lord Cottington, Master of the Court of Wards. The late Sheriff of Gloucestershire, to ease Sir Francis Doddington in payment of ship-money, charged the land of her grandchild, Lord Chandos at Sudeley, with 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* above what it was at first rated at and paid, and has granted a warrant to distrain for the same, which is like to lie as a future charge upon that land, if not prevented. It might be just that Sir Francis Doddington should be eased, yet there is no cause to lay it upon Sudeley, in respect the rate was generally made by the rate for the King's provision, and every one within the county was

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taxed ten times as much as he paid for the King's provision. Lord Cottington knows what charges there are upon the land, she therefore desires him to write to the now sheriff to examine the business and consider of some fitter place to lay this charge on. She thought to have petitioned the Lords, but being the ward's land is all under his protection, a letter from him will rectify all. [1 p.]

Jan. 6.
Pottney.
[Putney.]

31. Philip Burlamachi to Sec. Windebank. Submits to the Secretary's consideration a paper respecting the fishery. There is another business which well deserves consideration. The King of Denmark seems at last to have induced the Emperor to declare him Admiral of the Empire. His principal design in this is to hinder the transport of men and munition from the coasts of Sweden across the Baltic to Pomerania and Mecklenburgh, and thus to compel the Swedes to withdraw from Germany. But if the King of Denmark succeeds in that object, he will make himself master of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems, which cannot be accomplished without prejudice to the rights claimed by the King of England. The Dutch are alarmed at these designs, foreseeing great opposition to their fishery. This occasion offers an opportunity of accommodation between the King and them, that they may jointly oppose this pernicious design. The Hanse towns also are very apprehensive of this intention, and would willingly join in opposition to it, if his Majesty would come forward vigorously for the maintenance of the sea which is under his sovereignty and protection. [*French.* 1 p.]

JAN. 5 & 6.

32. Officers of the Navy, Masters of the Trinity House, and Master Shipwrights, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Send result of a survey of the King's ships now at Chatham, except the Prince Royal, the defects in which are so great that no estimate of repairs could be formed until she were brought into dock. On the other ships the following were the sums necessary to be laid out to make them serviceable for the periods mentioned:—The *Merhonour*, 1,201*l.* 10*s.*, 7 years; the *Assurance*, 444*l.* 10*s.*, 4 years; the *Adventure*, 289*l.*, 3 years; the *Defiance*, 286*l.*, 7 years; the *Repulse*, 1,334*l.* 10*s.*, 5 years; the *Nonsuch*, 379*l.*, 5 years; the *Red Lion*, 800*l.*, 3 or 4 years; the *St. Dennis* and the *Dreadnought*, already repaired, 6 years; the *Black George*, to be cast. [16 pp., of which 5 are blank.]

[Jan. 6.]

33. Abstract of the preceding estimate; the total charge for repairs above-mentioned was 4,734*l.* 10*s.* [1 p.]

Jan. 7.
Hampton Court.

34. Order of Council. A petition was presented in the name of the inhabitants of Sunninghill, co. Berks, showing that the hundred of Cookham and Binfield upon all taxes had charged petitioners with a sixth part, whereas they were not above the twelfth part, according to a survey taken for his Majesty, which showed of manured land in Cookham 5,201*a.* 3*r.* 27*p.*; in Binfield 2,902*a.* 2*r.* 0*p.*; and in Sunninghill but 799*a.* 2*r.* 23 feet, all which petitioners presenting to the Officers of the Green Cloth, they, on 24 April 1627,

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referred the same to the Justices of Peace of the county who by certificate, dated at Oakingham 28 June 1627, declared that Sunninghill was not above a tenth part of the hundred, and that it consisted of barren heath overlaid with deer, whereas Cookham and Binfield were very good land and freed from deer, and therefore petitioners were much oppressed. Yet, notwithstanding, upon petition of Cookham and Binfield, petitioners were referred to a further examination at the quarter sessions at Reading on the 8th January 1627-8, where the Bench ratified the same, and ordered that Sunninghill should only be charged a tenth, as was afterwards confirmed at Abingdon and Wallingford on the 7th October 1628 and 14th July 1629, yet Cookham and Binfield remain refractory and will not conform. The Lords confirmed the said orders, and required the inhabitants of Cookham and Binfield to yield obedience thereto, unless by the 3rd May next they show cause to the Board to the contrary. [*Draft.* 2 pp.]

Jan. 7.

35. Order of Council. William Reynolds and John Foster by petition showed that by order of the 19th June last [*see Vol. cccxxvi., No. 64*] all persons were prohibited from bringing lighters to King's Bridge, and from unlading goods there, which order was published by Mr. Heywood, Justice of Peace, yet Thomas Wetherley, William Baily, Thomas Reynolds, Christopher Pinchin and others, continue to bring lighters and unlade goods at the said bridge, to the great impairing thereof and damage of his Majesty's palace. It was ordered that Mr. Heywood should call before him the petitioners and the parties before mentioned, and require the offenders to yield obedience to the Lords' former order, and if they refuse so to do should commit them to prison until they conform. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Jan. 7.

Hampton Court.

36. The Council to the Justices of Peace for Surrey. His Majesty taking notice of the great number and extreme necessities of the poor inhabitants of Southwark, Newington, Lambeth, and other places adjoining, and understanding that the relief ordered by the justices at the sessions is not yet all paid, and if it were would not be sufficient to supply the wants occasioned by the sickness, which has so long continued amongst them, some of those parishes having paid as much for relief of the poor and visited people as the whole contribution of the county, and the parish of St. Olave's double that sum. It is his Majesty's express command that at the next sessions they take order, for the present levying of such moneys formerly ordered to be raised for relief of the poor, as also lay a new assessment throughout the county towards their further and speedy succour. Further they are to make inquiry who are owners of those poor tenements in Southwark, Newington, and Lambeth, in which these miserable people are lodged, and thereof to make certificate to the Board that such course may be taken therein as shall be fit. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 7.

Hampton Court.

37. Order of Council sent to the Lord Mayor. Upon inquiries what might be the causes of the late sudden increase of the plague

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in London and Westminster, it is found that one principal cause has been that persons whose houses have been visited during the time of their being in the country have suddenly repaired to them again out of the fresh air, before they have had a sufficient airing and purging from the infection, and that others having a desire to remove their habitations have taken houses that have been infected, by which means the infection has been renewed and grown greater and more dispersed than before. It is ordered that all persons be charged not to repair to any houses that have been visited, nor that any person presume to remove into any house that has been visited, until notice be given to the next Justice of Peace, and it be made appear to him that the house has been so long clear from infection, and the house and goods so thoroughly aired and cleaned as by the printed orders is directed, upon pain that whosoever shall do the contrary shall be shut up in the same house, as in an infected house, for so long a time as by the Justice of Peace shall be thought meet. And that no person whose house has been shut up since Michaelmas last do, under the like penalty, presume to take into his house any person to lodge until the end of Hilary Term next. [*It appears from the endorsement that similar orders were sent to the Justices of Peace of Westminster, Middlesex, and Surrey. Draft. 1 p.*]

Jan. 7.

38. The Council to the Sheriff of co. Huntingdon. His Majesty present in Council has been informed by the petition of William Shelley (*see this Vol., No. 26*) that in December last he and others of Buckden assessed the Bishop of Lincoln for his lands and impropriate parsonage towards the ship-money at 11*l.*, which assessment being agreed to and published in the parish church was by the constables delivered to the Sheriff. His Majesty also understands by an examination sent by the Bishop that there is a second assessment which is conceived not to have been made with that freedom as the former. It is, therefore, his Majesty's pleasure that the Sheriff proceed only upon the first assessment, and give order for levying the money payable for the same. [*Draft. 1½ p. Prefixed,*

38. 1. *List of the assessors who made the first assessment at Buckden. [½ p.]*

Jan. 7.

Hampton Court.

39. The same to the Justices of Peace for co. Huntingdon. Petition had been made to the Board by William Shelley [*see the present Vol., No. 26*] complaining that he being committed to gaol by the Bishop of Lincoln concerning his assisting the constables in making an assessment in Buckden for the ship-money, and that he had been bound to appear and answer at the next sessions for that county. His Majesty commands the persons addressed, not only to forbear to proceed against Shelley, but to take course for the discharge of his recognizance, the business being depending before the Board, as well on the complaint of the Bishop against Shelley as by the petition of Shelley. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Jan. 7.

First rough draft of the preceding in the handwriting of Nicholas, but subsequently scored through [*see No. 39. [½ p.]*]

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Jan. 7. 40. Minute of a warrant to Richard Spencer. Close warrant to Hampton Court. attend the Lords on the 22nd inst. at the Council Chamber, Hampton Court. [1 p.]

Jan. 7. 41. The same to Sir William Uvedale to pay to Thomas Davis, his Majesty's barber, 60*l.* for necessaries for his Majesty's service, provided between Lady-Day 1636 and Michaelmas following. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 7. The same to Richard Spencer to attend the Lords. [See No. 40.] [Cancelled. Written on the same paper as the last preceding; three lines.]

Jan. 7. 42. Order of Council in a matter in difference between Henry Crosse, of Reading, bargeman, and — Terry, of Boveney, fisherman, which was referred by the Board to Sir Robert Benett, Sir Edmund Sawyer, John Willcox, and Richard Powney. The referees having made their certificate, the Council confirmed the same, and ordered that if any of the 47 masters of barges therein mentioned shall be refractory, and not conform themselves, the Justices of the Peace should bind them over to appear before the Board. [Draft. 1 p.] Annexed,

42. I. *Petition of Henry Crosse to the Council. Petitioner and others have had free passage with their barges down the Thames to London, but of late one Terry, resident a mile above Windsor, who rents the water there, and the same being the usual place for passing of their barges, but in course of time gravelled up and "intempered," petitioner with others have been enforced to find out and use other deeper places merely for necessity of passage. For which cause Terry arrested petitioner, and obtained judgment of 25*l.* against him by default, in respect whereof petitioner fears to work his barge on his Majesty's service whereunto it is impressed. Prays relief.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

42. II. *Reference to Sir Robert Benett and the others above-mentioned, to certify the true state of the complaint and their opinions. 10th February 1635-6. [Copy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

42. III. *Certificate of Sir Robert Benett and Richard Powney. Terry had a judgment against Crosse for 28*l.* 4*s.*, and had his surety in prison upon execution for the same. By mediation the referees have procured his release for 15*l.* On view of the place in question they find that a safe and convenient passage might be made for barges by removing some gravelly hills grown up in the river. All the bargemasters present assented to contribute 10*s.* a-piece towards the charge of this removal, and paid the same to William Mountague and Alexander Sayes, who undertook the work. Anthony Bell, farmer of the fishing and wear, agreed to pay 5*l.*, and the bargemasters offered to contribute further if necessary, but desired that all the*

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bargemasters, 47 in number, might contribute alike. The referees prayed that this agreement might be confirmed by the Lords. [Copy. 1 p.]

Jan. 7. 43. Sir Henry Marten to the Lords of the Admiralty. According to their reference on the petition of Gregory Clement, Robert South, Maurice Thompson, and others, merchants of London, concerning the taking of the Robert Bonaventure by Capt. Peter Norman and his company, Dunkirkers, Sir Henry finds that there were in the said ship 155,000 lbs. of Virginia tobacco, besides other goods, and that Virginia tobacco in the leaf was worth, in 1634, 100*l.* a thousand weight, according to which the value of the tobacco amounted to 15,500*l.*; and that the ship was worth 600*l.*, making 16,100*l.*; whereon the interest since the ship was taken is 2,000*l.* Besides which petitioners have expended in prosecution of law in Flanders and other charges 500*l.*, so that the whole loss, costs, and damages, amount to 18,600*l.* It is also deposed that all ways have been used for recovery of the same, without any satisfaction. [*Written upon parchment, to which the great seal of the Court of Admiralty is stated to have been attached. 1 p.*]

Jan. 7. 44. The same to Sec. Coke. Received his letter of the 4th
His house, January in behalf of the bearer who returns with his despatch [*probably the previous letter of Sir Henry Marten, No. 43*], and Sir Henry
London. wishes him good success, having the same opinion of the honesty of his cause which Coke has. The defect in the commission of his Majesty, dated 11th October in the 12th year of his reign, wherein the persons injured are limited to apprehend the ships of the subjects of such Princes or States as pillaged them, will, as the bearer says, render the letters of reprisal ineffectual to them. The article in the treaties of 1604 and 1630, between the King and the King of Spain, which alludes to letters of reprisal, does not seem to import any restraint of reprisals to be granted afterwards, and there was a necessity to make this provision against letters of reprisal then in being. [*Seal with arms. 1½ p.*]

Jan. 7. 45. Capt. Giles Penn to Nicholas. Is in London, and has not
London. been to Bristol yet; so if there be any occasion of him to be sent for, Nicholas will hear of him at the Black Boy in Ave Maria Lane, near Paul's. Is sorry to see things of this voyage go on so slowly, for it is impossible for the ships to be there by the time which Penn propounded. Penn has lost eight months time with 100*l.* charge, yet he sees others like to be put upon the business that he has projected that he thinks know less than himself; howsoever, being his Majesty's pleasure, he will be content, and resign his expectation of the voyage to them. Sec. Windebank willed him to make out some paper of things needful, which he has delivered to Lord Cottington to read and send to Sec. Windebank. Penn's desire is that it may be read before the Lords of the Admiralty. [*Seal with monogram. 1 p.*]

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46. Brief Declaration of Sir William Russell of the state of his account for the country moneys received for 1636, made up to this day. The charge is for the full amount received on account of ship-money, 187,867*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* The discharge consists of 7,000*l.*, balance due to Sir William Russell on the last year's account; 23,323*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* paid into the Exchequer; and payments made on account of the fleet and other naval matters, making a total paid of 207,958*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* He therefore claimed a balance due to him of 20,091*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* with interest, and stated various sums yet to be paid on this account, amounting to 80,769*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, against which there remained for outstanding ship-money 14,632*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* [2½ *pp.*]

[Jan. 8.]

47. Petition of Capt. John Millward, of London, and Thomas Millward, his son, to Lord Treasurer Juxon, Edward Earl of Dorset, and Francis Lord Cottington. The King vouchsafed petitioners his protection to preserve the fortunes of petitioners from ruin, on their protestation to expose for their creditors' satisfaction the whole of their estates. An agreement was made with all the creditors, except seven or eight. In June last the Council, by the recommendation of the King, mediated with the non-consenting creditors, when some subscribed, but three or four refused. Petitioners desire to give all the satisfaction they are able to their creditors, but cannot receive the debts owing to them lest persons paying may be forced to pay over again upon a commission of bankrupts. Pray that debtors willing to pay may be secured from being questioned upon a commission of bankrupts, and that those who have refused on that pretence may be directed to pay the same or attend the Council and tender their reasons for refusal. [1 *p.*]

Jan. 8.

48. Order of Council on the preceding petition. The Lords do not hold it reasonable that the commission of bankrupts should be used to uphold and strengthen the wilfulness of a few against the general and charitable consent of the greatest number of the creditors. Direct such of the debtors who on pretence or fear to be questioned by a commission of bankrupts to lay aside that fear "for that I the Lord Keeper am resolved presently to give to the clerk or officer appointed for issuing commissions of bankrupts that the creditors refusing such composition as so many have accepted, shall have no commission of bankrupts." All debtors who refused to pay, and such creditors as refuse to agree to what the rest had accepted, were to attend the Board within six days to show the reasons of their refusal. [*Fair draft.* 2½ *pp.*]

Jan. 8.

49. Rough draft of the same. [1½ *p.*]

Jan. 8.
Hampton Court.

50. Order of Council. The Lords having heard a petition this day presented by Sir William Russell, of co. Worcester, against William Sandys, touching an assault upon his miller, and an abuse offered by some servants of Sandys to Sir William in his house, with the answer of Sandys, and his complaint against Sir William, the Lords directed that a copy of Sir William's petition should be

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sent to Sandys, who should forthwith deliver in his complaint against Sir William, and that they should come prepared to answer the said complaints on the first Council day after the 5th February next. Further, both parties were required to forbear to use any violence on either side, and that no actions be commenced in the meantime concerning the said matters. [*Copy, with certain words inserted therein by Nicholas.* 1½ p.]

Jan. 8. 51. Copy of the same, but without the inserted words mentioned in the last article. [1½ p.]

Jan. 8. 52. Draft of the same, corrected by Nicholas, but without the inserted words. [1½ p.]

Jan. 8. 53. Order of Council. Hugh Lewis, searcher for Bristol, showed by petition that he had lately seized certain dickers of tanned hides and chests of candles, unlawfully shipped for foreign parts, and proceeded legally for the recovery thereof, and that the mayor and other chief merchants of Bristol, being owners of the hides and candles, and petitioner not yielding to combine with them to suffer their prohibited goods to be transported, maliciously informed the Lords against him. It was ordered, that the Lord Treasurer be prayed to issue a commission out of the Exchequer to such gentlemen in the county as he shall think fit, giving them power to call Lewis and his witnesses and the mayor and others before them, and having examined the particulars to return certificate thereof into that court. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Jan. 8. 54. Minute of a warrant of the Council to Thomas Waterworth, messenger, to fetch before the Lords Robert Rigges, John Perkins, and William Elson, of Hants, gentlemen. [½ p.]

Jan. 8. Nicholas to Sir Edward Spencer, Sir Thomas Roe, Auditor Justian Povey, Auditor William Hill, and Auditor Francis Phellips, Justices of Peace for Middlesex. The Council being informed that there are divers highway thieves who frequent Hounslow Heath and other parts between Hounslow and Staines, desire them to advise of some speedy expedient to meet with and apprehend them, and the Lords conceive that privately they should set forth one or two men to pass as travellers, and appoint others well horsed to keep an eye upon them, to the end that as soon as any thieves shall assault them, they may pursue the robbers. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book. Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 136.*]

Jan. 8. 55. Philip Paine to Mr. Hailes, one of the teller's clerks in the Hampton Court. Exchequer. Hears there is order for money to be paid to some of the King and Queen's servants. Has been abroad with the Queen all this progress, and ever since she came out of London this last summer, which has been a very great charge, therefore prays Hailes to speak to Sir Robert Pye, to let the writer have 10*l.* due him out of the Exchequer. If this money is paid, he entreats Hailes to pay all fees and deliver the rest to the writer's son Burke. [½ p.]

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Jan. 9.

56. The Council to Sir Robert Whitney, now Sheriff, and Thomas Wigmore, late Sheriff of co. Hereford. It appears to the Board, that William Scudamore, late Sheriff of co. Hereford, who had charge of the ship-money writ of 1635, levied and paid out of 4,000*l.*, 3,564*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.*, and that the remainder payable by the county was only 175*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*, whereof Scudamore, by order of the Board dated 28 April 1636, gave a memorial, together with the writ and instructions to Wigmore the succeeding sheriff, who had likewise command from the Board for levying the said arrears and accordingly levied divers parcels thereof, so that there is now in arrear only 84*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* Forasmuch as Scudamore cannot possibly know what persons are behind in payment, which can rest only in the knowledge of Wigmore, who ought long since to have paid in the arrear, the Lords require him upon pain of his Majesty's displeasure and a severe proceeding, to pay to Sir William Russell so much of the said arrear as is already collected and not paid in, and to collect the residue of the said arrear, and pay the same to the Treasurer of the Navy by the first day of Easter term next, or else to attend his Majesty and the Board at the second sitting in Council in Easter term. [1½ *p.*]

Jan. 9.

Hampton Court.

57. The same to the Sheriff of co. Gloucester. Understand that he has lately charged the land of young Lord Chandos at Sudeley with 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for ship-money, above what was at first rated and paid, in ease of Sir Francis Doddington. As they approve of the abatement of the assessment set upon Sir Francis, who was over-rated, so they conceive it not fit that the sheriff should lay it all upon one man, his Majesty's ward, but distribute it upon some others of ability that have been either under or easily rated. [1 *p.*]

Jan. 9.

Croydon Sessions.

58. Justices of Peace for Surrey to the Council. In reply to letter of the Council of the 7th inst. [*No.* 36.] touching the present levying and payment of moneys ordered to be raised for relief of the poor infected people in Southwark (which was 300*l.*, a great proportion for so small and poor a county), and laying a new assessment throughout the county, they acquaint the Lords that the moneys formerly assessed (saving 42*s.* behind and 18*l.* set off by the Lords in respect of Kingston) is already paid to Southwark, and besides there is collected by letters patent in that county near upon 200*l.*, which is all yet to distribute in Southwark, and the justices have ordered another assessment of 100*l.* for the relief of those and other poor infected people in Surrey, amongst them those who dwell in places in the hundreds of Godalming and Reigate which are much infected, and must be relieved by the inhabitants within five miles compass, who desire a proportionable allowance out of the 100*l.* by reason of their extreme necessity. The owners of houses in Southwark are much to blame, and a great occasion of this infection, by dividing their houses into so many small families for the lucre of the rents. [1 *p.*]

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Jan. 9. 59. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords Hampton Court. of the Admiralty. To consider commission for issuing letters of marque, and Sir Henry Marten's letter touching the same. [*Margin*: The Lords will speak with Sir Henry Marten and the Attorney about this at London.] Also, the commission for sale of gunpowder, and to give order thereupon. [*Margin*: This was read.] To sign warrants for captains to command the ships appointed for guard of Ireland, viz., for Sir Beverley Newcomen and Capt. Owen. [*Margin*: Signed.] To consider Mr. Cordewell's memorial touching saltpetre. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 9. Lords Commissioners for Gunpowder to Montjoy, Earl of Newport. Hampton Court. Understand there is a great quantity of wet gunpowder taken out of the Anne Royal. To cause the Officers of the Ordnance to certify the Lords what quantity it is, and to deliver the same to his Majesty's gunpowder maker to be renewed.—P.S. To do the like with any defective powder in store delivered out of ships returned from service. [*Copy*. Vol. ccxcii., p. 43. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 9. The same to the Governor and Company of the East Indies. Hampton Court. Understand that there is brought from the East Indies by some of the ships belonging to this Company, a good quantity of saltpetre. To take order that none of the said saltpetre be disposed of till further order from the writers. [*Copy*. *Ibid.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 9. [?] Nicholas to Bishop Williams of Lincoln. Was commanded by the Hampton Court. Lords to send him an order, stated to be enclosed that he might either be present in person or appoint some person to attend the Lords at the time and place prefixed. [*Copy*. *Nicholas's Letter Book*, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 136.]

Jan. 9. 60. John, Earl of Clare, to Nicholas. Goldsborough, a messenger, Haughton. brought letters to the Earl's younger son, Denzil Holles, from the Council, or rather, a warrant for his repair before them. The messenger found him in ill health, and in no estate for present travel; besides, the Earl has a commission forth of the Chancery to sit in the middle of this week, where Denzil is the witness upon whose testimony the whole cause, being above 5,000*l.*, depends. At the latter end of next week he will be with the Lords, and so has the Earl written to Lord Cottington without mentioning the commission, with which he prays Nicholas to acquaint him. [*Seal with arms*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 9. 61. Denzil Holles to the same. To satisfy those Lords by whose Haughton. warrant, upon some wrong information, he is sent for, he states that he will attend them about the latter end of next week, though the weather be unreasonable, himself not well in health, and his wife worse, who are both of them there at his father's house in Nottinghamshire, kept a long time from his own home in Wilts by ill weather and ill health, and besides he is this week to be examined

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in a commission of some consequence for his father, otherwise he would have come along with the messenger to clear himself in the Lords' good opinion. Is sorry this cloud must so much the longer continue; but by Nicholas's friendly office, representing what he says, he doubts not it will be both lessened now, and at his coming totally removed. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Jan. 9. 62. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. The Officers were busy last
Mincing Lane. week at Chatham upon survey of the old ships. Now sends certificates about cordage, received from merchants into store since he was surveyor. Prays Nicholas to keep them for the writer after the Lords have heard them read, until the Earl of Northumberland calls that business in question. Sends likewise account of expense of materials at weighing the Anne Royal. Prays Nicholas to suspend his engagement about Mr. Prusen's place till the writer speaks with him. The Leopard and the Antelope, appointed for Sallee, are rigged and graved, and they are in daily expectation of their victuals. If the Lords will appoint the captains, the Officers will provide fitting masters to see the victuals prudently stowed. Hopes, also, that the captains being nominated of the King's and merchants' ships, the Lords will enjoin them to press their own companies. Some of the King's shipwrights have informed that the materials whereof the two new pinnaces are begun to be built for Sallee are very base, red, and sappy timber, and the slightness disproportionable in the scantlings. Thinks it fit to have a survey of them before the decks are laid and the timbers covered. The Officers have written to the Dutch Ambassador about the Swan frigate. Edisbury desired the masters to view the hull and estimate it, and all furniture that belonged to her, when she was taken up for his Majesty's use, which they have done, amounting to 176*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and thereupon he has given order to repair her with the most advantage to preserve her sailing. The Eighth Whelp is over the chain since Saturday, and the munition come down. The London masters continued their survey on the old ships from Tuesday till Saturday. Recapitulates the results (*see No.* 32). Desires some explanation of the warrant of 5th December for preparing 27 ships:—17 by 1st March, and 10 by 1st April, with reference to what stores are to be prepared for the 10 merchants' ships, which are also to be contracted for. Estimates the expense of all provision to maintain the great ship at sea, manned with 600 men, for six months, at 12,500*l.* [2 pp.]

Jan. 9. 63. Lieut. Christopher Love to the same. Desires Nicholas's
Portsmouth. assistance and favour for appointment to one of his Majesty's small pinnaces. His captain can inform Nicholas of the writer more than is fitting for him to speak of himself. Will come to London the beginning of next month. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan. 9. 64. Dr. Matthew Nicholas to his brother Edward Nicholas. Thanks
West Dean. for an order from the Council for his single taxation, which will be sent to the Sheriff of Hants on the morrow. Went to Mr. Ashburnham

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on Saturday last, whom he found cheerful to entertain any man or message in Edward Nicholas's name. The purchase of Laverstock is now free for Nicholas, and Ashburnham and the writer are going over to take a view of it. The writer has delayed his going into North Wilts in fear that he and Mr. Glanvill should grow to an agreement, and the writer's father be fingering the money before the writer knows where to place it. Details of suspected family contrivances for charging the liberal portions of Edward Nicholas's sisters upon him. Mr. Glanvill married a daughter not long since. Mr. Thornborough continues ill of a lingering disease, but is not in any danger for the present. Ill state of health of Nicholas's father. Mr. Legge was with the writer this day; he came from and returned to Lady Anderson's, who lives at Matson. [3 pp.]

Jan. 10. Nicholas to Richard Whitehead, Sheriff of Hants. His predecessor Hampton Court. as sheriff, Sir White Beconsawe, having been convented before the Lords upon Whitehead's letter of the 15th December, was ordered to set down his answer in writing, a copy of which answer is stated to have been enclosed. The pleasure of the Lords is that Whitehead proceed to finish the levy of the arrears for shipping, or otherwise advise with his predecessor how to effect that service. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 137.*]

Jan. 10. 65. Account of ship-money under writ of the 12th August 1636, levied and in the hands of the several sheriffs, being 30,420*l.*, and making, with 44,026*l.* paid to the Treasurer of the Navy, 74,446*l.* already collected. *Underwritten*,—"17 Jan. 1636-[7.] 81,915*l.*" [1 p.]

Jan. $\frac{1}{2}$. 66. John Dury to Sir Thomas Roe. His business in relation to Amsterdam. church union finds opposition, but he supposes that its enemies have done their worst. Explains at great length its position in Holland, where he finds strong adverse prejudices, and binds himself to overcome them in the places where they have their rise. His adversaries are too politic and worldly wise to apprehend his plain dealing. He determines to continue in his course with as much eagerness as heretofore, to prosecute it more closely on spiritual grounds, and to go again into Germany, whatever comes of it, and not to be deterred by doubts respecting means, but to learn to live by faith. Has sent papers on the means of pacification to Mr. Hartlib. Comments on Roe's fears of the effects upon his plans of possible differences between England and Holland. Thinks it will never be more seasonable to work in Dury's business than when all outward hopes fail. It will lose nothing by persecution. Dilates on the bad state of feeling in Holland towards the Prince of Orange, the treaty with France, and especially towards England, arising out of the fishery business, and the church ceremonies introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Explains the means by which the Prince Elector might raise a party for himself in Germany. Roe's employment as Ambassador Extraordinary might do much with the Pro-

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testant Princes, and if the Prince were in the field, the Protestants would flock to him. [4 pp.]

Jan. 11. Presentation of Edward Newman, clerk, M.A., to the vicarage of Broadhempston, Devon, void by death of last incumbent. [Docquet.]

Jan. 11. 67. Petition of William Sandys, to the Council, setting forth the wrongs and assaults offered to the petitioner by Sir William Russell in his dissaffection to the navigation of the river Avon, undertaken by petitioner with the approbation of the King and Council, and upon the desire of most of the principal persons upon the river in cos. Gloucester, Worcester, and Warwick. Sir William, being one of the Commissioners for the said navigation, according to an order of the Board of 9th March last, had not only refused to do anything in execution thereof, but, in the face of the county had termed the service the betraying of the county, and had given out that petitioner went about to entitle his Majesty to men's inheritances. Petitioner denied the assaults and trespasses complained of by Sir William Russell, and set forth, that so far as they were at all true, they proceeded not from petitioner, but from the opposition of Sir William Russell and his servants. Petitioner also stated that various personal affronts had been put upon him by Sir William under colour of the power of his late office of Sheriff of co. Worcester and otherwise, albeit petitioner had by all means sought a good correspondency with him, and did not intend to have complained. [1 p.]

Jan. 11. 68. Sir Thomas Cotton, Sheriff of co. Huntingdon, to Sec. Coke. Sawtry. Received a letter from the Bishop of Lincoln, that there had been a petition exhibited to his Majesty by one Shelley, against the assessment for ship-money made by the town of Buckden. Shelley came to the writer with an assessment made by himself and others, which, upon examination, Sir Thomas did not conceive to be equal, and therefore dismissed him with directions to have it mended. Some few hours after the Bishop wrote to Sir Thomas, that for more speedy execution of the service, the constable of the hundred and the chief of the town might make the assessment; and the writer sent directions accordingly. They brought their assessment to the writer, which he conceives to be just and equal, but as yet, neither the divisions of the sums upon the hundreds, nor on the towns, are fully concluded. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

Jan. 11. 69-70. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Jan. 12. Warrant to John Cupper and Grimbald Pauncefoot, gentlemen, to make use of any workmen or gravers for engraving stamps in iron made in England or Wales, viz., the tough and better sort of iron, with a rose and crown, the blended and mixed with a thistle and crown, and the "Colsheir" and worst sort with a thistle only, notwithstanding any privilege claimed by his Majesty's graver. [Docquet.]

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Jan. 12. 71. The Council to the Sheriff of co. Derby. Send enclosed a petition of the inhabitants of Raunson [Ravenstone], wherein they complain that the sheriff, having assessed the constabulary of Willealey at 17*l.* 12*s.* towards the shipping, the inhabitants of Willealey and Stretton would force those of Raunson to pay a fourth part, whereas last year they paid but a sixth part, as they have ever done to all other payments. Recommend the petitioners' suit to the Sheriff, to settle such course for their relief as shall be just. [*Draft.* 1 *p.*]
- Jan. 12. 72. Journal kept by Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, during his voyage in command of the Fleet set forth in the summer of the last year. It runs from the 15th May last, when the Earl went on board the *Triumph*, his flag ship, to the 9th October following, when he landed at Yarmouth, and from thence took his journey "towards the Court." It contains, 1. The Earl's instructions to be observed by all officers under him. 2. Brief directions for a sea fight in case of encounter. 3. List of all the ships composing the Fleet, with the names of their commanders, tonnage, numbers of guns and men. 4. The daily journal before mentioned, which contains a brief note of the course of the Admiral's ship, and a statement of the direction of the wind. 5. Account of the convoy-money as it was delivered to the Earl by the captains employed in that service: total, 999*l.* 6. Account of the acknowledgment money taken of the Holland fishermen: total, 501*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* [50 *pp.*, of which 18 are blank.]
- Jan. 12. 73. Extract from the journal of the Earl of Northumberland above mentioned. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]
- Jan. 12. 74. Note, signed by the Earl of Northumberland, of what captains of ships lately under his command deserved a month's pay before the ships entered into sea victuals. [1 *p.*]
- Jan. 13. 75. Lord William Howard, Sir Francis Howard, Sir Richard Graham, Sir John Lowther, Sir George Dalston, Sir William Musgrave, Sir William Carnaby, Roger Widdrington, and Anthony Hutton, Commissioners of Oyer, Terminer, and Gaol delivery for the middle shires of England, to the King. Set forth the true state of the difference of opinion between the writers and the Lords and others of the same commission for Scotland, upon whose suggestions the writers have received the King's letters of the 6th January instant for remanding some prisoners into Scotland. In the understanding of the writers those suggestions import not such clear information to the King as were fit to induce his royal determination, which information they truly presenting, submit themselves to his Majesty's pleasure. The question related to the apprehension of certain Scottishmen arrested in Scotland by the writers for offences committed in England, and afterwards tried and condemned in that

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country. The Scottish Commissioners contended that the offenders ought to have been remitted to Scotland for trial in that country, and the King's letter of the 6th inst. directed such remission. The writers quote from the joint commissions to show that the offenders were not triable in Scotland, and that various unjust legal consequences would result from their being remitted to that country. [3 pp.]

Jan. 13.
Star Chamber.

76. Order of Council. The Lords, considering the inconveniences that arise to London and Westminster, as well in time of infection as at other times, through the number of inhabitants that cohabit in one house, have ordered that the Commissioners for Buildings shall take order that all such persons as compound for their offence in erecting buildings contrary to the proclamations, shall take forth letters patent of pardon, in which there shall be an express condition to annihilate the said letters patents, if more families than one be hereafter settled in any house compounded for. [*Draft, settled by the Lord Keeper. Although dated this day, it would seem from papers which occur under the date of the 25th inst. that the order, as ultimately altered by the Lord Keeper, did not actually pass the Board until that day.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan. 13.
Worcester.

77. Bishop Thornborough of Worcester to Archbishop Laud. Appeals to him in a dispute between the dean and some of the cathedral of Worcester and himself. The new dean, at his first coming, peremptorily denied the use of the pulpit in the cathedral to the city's lecturer, under pretence that the citizens did not after sermon come up to the choir to hear divine service. The bishop examined that matter with the mayor and his brethren in the presence of the dean. They answered that they had catechising and divine service before the lecture in their own parishes, protested no dislike in them, nor neglect of the service in the cathedral, and would ever after go up to the choir after every lecture, which thing they did, though without a lecture, in the presence of Mr. Dean, filling the body thereof with the people, and the seats with the mayor and his brethren, and so they continue. But for all this, there is no pulpit for the city's lecturer in the cathedral, where Dr. Abbot, late Bishop of Sarum, and Dr. Wright, with other famous divines, have been lecturers at the charge of the city of 40*l.* per annum. The writer urged little for the citizens to the dean, his mouth being stopped with his Majesty's and the Archbishop's pleasure privately urged by him. But in the writer's opinion the dean might have done better, not the first day of his authority peremptorily to deny the pulpit. Some of the prebendaries stand upon it that the Bishop has nothing to do with them nor with the church, because both Dean and Chapter, which heretofore were presentative are now immediate donatives from the King, and so exempted from the jurisdiction of the Bishop, but at all this his clergy of

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the diocese are grieved, and are ready to discontinue their weekly lecture in the cathedral or to preach every holyday, or to supply the prebendaries' courses on Sundays, who for the most part are absent. There has been speech of new statutes for the church; when they come he hopes the Bishop of Worcester may have equal power in the cathedral as others have. The decayed chapel standing over the charnel house, without the church, was used by the Bishops for a house to put hay in ever since the dissolution. Nevertheless, in obedience to the Archbishop's order the writer delivered the same to Mr. Tomkins the prebendary, who promised the same should be converted to prayers at six in the morning. But now he removes all things of the old spacious school into this little chapel, joining on to the bishop's court, who will be disquieted with the noise of the boys, in number 200, the place being little more than half as big as the former school. In this chapel there is an ancient monument of some great personage, and there will be more profanation by swearing and lying among the boys than when the hay was in it. They suffer two houses to stand built over graves in the churchyard, one looking into the bishop's palace. Lastly, Mr. Tomkins (the only incendiary between the bishop and the church) offers to take away the bishop's bake-house and slaughter-house, with a garden, coach house, and chamber over it, saying that some of these things the bishop uses by sufferance and others by lease, all which notwithstanding the bishop hopes lawfully to keep for his successors. Is sorry there should happen any contention, and fears that worldlings will clap their hands rejoicing to see altar against altar, which he hopes the Archbishop's wisdom will prevent. [3 pp.]

Jan. 13. 78. Joseph Rawden to his cousin George Rawden, London. Is glad to hear of his return into this country, and of the good health of the writer's brother and sister and others of the family in Ireland. The writer has a desire to bestow some time abroad, and entreats the person addressed to help him to some place either under his Lord [Conway] or some other. Purposes to come to London about Easter term. [*The letter is directed to be left with the writer's cousin, Verity Rawden, in Cheapside.* 1 p.]

Jan. 13. 79. A list of various Processes issued against Henry Burton, clerk, rector of St. Matthew, Friday Street, up to this time. They consist of an attachment against him, issued the 16th December 1636, and on the same day an intimation of his suspension from his office and benefice; and on the 12th inst. there was another attachment against him, and on this day a warrant to Tomlins the messenger for searching for portraitures of Burton, and for apprehending — Glover the elder and — Glover the younger dwelling in Aldgate. [1 p.]

Jan. 13. 80-81. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

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Jan. 14.

Petition of Thomas, Earl Rivers, to the King. Petitioner being seized of two parks near his dwelling house at St. Osyth, in Essex, well stocked with deer, fish ponds, and woods, is annoyed by the ill neighbourhood of some poor inhabitants of tenements adjoining, to which tenements there does not in all belong 30 acres of land. Prays licence to demolish those tenements and annex the land to his Great Park. [*Copy. See Book of Petitions, Vol. cccxxiii., p. 57. ½ p.*] Underwritten,

- i. *Fiat of his Majesty that the Attorney-General upon notice given him of satisfaction made by Earl Rivers to the proprietors of the tenements above-mentioned, shall prepare the licence prayed for. Hampton Court. 14th January 1636-7. [Copy. Ibid. ½ p.]*

Jan. 14.

82. The like of Capt. Thomas Bardsey to the same. Petitioner has been a commander in his Majesty's service in most expeditions since his Majesty's coming out of Spain, and in the last voyage went in the Victory, lieutenant to Capt. Walter Stewart, who benefited himself to the value of 5,000*l.* and more, and promised petitioner a reward out of so large a sum, as other captains did their lieutenants, yet since their return, being full four months, he has never performed the same to petitioner, nor given the value of a penny to any belonging to his ship. Petitioner now finds that after he has been put to extraordinary charges in following Stewart from place to place, he will be left without any reward. Prays reference to the Earls of Lindsey and Dorset and Sec. Coke. [*½ p.*] Underwritten,

82. i. *Reference, with the King's recommendation, to the Lords of the Admiralty, to take such order therein as shall be thought fit. Hampton Court, 14th January 1636-7. [½ p.]*

Jan. 14.

83. The like of Thomas Robins, sailmaker, to the same. Petitioner was servant to Hildebrand Prusen, his Majesty's sailmaker, deceased, and was in his Majesty's fleet from Algiers to the Isle of Rhé, and is now employed by the Officers of the Navy in making sails for the Swallow. Prays the King to confer upon him the office of sail-making as Prusen enjoyed the same. [*¾ p.*] Annexed,

83. i. *Certificate of the four masters and various persons connected with the Navy, that petitioner is a fit, able, and trusty man to be sail-maker. 27th December 1636. [Endorsed is a recommendation of the petitioner from the Officers of the Navy. Dated 17th January 1636-7. 1½ p.]*
83. ii. *Certificate of master, wardens, and assistants of the Trinity House, that Robins is of the ablest of that pro-*

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fession, and therefore fit to undertake his Majesty's sail-making. 30th December 1636. [1 p.] Written under the petition,

83. III. *Reference to the Lords of the Admiralty. So to order the business of sail-making as shall be most fit. Hampton Court. 14th January 1636-7. [½ p.]*

Jan. 14.
Deptford.

84. Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, to Nicholas. Prays Nicholas to acquaint the Lords of the Admiralty that the Sallee ships are making ready, and will be ready by the middle of next month. Desires warrant to settle the charter-parties for them and for the merchant ships to be employed upon our own coast. Concerning the merchant ships, he would have discharged some of them, but the Trinity House have made a return that there is not more than one ship of that rank in the river, which is one Goodfellow's. Finds not one of the merchant ships willing to go upon the employment, pretending all merchants' voyages, and he believes it. Many owners will be suitors to the Lords to be released, and if they be not, it will be some hindrance to trade. The Merchant Adventurers are suitors to have their men privileged from the press as last year; he has directed them to petition the Lords. The two pinnaces he hastens all he can, and has written to the Trinity House to contract for furniture for them, and Capt. Pett and Peter Pett, his nephew, are gone this day to survey them. For his account with the auditor he will hasten it. Has written to Portsmouth to bring about the Whelp to be repaired at Chatham. P.S.—The taking of these ships will be an interruption to trade, and his Majesty may, at as easy a rate, set out his own, and would be better for his ships. Wishes it resolved what ships are to go out of his Majesty's that the Officers may make an estimate for the ordinary. [*Seals with arms. 2 pp.*]

Jan. 14.

85. Kenrick Edisbury to the same. The Officers have given order for repairing and victualling the Swan frigate at Chatham. She will be ready next week. Understands from Capt. Dunning that the Officers of the Ordnance have taken a survey of the remains in her at her coming in, and disposed of them from the ship. Prays Nicholas to mind the warrant to supply her for further service. Her being in the Narrow Seas is much pressed by Sir Henry Mervin. [*½ p.*]

Jan. 14.
London.

86. Capt. Giles Penn to the same. Last night Nicholas thought fit for him to make a petition ready to be presented to the Council. He answers that more he cannot write nor speak than is included in that paper which Sec. Windebank delivered Nicholas to be presented to the Lords of the Admiralty, especially touching his own particular demands, which paper he beseeches Nicholas to put Sec. Windebank in mind of to be read. How many months he has

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been on this voyage with a great deal of charge Nicholas knows; but never has had penny from any, which he hopes the Lords will consider of. Those now placed never went step, nor spent penny therein, but are good able seamen within full sea-mark all the seas over. But for matter on land for those parts, in knowledge of the people, their language, to read or answer their letters, or acquaintance with them; in all this they come short, for more belongs to conclude with them in the way of peace (which he hopes he shall) than these captains know. Urges his employment as ambassador, messenger, or supervisor, and that the Lords would allow him his charges past, not out of his Majesty's treasury, but out of the moneys collected for captives in Barbary many years past, the remainder being in the hands of Sir William Becher, whereof 150*l.* was given unto Capt. Edmund Bradshaw for his charge to Morocco, being a matter but of small consequence to this now in agitation, for the King of Morocco can never command his rebels at the castle of Sallee to give up one Christian without money, only they will give him good words and delude him. Penn hopes to do much better by his mediation. [2 pp.]

Jan 14.

87. Robert Tranckmore to Nicholas. Understands that a complaint has been made of the insufficiency of the stuff put into the pinnaces building by Mr. Greaves and the writer. On Tuesday last Peter Pett surveyed the said ship and the stuff put into her, and reported to Sir William Russell that all was well. On Friday last Capt. Pett and Peter Pett coming to view both ships, found all things to go on well, which he hopes the Lords have been satisfied of by Capt. Pett and Capt. Rainsborough, who likewise viewed the same. There were (in the time of his being at Chatham last week,) some timbers put in that were somewhat faulty, which he immediately caused to be removed, and better placed in their room. [1 p.]

Jan. 14.

88. Receipt of Sir William Russell, for 3,407*l.* 10*s.* paid by Robert Knolles, on behalf of Sir John Barker, late Sheriff of Suffolk, for ship-money charged on that county, by writ of 20th October, 1634. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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Jan. 15.

1. The King to Henry Earl of Manchester. To make forth a warrant under the Privy Seal for payment to George, Marquess of Huntly of 9,740*l.*, due to him in consideration of the surrender made in 1629 by the Marquess and his father of the sheriff-ships of Aberdeen and Inverness. [15 lines on parchment.]

Jan. 15. 2. Order of the King in Council. The Earl of Newport presented Hampton Court a survey which he, assisted by Col. Alexander Hamilton and Francis

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Coningsby, Surveyor of the Ordnance, had taken of several of his Majesty's castles and forts, containing : 1. The institutions and consequences of the said forts and castles, with certain observations and propositions. 2. The remains of munition therein. 3. The reparations to be done, with estimates of the charge thereof. His Majesty ordered that the same should be taken into further consideration, and the propositions expressed therein, or so many as the Lords should think advantageous, be put in due execution, to which purpose the same was ordered to be safely kept in the Council chest. [1 p.]

Jan 15. 3. Copy of the preceding Order in Council. [1 p.]

Jan. 15. 4. Similar order. That the Lords of the Admiralty should prepare fourteen of his Majesty's ships, four Whelps, and six frigates or small vessels, and likewise ten merchant ships, for eight months service at sea, to be all ready by the 20th April next. And likewise ten of his Majesty's ships and pinnaces, and five merchant ships, to be ready prepared to go to sea, either to reinforce the former fleet, or to serve as a second fleet. And further to cause two of his Majesty's ships, two merchant ships, and the two pinnaces now building, to be with all speed furnished for eight months to be employed against the Turks of Sallee, and to be ready to put to sea by the middle of February next. [1 p.]

Jan. 15. 5. Draft of the same. [1½ p.]

Jan. 15. 6. Similar order. On 25th September last it was ordered that the Attorney-General should draw up a commission, authorizing persons nominated therein to compound with those who desired to be incorporated for making malt, according to instructions from the Council. It was now ordered that the Attorney-General should renew the said commission to the same Commissioners, and authorize them to treat, according to instructions from his Majesty or the Board, with such persons as should voluntarily offer themselves to take licences to be allowed for common brewers, as also with such as desire to be allowed to be maltsters, and having agreed with them, to certify their names to the Board. [Draft. 1½ p.]

Jan. 15. 7. Similar order. The Board was informed by Sir Humphrey Mildmay, late Sheriff of Essex, that Thomas Latham, of Stifford, was assessed at 6*l.* 10*s.* towards ship-money, whereof 4*l.* was for his land in Stifford, and 50*s.* for his land in Warley Magna. Refusing to pay, the Sheriff distrained, and a portion of the distress was rescued under circumstances which have been before stated (*see pp.* 197, 226, 236). It was ordered that the said Latham should not only pay the said 6*l.* 10*s.*, but the messenger's fees, which having performed he was to be discharged and his cattle distrained to be restored, provided he pay the charges of the bailiff and their keep. [1½ p.]

Jan. 15. 8. Similar order. Sir Thomas Edmondes, Treasurer of the Household, Lieutenant of the Forest of Essex, and Keeper of

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Chapel Hainault Walk, complained that the inhabitants of Dagenham had assessed Henry Knight, the under-keeper of that walk, towards ship-money, from which the keeper of Havering Park and all other keepers of that forest are freed. His Majesty ordered, that Knight should be freed and the inhabitants of Dagenham forbear making any such assessment, and if they have already assessed Knight, to alter their assessment and lay the same upon some others of that parish, whereof the sheriff is required to take notice, and to order that no distress be made either upon Knight or the said walk. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Jan. 15.

9. Order of the King in Council. A petition was presented by the Earl of Chesterfield, showing that in January last he gave bond that his brother, Sir John Stanhope, should conform himself, and pay such ship-moneys as were assessed upon him by John Gell, Sheriff of co. Derby, which he performed accordingly, and has also paid all such moneys as have been assessed upon him by the new sheriff, and therefore the Earl desired that he might have his bond redelivered. His Majesty ordered, that Sir William Becher should deliver up the bond. [*Underwritten is a brief minute of the above order, probably for entry on the Council Register. 1 p.*]

Jan. 15.

10. The Council to the Sheriff of Sussex. By petition presented to the Board on behalf of Sir John Shelley, of Michelgrove, it appeared that the Sheriff, notwithstanding Sir John's indisposition of the gout, had chosen him collector of the ship-money assessed upon the rape of Arundel, which they cannot but wonder at, both in regard of the quality of the person and of his indisposition, which begets a doubt that some disaffection in the Sheriff has prompted him to make choice of a person not capable. By his Majesty's command the Council require him to discharge Sir John and nominate another. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Jan. 15.

11. Petition of Dame Elizabeth Darrell, executrix of Sir Sampson Darrell, her late husband, to the Council. In obedience to the order of 18th December last, on petition of William Hanson and other creditors of the petitioner's deceased husband, the petitioner presents that within few days after she proved her husband's will she was charged with the payment of 3,280*l.* to his Majesty, for moneys impressed to her late husband, who was joined with Sir Allen Apsley, for victualling the Navy, which by the help of friends she had satisfied, but the accounts for the said office are not yet perfected, by the remissness of Stephen Alcock, who was chiefly trusted therein. Petitioner is also charged with the payment of 1,000*l.* to Mr. Umberfield, and Sir William Acton alleges near thereabouts to be due to him, besides several other demands, amounting to near 4,000*l.*, for all which petitioner's husband gave specialties. Sir Sampson was executor to Sir Marmaduke Darrell, his father, who was cofferer to the household, and petitioner has been informed that the accounts thereof are not yet cleared. Prays that she may not be ordered to pay demands without specialties, before debts due to his Majesty, and such other debts as by law she is liable first to

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pay, she having satisfied more debts already than the personal estate of her husband whereof she has been possessed amounts to ; prays also that Alcock may be commanded to perfect the said account. [1 p.] *Annexed*,

11. I. *Order of Council on the above petition, that Sir Edward Wardour, Sir William Becher, and Edward Nicholas (Commissioners appointed to examine the differences between petitioner and the creditors of her late husband,) should examine what the estate is that is come to the petitioner, and what is due to his Majesty, and what to the subjects, how much thereof by specialties, and how much otherwise, and thereof to make report to the Board. And further, that Stephen Alcock should be required to perfect the accounts touching the office of victualling the Navy.* [2 pp.]

Jan. 15. 12. The Council to the Mayor of Newbury. Having been in-
Hampton Court. formed that he has not hitherto performed anything required of him by the writ for setting forth a ship, his Majesty has commanded them to let him know that the service is of so great importance as will bear no delay. Command him either forthwith to levy and pay in to the sheriff the sum required of his town, or else that he and one or two aldermen of that town attend his Majesty and the Board on this day fortnight at Whitehall, to answer his neglect. [Draft. 1 p.]

Jan. 15. 13. Sir James Bagg, to the Lords of the Admiralty. On the
His Majesty's 6th inst. there arrived in that port the Flying Hart of Rotterdam, fort [at bound from the West Indies. On the 10th she was by process Plymouth]. issuing out of the Court of Saltash, arrested at the suit of Paulo Lopez Carnero, a subject of Spain, who pretends to have information that his frigate, the St. Katherine, was taken in the West Indies by this ship. His arrest being made, the bailiff repaired to his Majesty's fort, to Bagg's lieutenant, and required his aid that by force she might not depart. Bagg's officer required him to do the duties of an arrest, and to take ashore both the sails and rudder, and to put men aboard, and upon any resistance he should be aided. It appears the bailiff only made the arrest by figuring an anchor on the mast. The Captain, David Wilscott, came to Bagg's house on Thursday towards night, with a petition that Bagg would mediate his release, at which time the master of his ship, John Allowyn [Alwinson], on a dark evening weighed anchor, and with the assistance of some watermen of the town, and some of their own countrymen in a man-of-war belonging to Capt. Legrave, sailed out into the Sound in spite of shot from the fort and island. In contempt thereof she went out into Cawsand Bay, where she remained, and whither Bagg followed her with two ships, retook her, and brought her back. He now offers to inflict what punishment the Lords think fit on the several persons who aided in this flight from justice. He also solicits their interference on behalf of 34 English soldiers, who had been in the West Indies three years in the Flying

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Hart, and by the Dutch were put ashore without means, and threatened with ill usage if they came to Holland for their pay, amounting to 860*l*. Had already given the Lords an account that the Nicodemus and her goods were adjudged to his Majesty. As soon as any order comes she shall be made ready for what service the Lords appoint, being a vessel of excellent sail and use to attend a fleet. The witnesses against her, Captain Johnson and his company, have not yet returned, and nothing can be done without them. [2 pp.]

Jan. [15 ?] 14. Petition of John Alwinson, master of the Flying Hart, coming from Carassow [Curaçoa,] to the Lords of the Admiralty. By a Portugal man, his ship coming from the West Indies in [the] service of the Dutch West India Company, was arrested in the harbour of Plymouth upon a false pretence and by a land bailiff without warrant of the Admiralty Court. Petitioner upon confidence that the arrest was of none effect, endeavoured to put out of the harbour to free his masters' goods. Prays order for release of the ship and goods, petitioner putting in security for as much as is due to the English soldiers. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan. 15. 15. Sir Dudley Carleton to Nicholas. Being engaged to attend Imbercourt, [Surrey.] Sir Humphrey Mildmay this day in the business of Latham, and the order concerning the same remaining in the writer's hands, he therefore kept the papers sent up by Sir Henry Marten, and made account to be at the Council table with them this day. He is hindered by an accident unusual to him, by which he was surprised three days since and is still unfit to go abroad. Has therefore drawn a short note of the charge against Latham and the proofs thereof sent up by Sir Humphrey Mildmay, which he sends therewith and with it the other papers. Sends also the order he drew up the 18th of last month; one he prays Nicholas to seal and give to Latham, the other, being for Sir Humphrey Mildmay, is to be given him likewise. P.S. Has had no fee of Latham, neither for his appearance nor his discharge, nor yet for his order. Prays Nicholas to do for the writer therein as he thinks fit. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Jan. 15. 16. Thirteen queries to be resolved, touching the proposed contract to take three of the King's ships of the second or third rank, to man them according to the King's proportions, and to give them the same entertainment both of wages and victuals, for the sum of 3*l*. a man per mensem. These queries relate to a variety of minute practical details. [1 $\frac{1}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

16. I. *Note of the proposed contract above mentioned.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 15. 17. Memorial of Capt. William Rainsborough, concerning the ships that are to go for Sallee. 1. He recommends that himself should go as Admiral in the Leopard, Capt. George Carteret as Vice-Admiral in the Antelope, Capt. Brian Harrison in the Hercules, Capt. George Hatch in the Great Neptune, Capt. Thomas White

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in the biggest pinnacle, and Capt. Edmund Seamon in the lesser pinnacle. He adds various requirements respecting victualling and ordnance. [1 p.]

[Jan. 15.] 18. Petition of divers clothiers of Coggeshall, to the Council. Petitioners on the 18th December presented a petition to his Majesty against John de la Barre, merchant, which his Majesty referred to the Lords, who ordered that de la Barre should appear before them on the 15th inst. and petitioners also, who on both parts are attending. The complaint is that de la Barre bought of petitioners divers parcels of baize for which he promised payment long before he had his protection, and now owes them 1,700*l.*, and offers them but 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound. State various reasons why they should be exempted from such a compromise. [1 p.]

[Jan. 15 ?] 19. The like of the same, with one of Witham, to the same. Petitioners having been ordered to attend this day for an order between themselves and Mr. de la Barre, pray that the cause may be heard. State the express importance of a determination to themselves and their workpeople. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 16.
Oxford.

20. Dr. Richard Baylie, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, to Archbishop Laud. Difficult and unsatisfactory character of the business with Turner, the printer. He has been urged to print Joannes Antiochenus, and adapt some course for advancing the learned press in Oxford, but without any satisfaction. He has been before the heads but without result. The hearing has been referred to two of his best friends, the writer's brother Walter, and Dr. Sheldon, but nothing done. In the mean time he prints nothing but almanacks and school books. The stationers of London are to be at Oxford the end of that week, and if the writer can drive that business to some reasonable issue, he shall present the same to the Archbishop, and propound that Turner may be discharged from printing books in common with the stationers. The extreme punishment which he deserves the writer desires to defer, for that it will bring down Turner's creditors upon him and then he will be utterly undone. Has not received the confirmation of their Sarum decrees. Their Latin prayers had the success that was desired. The singing men above kept close to their notes, and they below to their rubric, so that Dr. Prideaux, Fell, Morris, Clayton, if they had been present (he hopes they yet be not recusant puritans) could have found no fault with it. Dr. Souch [Zouch,] the only public professor present, was very well pleased. Kersewell outstripped expectation, he so willingly and aptly commended the alteration of their prayers into Latin to his auditory. He will present a copy of his sermon to the Archbishop. The senior proctor has very usefully assisted the writer in the solemn performance both of their fasts and these prayers. Dr. Potter was not at the sermons yesterday; believes he is at Bletchington. They got Birkenhead his grace for bachelor; this morning he is to be presented and has promised to deliver these letters. Young Charles May presented them with a mock show on

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Saturday last. The subject was slovenry itself, the marriage of Grobian's daughter to Tantoblin, but the carriage and acting so handsome and clean, that the writer was not better pleased with a merriment these many years. [1½ p.]

Jan. 16. Nicholas to Sir John Hippisley and Sir Gregory Fenner, Justices
Hampton Court. of Peace for Middlesex. The Council being informed that there are divers highway thieves that frequent the roads about Hounslow Heath and other parts between that and London, who having committed robberies usually take passage over Shepperton Ferry into Surrey, or shelter themselves in places near London, and that one of those thieves was lately hurt in the shoulder by one whom they attempted to rob, the Lords require them to lay wait about Hounslow Heath and Shepperton Ferry and elsewhere to apprehend them. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 139.*]

Jan. 16. 21. Dr. Matthew Nicholas to his brother Edward Nicholas. Sir
West Dean. Henry Browne wished Ashburnham and the writer to postpone seeing Laverstock until Mr. Lambert whose estate it is were of age, which will not be until Lady Day next, before which it cannot be sold, but concealing their names and intents, Ashburnham and the writer took a view of it as they rode by, and the writer now describes the character and situation of the house, and, by the help of a friendly farmer in the neighbourhood, the extent and nature of the lands. They agreed that the purchase will be about 6,000*l.* Sir Thomas Lambert built the house. Sir Thomas Jarvis is but half a mile off. Was like to have solicited Edward Nicholas for his favour with the Lord Keeper for the parsonage of North Tidworth, which was like to have fallen in his gift by the death of Mr. John Mompeyson, but presumes from the silence of Ashburnham that he is recovering. Their father rides about again. [2 pp.]

Jan. 16. 22. Certificate of Robert Fenn, Justice of Peace for Middlesex, that Edmund Knevett, of Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk, had voluntarily taken before him the oaths of supremacy and allegiance. [*Seal with arms. ½ p.*]

Jan. 16. 23. Minute of a pass for John Colledon and Edmund Knevett,
Hampton Court. gentlemen, to go into France for five months. [½ p.]

Jan. 16. 24. Charles Porter, to his mother, Mrs. Olive Porter [under cover,
Madrid. addressed to his father Endymion Porter]. Has received her letter, in which he understands that his father and she are very angry with him, which has troubled him not a little. Beseeches her not to let her anger continue, for it is the only thing he desires to shun in this world. Is glad to hear that his little brother Tom proves so fine a child. P.S. Prays her to remember his humble duty to the Lady Duchess and to Lady Arundel, also to send him word in her next letter whether she is with child. [1 p.]

Jan. 17. Minute of petition of William Howard, Robert Long, Robert Gifford, John Denny, and the rest of the assigns of Sir Nicholas Halse deceased,
10. A A

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praying his Majesty to give power to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington, calling to them the Attorney-General, to take order for vacating all patents in prejudice to the grant to Sir Nicholas Halse for the sole using of his new invented kilns. [*Copy. See Book of Petitions, Vol. cccxxiii. p. 57.*] Underwritten,

I. *His Majesty, [conceiving the invention of Sir Nicholas Halse to conduce much to his service and profit, makes the reference above prayed. Hampton Court, 17th January 1636-7 [Copy. Ibid. Petition and reference. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Jan. 17.
[Hampton
Court.]

25. The Council to [William Paston,] Sheriff of Norfolk. His letter of the 6th inst. respecting the ship-money from Lynn Regis [*see Vol. cccxliii., No. 27.*] having been read at the Board, the Lords require him to proceed with his best diligence to get in the moneys assessed, not only upon the corporations and towns, but also upon the county. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Jan. 17.
Hampton Court.

26. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. To consider a list of ships for the great Fleet, and perfect the warrant to the Officers of the Navy for that service. To sign warrants, and particularly those for the ships for Salée. To consider of Sir Francis Kynaston's proposition. Order for payment for gunpowder delivered into his Majesty's store. Consider Mr. Bagnall's and other petitions. Also the letter from the Mayor of Weymouth touching the abuses of press-masters. Consider Mr. Tranckmore's letter touching the pinnace he is building. Nicholas has received from the Earl of Northumberland his journal (*see Vol. cccxliii., No. 72.*) [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 17.
Hampton Court.

Nicholas to Sir William Russell. The Lords of the Admiralty desire to be certified by Saturday which of the ten merchant ships taken up for the King's service were really freighted for merchants' voyages, and what ships of the like burthen or within 50 tons thereof are now in the river, not freighted, and may be made ready to go to sea by the 20th of April. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I. Vol. ccxix. p. 138.*]

Jan. 17.
Venice.

27. Francis Windebank, to his father, Sec. Windebank. He wrote the Secretary last week, but the packet being made up in haste made him mistake and send a letter from Sir William Hambleton [Hamilton] to his brother, instead of his brother's letter. [1 p.]

Jan. 17.
Office of
Ordnance.

28. Estimate by Officers of Ordnance, of the charge for powder and ammunition for the Leopard and the Antelope, and two new pinnaces now building, viz., the Providence and the Expedition, appointed to the seas against the Turks of Salée: total 2,741*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* [3 pp.]

Jan. 17.

29. Duplicate of the same. [2 pp.]

Jan. 17.

30. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

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Jan. 18.

Petition of George Kirke, Master of the Robes and Groom of the Bedchamber, to the King. Sir Robert Killigrew, about eight years ago, petitioned the King for the Eight Hundred Fen, otherwise called Holland Fen, co. Lincoln, this fen having been concealed from the Crown many years, and might have been many more if it had not been discovered by petitioner. Prays a grant of a consideration out of the said fen, for his charges and pains. [*Copy. See Book of Petitions, Vol. cccxxiii., p. 58. ½ p.*] *Underwritten,*

1. *His Majesty, holding it very just that petitioner who discovered his Majesty's title should have some satisfaction, refers the petition to the Lord Treasurer, to certify what recompence he thinks fit. Hampton Court, 18th January 1636 [-7]. [Copy. Ibid. ¼ p.]*

Jan. 18.
Westminster.

31. Warrant to pay to Sir Roger Palmer, Cofferer of the Household, 458*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*, that is to say 384*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, for the expenses of diet of the nurses and rockers at the lying-in of the Queen at St. James's, in January and February last, and 73*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* for expenses of diet of the maskers, in December 1635. [*12 lines on parchment.*]

Jan. 18.
Westminster.

32. Similar warrant to pay Thomas Young 200*l.*, and what he shall further expend for repairing the pales of his Majesty's park at Cheshunt. [*8 lines on parchment.*]

Jan. 18.
Westminster.

33. The like to pay to Susan, Countess of Denbigh, 400*l.*, to be disbursed in necessaries for the lying-in of the Queen. [*10 lines on parchment.*]

Jan. 18.
Westminster.

34. The like to pay to Francis Wetherid, one of the Surveyors of the King's stables, 200*l.*, for the repair of the stables at the Mews. [*8 lines on parchment.*]

Jan. 18.
Hampton Court.

35. The King to Sir John Wentworth, William Paston, Sheriff of Norfolk, William Heveningham, and ——— Godsalve. His Majesty has considered the necessity of making salt in his dominions, sufficient for the use of his subjects, at reasonable rates, and upon trial of the manufacture thereof by works already perfected by Nicholas Murford and Christopher Hanworth, has granted them letters patent of incorporation. Understanding that the success of this design depends chiefly upon the choice of marshes which are or have been overflowed with the salt water of the sea, and that there are divers such grounds within few miles of Great Yarmouth, which lands, and all others of like nature, by opinion of the King's counsel, properly belonging to the King, his Majesty intends the same to be employed to that use, and to settle them in possession against all such as pretend themselves owners. Yet finding Murford and Hanworth willing to yield some satisfaction to the persons addressed, being the present possessors, his Majesty recommends Murford and Hanworth and such men of worth as they shall employ, not doubting that the

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demands of the persons addressed will be reasonable and their agreement speedy, as otherwise, upon just complaint, his Majesty shall use the power of his right, lest his service and the general good should suffer prejudice. [*Copy.* 1 p.]

Jan. 18.

36. Order of the King in Council. By order of 28th December, upon the petition of Sir William Russell, of co. Worcester, further time was given to him and Richard Dowdeswell, until the first Council day after the 5th February, for their attendance at the Board to answer matters certified against them by the Commissioners for the river Avon; and by an order of the 8th inst. it was ordered that a copy of another petition, exhibited by Sir William Russell against William Sandys, who has undertaken the work of navigation in the said river, should be delivered to him, and that they should both be heard thereupon at the time aforesaid. His Majesty this day declared that he has taken especially into his consideration the work undertaken by Sandys, and that he will be present as well at the hearing of the matters aforesaid, as at any other debate to be hereafter had, touching the said navigation. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Jan. 18.

37. Petition of Anthony Radcliffe and 27 others, inhabitants of Chalfont St. Giles, co. Buckingham, to Archbishop Laud. Thomas Valentine, rector of the said parish, has been lately suspended for not reading the book concerning recreations on the Lord's day, although the same was long before published unto them by his curate. Petitioners, fearing that other matters might be suggested to the Archbishop, advertised that during the time of Valentine's residence among them, being about ten years, he has in his preaching gravely delivered positive truths, according to the doctrine of the Church, and pressed obedience and subjection to his Majesty, and carefully shunned controversies, and ever carried himself in conformity to the Church, and has been ready to reduce to the like conformity such as have made any scruple therein, and has always administered sacraments and celebrated marriage and other affairs without omission of any ceremony, and has often declared that he would not have any conventicles held, but every one to perform religious offices only in their own families apart, and has ever been peaceable and of honest life and conversation. Pray that Valentine may be restored again to his liberty to officiate. [1 p.]

Jan. 18.

38. Memorandum by Richard Bagnall, that if his Majesty grants his petition he will make eight thousand weight more of saltpetre than the proportion he is bound unto, within one year and a half next coming. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 18.
London.

39. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. According to their warrant of 21st of December, they have written to the States Ambassador, signifying his Majesty's pleasure to buy the Swan frigate of the owners, desiring him to appoint some persons to make a joint valuation thereof; but he sent word that he desired to speak with some of the owners first, whereupon the Officers have

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called some of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House and shipwrights on the Thames, who have valued the same vessel as by their certificate appears. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.] *Annexed,*

39. I. *Certificate of Brethren of the Trinity House and Shipwrights of the Thames, of the value of the Swan of Flushing; total 177l. 18s. 4d.* [1 p.]

Jan. 19.
Uxbridge.

40. Justices of Peace for cos. Buckingham and Middlesex, adjoining to the paper-mills, to the Council. They have had ten or eleven meetings about the paper mills, but have never been able to obtain from the Overseers of the Poor the names of those for whom this relief is prayed, with the natures of their several claims for relief. Comment very unfavourably on the conduct of Mr. Phipps, the paper maker, who claims certain large gross sums for relief, but refuses to give any particulars. Whilst all men suffer in this common calamity, the paper makers would be gainers. Contend that an order whereby 325*l.* was assessed upon the hundreds adjoining to the paper mills was prepared only for consideration, and that Mr. Baron Denham was improperly induced to sign the same. Submit that the paper makers, who for their own private advantage have brought the people into that country, should provide other work for them, and that the statute of the poor does not appoint money to be given away to any but such poor as are not able to work. Complain of Phipps's scornful conduct to themselves, and assert that Mr. Bulstrode, his landlord, has affirmed that he had employed the labourers of Horton mill in work. They had received a petition from about 40 freeholders of both counties, who they understand might easily have been as many score, which they submit to the Lords, with the behaviour of Phipps and the neglect of the overseers, and will attend their further directions. [2 pp.] *Enclosed,*

40. I. *Petition of Inhabitants of cos. Buckingham and Middlesex to the Justices of Peace, the writers of the preceding letter. Understand that upon the restraint from the Council of the paper makers, near adjoining his Majesty's houses, from bringing rags from places infected with the plague, the paper makers endeavour to bring a charge upon the inhabitants of the hundreds bordering upon their mills, for payment of their landlords rents and housekeeping, and maintenance of their workmen, and recompence for loss of gains which would have accrued to them if there had been no restraint. The undersigned offer various considerations against the allowance of this charge. They allege that the landlords, by converting their corn mills into paper mills, have advanced their rents from 10*l.* and 15*l.* to 100*l.* and 150*l.* per annum; that the paper makers have brought many poor and indigent persons into their parishes, whom they ought to maintain; that their workmen have double wages in com-*

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parison with other labourers and may well save; that the paper makers brought the plague into the country places where they work, by means of their rags, as into Horton, where 16 or 17 persons died, and also into Colnbrook; that they have flooded the country by penning up the water and have killed the fish by their double wheels; that the noisome smells of the rags spread an infection, which on account of the nearness of the mills to the King's chief houses, is dangerous to his Majesty; that the paper made is so unuseful that it will bear no ink on one side, and is sold at dearer rates than formerly. Upon these grounds the writers are so far from consenting to the relief of the paper makers, that if it may stand with law, they desire their mills may be suppressed or removed further off. [There are 40 signatures subscribed. 3 pp.]

Jan. 19. 41. Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, to Walter, Lord Aston,
Hampton Court. Ambassador for his Majesty, Madrid. Had forgotten in his letter to Lord Aston to entreat him, that if he meets with a collection of matters of art which were of Antonio Perez, he [would] be pleased to deal with them for the writer. Remembers an office book with many pictures of "liminges" in it, which Lord Cottington and Mr. Hopton had long in their hands for the writer, but did not buy it; if it may be had for a small matter he should be glad to have it or any of the like nature. Beseeches him to be mindful of Lord John de Spina's book, if his foolish humour change. [1 p.]

Jan. 20. 42. William Bassett, Sheriff of Somerset, to the Council. With
Claverton. reference to the petition of the mayor and others of Taunton, he is informed that that town, though overcharged in a hundred rate, is as well able to pay 100*l.* towards shipping, being large and of great trade, as other towns corporate are able to pay their assessments; and if their rate be altered, other towns will become troublesome to the Lords. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan. 20. 43. William Edwardes, Mayor of Chester, to the same. There is
Chester. in that city a great dearth of corn, so as the poorer sort are in great extremity, and the most part fear, being informed that the rates are greater there than in any other part of the kingdom. His endeavours to prevent this are frustrated by the number of maltsters, who engross great quantities of barley, and by alehouse keepers, (the most part of whom have other gainful trades,) and by the company of bakers, who forestall the market. Makes known these circumstances for the consideration of the Lords. [*Seal with corporate emblems.* 1 p.]

[Jan. 20. ?] 44. Petition of William Garwaie [Garway], merchant, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner and his partners have lately built a ship called the Margaret of London, whereof George Browner is master, and designed her on a merchants' voyage. The Officers

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of the Navy have made choice of her to serve this summer in the fleet at sea. As this will be great prejudice to petitioner and his partners, and there are many good ships of like burthen in the Thames, pray that their ship and her master may be exempt. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan. 20.
London.

45. Sir William Russell to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has considered the proposition delivered to his Majesty for continuance of one ship of the second rank and two of the third for nine months at sea, (*see Vol. cccxxxviii., No. 32.,*) at 3*l.* per man per month for three years. Conceives the proposal feasible, and although he dares not advise any contract of this nature, yet, to satisfy his Majesty, if he please to have it so, the writer will be ready to undertake it, the reparations of hull, masts, and yards, not being included. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Jan. 20.
Knightriders
Street.

46. Richard Wyan to Nicholas. Has informed himself concerning the frigate Nicholas wrote of, and finds, that upon a petition preferred to his Majesty by John Deane, a Jersey merchant, his Majesty's pleasure was signified, the 12th December 1636, by Sec. Coke to Sir Henry Marten, for the sale of the ship and for restitution to be made to the parties interested. Commission went out to the Mayor of Portsmouth and others for the sale. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan. 20.

47. Petition of Thomas Fletcher, John William, and William Owen, inhabitants within the parish of Bangor, to Archbishop Laud. Although the inhabitants of the said parish have not heretofore been charged with the repair of the church or providing books, ornaments, or other necessities, but the charges thereof have always been defrayed by the bishop, dean, and chapter, nevertheless, certain churchwardens chosen by the Bishop of Bangor for this last year, (whereas he nor his predecessors never used to choose churchwardens,) by his direction (as the petitioners conceive) privately making an assessment without the consent of the rest of the parish; amongst others, assessed petitioners for repair or provision of necessities or ornaments in the said church, for non-payment whereof, petitioners have been excommunicated. Petitioners are poor men, not fit to try a suit of so high a nature, but submit their wrongs to the Archbishop, and pray reference to some of the Archbishop's judges, or that petitioners may appeal to the Court of Arches. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

47. I. *Reference to Sir John Lambe and Dr. Duck to hear the petitioners, (calling unto them Dr. Griffith, chancellor of the diocese,) and to make some peaceable end of the business. 20th January 1636-7. [Endorsed by Sir John Lambe:—"We directed them to absolution, and from de thereof to appeale try the right." $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

Jan. 20.

48. Account of Sir William Russell, of ship-money for 1635-6, received to this day; total 188,331*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* [1 p.]

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Jan. 20.

49. Account of ship-money levied and remaining in the hands of the sheriffs, being 503*l.*, and making, with the 188,331*l.* paid to Sir William Russell, 188,834*l.* as the total sum collected, and leaving the arrear, 12,866*l.* [*Underwritten in the King's hand*,—"In the Cherifs hands." 1 p.]

Jan. 20.

50. Account by Sir William Russell of the ship-money received of the sheriffs of cos. Essex, Middlesex, and Northampton, under the writ of 4th August 1635. Essex had paid 6,100*l.*, leaving 1,900*l.* unpaid; Middlesex, 4,829*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, leaving 670*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; Northampton, 3,985*l.*, leaving 2,015*l.* [1 p.]

Jan. 20.

51. Certificate of Robert Simes and five others, that there was delivered into the barge of John Flatt, by Robert Simes, clerk to Richard Bagnall, saltpetreman, 4 tons and 1½ cwt. of saltpetre, to be delivered into his Majesty's stores, which, by the disaster of the sinking of the barge was all lost save ½ cwt., which, at his Majesty's price, comes to 256*l.* 10*s.* [½ p.]

Jan. 21.

Mincing Lane.

52. Officers of the Navy to Nicholas. Have received his letter of the 17th inst., [*see that date*,] to certify such of the merchants' ships taken up for the King's service as are really freighted for merchants' affairs. Send certificates of the owners and masters of four of them. The Hercules and the Great Neptune, the Officers have already contracted for, but for the other four they make account that they must serve according to their press. Though the Lords discharge the four ships certified to be engaged, yet the writers will be able to find out other ships expected hourly to return from the Straits, which may be as useful for the service as any that are now in the river. Are informed that the frigate at Portsmouth, appointed to be made ready, is legally sold, and that Brian Janson and William Cloberry, who bought her, have provided a great cargazine of goods for a place where only such a vessel can enter in. Enclose their certificate. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.] *Enclosed*,

52. I. *Certificate of Samuel Hutchinson and three others, that the Hector, of London, was contracted for a voyage before she was impressed. 19th January 1636-7. [½ p.]*

52. II. *Certificate of Thomas Jennings and two others, that William Driver, master of the Prosperous, was in the beginning of December last hired by them for a voyage to the Straits, and that the charter-party was drawn up and the ship furnished with men and victuals. 19th January 1636-7. [½ p.]*

52. III. *Certificate of Job Harby and four others, that on the 2nd inst. they freighted the Mary, Roger Martin master, for a voyage to the Straits to export tin and other commodities. 20th January 1636-7. [½ p.]*

52. IV. *Certificate of Sir William Cockayne, William Garway, Matthew Cradock, and three others, owners of the Unicorn,*

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of London. *Have, ever since the said ship was built, given her employment within the Straits of Gibraltar, down to Cyprus and Skanderone [Scanderoon]. As soon as she may be ready they determine to send her again into the Levant, and pray that she may be cleared from his Majesty's service, the rather to fetch home some part of their estate in the dominions of the Grand Signor, in danger by reason of late piracies committed near the Red Sea. 20th January 1636-7. [½ p.]*

52. v. *Brian Janson and William Clobery to Sir William Russell. Understand that a small ship which they bought in Portsmouth, by the candle, is aimed at to be taken for the service of his Majesty, which will turn to their exceeding loss and utter ruin of their intended voyage, they having bought a great "cargazone" of goods for a place, where only such a ship of small draught of water is capable to enter in. Entreat that the ship may not be taken from them. London, 20th January 1636-7. [½ p.]*

Jan. 21.
Ironmonger
Lane, London.

53. Humphrey Slaney to his kinsman, Edward Nicholas. Since his being with Nicholas yesterday, his son [in-law], Clobery, has spoken with Sec. Coke, who has promised his help. Encloses the effect of his son's petition. Desires Nicholas to confer with Sec. Coke and Sir William Russell for prevention of the taking the ship, his son having bought and paid for her.—PS. Asks Nicholas to look for a petition the writer delivered in February or March 1634, to have leave to sell an old ship of foreign build. He intends to renew his application, and thinks that petition would stand him in stead. [Seal with arms. 1 p.] *Enclosed,*

53. i. *Note of the contents of the petition of [Brian Janson and William Clobery] above mentioned. The ship was intended to go over the bar of Ayer, in Barbary, with a freight of cloth for the King of Barbary, who had let the customs of the ports of Saffi and Ayer, to Robert Blake, the factor of petitioners. [1 p.]*

Jan. 21.
Fulmer.

54. [William Sandys] to the same. Yesterday had conference with Sir Edward Alford, who married Lady Morison, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Viscount Campden, and inheritor of the lands in possession of Richard Dowdeswell, solicitor to Sir William Russell, and who is appointed to attend the Board with him. Desiring land of Dowdeswell's for placing one of his sluices, Sandys applied to Sir Edward to settle terms with him in respect of his reversionary interest. Sir Edward wished for more than 40s. per acre, which was the rate assessed by the Commissioners. Sandys wished to conform to what had been settled by the Commissioners. Sir Edward wished until February to consider the point. Sandys pleaded the importance to him of the time of high water. Sir Edward answered, he would petition the Lords. The writer requests Nicholas, in case of his doing so, to advise him to withdraw it; and

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if he should deliver any petition to the King, to signify to the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Holland what they should state to the King in reply. [*Unsigned.* 1½ p.]

Jan. 21.
Tuderly
[Tytherley].

55. Richard Whitehead, late Sheriff of Hants, to Edward Nicholas. Had made it appear to Sir White Beconsawe that the writer had no power to assess; whereupon Sir White has given him satisfaction for 20 marks unassessed, which, together with the rest collected, is now paid in at Portsmouth by letter from Sir William Russell, and a perfect account of the whole service returned into the Chancery. There are no Lord Lieutenants, Deputies, or Justices of Peace that have not paid. [*Seal with arms.* ¾ p.]

Jan. 21.

56. Minute of the appearance of Robert Rigges, John Perkins, and William Elson, gentlemen, before the Council this day; they are to remain in custody of the messenger until discharged. [4 lines.]

Jan. 21.
Cranford.

57. [Sir Thomas Roe] to Archbishop Laud. Hoped to have waited on him, being recovered, all but his foundations, which want strength to bear him, *facilis descensus, sed revocare gradum*. Understanding that his Majesty has a purpose to send a gentleman into Sweden, he supposes to encourage them to a constancy, though he fears messages without a sealed treaty will rather despair than confirm them; yet having received two fresh letters from thence, wherein their intentions are discussed and that they hasten to a peace, he has thought it his duty to trouble the Archbishop with them. They were in answer to two of Sir Thomas's, in which he advised Mr. Dury that the Lord Marshal's success was not like to correspond with his Majesty's merit, and that therefore Sir Thomas believed that there might be change of counsels, and therefore wished Dury to hold up the state there, especially the Chancellor, with some hopes, which presumption of the writer, proceeding from a good intent and being concurrent with his Majesty's service, he hopes the Archbishop will pardon, because it has done some good with them, with whom he has still some credit. The rest of those letters contained the Archbishop's favour which he promised, that he would assist to build up the government and discipline of that church, by communicating a pattern of this, which will be very acceptable to them and, he thinks, an honour to the Church of England, and a strong inducement and bond of that unity they seek. And if the Archbishop will send it by the gentleman designed for the journey, Sir Thomas knows it will both add welcome and grace to his other employment. Prays the Archbishop not to blame him for his straw, which he only sends to do him service, and and if he sees cause at the foreign committee or to the King, he may read the letters or use them as he pleases. Sir Thomas is afraid nor ashamed of nothing but dishonesty. [*Copy in the handwriting of Sir Thomas.* 1 p.]

Jan. 21
Paris.

58. Sir Kenelm Digby to Edward Lord Conway and Kilultagh. They in Paris can more clearly discern the effects of the last Fleet than Lord Conway can, who was the chief actor in it. Nothing

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could have buoyed up the reputation of England so much as this has done. Mr. Selden's book has been seen there, and is much esteemed. He is not to expect any reply from Grotius, who wrote, he says, as a Hollander, and is exceeding glad to see the contrary proved. Sir Kenelm is promised "La conquête du sang real" for Lord Conway and the legend of Sir Tristram, and can procure him an entire collection of all the books known there of that kind, and in particular a curious Amadis in 12 vols. Requests he will let him know what he wants, and in what binding. England is happy in producing persons who do actions which after ages take for romances; witness King Arthur and Cadwallader of ancient time and the valiant and ingenious peer, the Lord Wimbledon, whose epistle exceeds anything ever done by so victorious a general of armies or so provident a governor of towns. Runs out into great praises of Lady Purbeck. The genius that governs that family was asleep when he gave her a double portion of noble endowments and left her poor uncle so naked and unfurnished. Is it not a shame for Conway and the other peers about the King to let so brave a lady live in distress and banishment. Has searched John Trundle's shop in Paris and sends an almanack and a thesis of conclusions in the Sorboune, for the pictures' sake. His humble service to the Lord and Lady of Kent and Mr. Selden. Has sent two letters by his brother and one by Mons. Cottard, a book-binder. The bearer, Humphrey, goes between England and France every month, and will bring Lord Conway anything he would. [4 pp.]

Jan. 21. 59. See "Returns made by Justices of the Peace."

Jan. 22. 60. Order of the King in Council. The Lords by letters of the 9th
Hampton Court. October last, sent with the writs to the Sheriffs, gave directions that they should return to the Board within one month after their assessments, a certificate of what is set upon each parish, and particularly upon every clergyman. This direction has been performed by few of the sheriffs. It is now ordered that Nicholas should let them know that his Majesty takes this as a great neglect, and wills them to do it forthwith, as also to certify Nicholas every fortnight their proceedings in that service, and Nicholas is to keep a book of all letters and orders concerning this service, and every Sunday give an account to the Lords of the state thereof. [*Seal of Council impressed.* 1½ p.]

Jan. 22. 61. Draft of the same. [1½ p.]

Jan. 22. 62. The Council to the Justices of the Peace for Surrey. In
Hampton Court. regard of the multitude of poor in Southwark, and their great want and misery, the Council are not satisfied with the Justices' letter of the 9th inst., [see Vol. cccxliii., No. 58.] and by his Majesty's command require them to reassemble and to make such a further taxation as may give better relief, and be a means to free the Board from giving further directions. In the mean time they are to give order for paying in the money collected by patents, as well as the 100*l.* by them assessed. The writers join with the Justices in opinion that

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the owners of houses in Southwark are much to be blamed for dividing their houses into so many small families, and require that the names of such persons, together with the condition of the houses, be carefully certified. [*Letter signed, but afterwards altered and converted into a draft.* 1 p.]

Jan. 22.

63. Order of Council. Recites order of the 6th inst., whereby the Lords appointed to hear the question concerning the assessment upon Buckden, co. Huntingdon, on the 3rd February next. It was now ordered, that Robert Dickman, William Waters, John Jackson, Owen Owen, John Twigden, Richard Rayment, and Thomas Reeves should be commanded to give their attendance at that time and place. And because the sheriff cannot be absent out of the county, it was ordered that he should return certificate to the Board, of his knowledge of the assessment in question. [*Draft.* 1p.]

Jan. 22.

64. Minute of a Warrant to be directed to Robert Dickman and the other persons named in the last article, for their appearance on the 3rd February next. [*Endorsed by Nicholas, "Lord Bishop [of] Lincoln desires these may be sent for to attend the Board."* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 22.
Hampton Court.

65. Henry, Earl of Holland, to Sir Thomas Roe. The bearer, Mr. Berkeley, is, as Sir Thomas has been informed, commanded by the King to go into Swethland [Sweden]. His Majesty believes Sir Thomas may give him some advice that may conduce to his service there, and has therefore commanded the writer to address Berkeley unto him. Berkeley is a person that Sir Thomas may safely trust; he is discreet and judicious, and will make very [good] use of Sir Thomas's directions. P.S. The writer's service to Lady Roe. [1 p.]

Jan. 22.
Pulborough.

66. John Apsley to Nicholas. On Saturday night last there was a petition brought to the writer at his house in Sussex, by which he was ordered by the Lords to give satisfaction or his answer in writing. The shortness of the notice and sickness hindering, he failed to appear, which he intends, and with such honesty as the Lords shall approve. Requests Nicholas, in case petitioners move the Lords again, to acquaint them therewith. [1 p.]

Jan. 22.

67. John Crane to the Lords of the Admiralty. Beseeches warrant to Sir William Russell to pay the writer 10,000*l.*, for victuals for the Fleet appointed to put to sea in February and April, which by estimate comes to 29,967*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Desires also the Lords' letter to the Sheriff of Hants to pay his deputy, Thomas Holt, at Portsmouth, 3,000*l.* Further entreats that he may have increase of price for 24 days in Lent, of 1*d.* per diem, for men appointed for Saltee, for whom he is to deliver victuals as out of Lent, the difference between fish day and flesh day being 3*d.* per diem. Desires likewise that Nicholas may have order concerning the importing 200 wey of salt, and for taking off the imposition on pipe and hoghead staves. [1 p.]

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Jan. 23. Westminster. 68. Warrant for payments to John Berkeley, employed on special occasions to the Queen and Crown of Sweden, viz. 40s. per day from the 1st inst. till the day of his return to his Majesty; 500*l.* to be afterwards defalked on his entertainment, and to pay for his transportation, intelligences, and other private services such sums as shall be due on his bills allowed by one of the Secretaries of State. [13 lines on parchment.]
- Jan. 23. 69. Similar warrant for the like payments to Henry de Vic employed on his Majesty's service to the King of Denmark. [14 lines on parchment.]
- Jan. 23. Westminster. 70. The like to pay 200*l.* to John Conrad Blarer de Geyersperg, employed in the affairs of the Prince Elector Palatine unto the King of Denmark, as a free gift. [10 lines on parchment.]
- Jan. 23. 71. The Council to Sir Humphrey Mildmay, late Sheriff of Essex. It appears by certificate of the Treasurer of the Navy of the 20th inst., that his predecessor, Sir Cranmer Harris, paid in of the ship-money of Essex 3,100*l.*, the Mayor of Colchester 400*l.*, and Sir Humphrey 2,600*l.*, so as there still remains unpaid of the total sum 1,900*l.* His Majesty, taking notice that this arrear is far greater than that of any other county, commands Sir Humphrey to use all possible diligence to levy the said 1,900*l.* by Shrove-tide next. He is to repair to the present sheriff for such warrants as shall be requisite, and if any bailiffs refuse to assist him, he is to return their names to the Board. [Draft. 1 p.]
- Jan. 23. 72. Minute of a close warrant from the Council to Sir Thomas Walsingham to attend the Board on the 29th inst., at Whitehall. [½ p.]
- Jan. 23. The like of a similar warrant to Charles Cockayne, late sheriff of co. Northampton, to attend on the 27th inst. at the Inner Star Chamber. [Written on the same sheet of paper as the preceding. ½ p.]
- Jan. 23. Westminster. Nicholas to Sir William Russell. The Lords of the Admiralty think it not fit to release any of the merchants' ships taken up for the King's service. But if other merchants' ships should come into the Thames of like burthen, and fit for the King's service, they would reconsider the allegations. [Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom., James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 188.]
- Jan. 23. Portsmouth. 73. William Brissenden to Nicholas. Relates the particulars of an illness in London, his going to the Downs in search of his ship, which he there learned had been driven from her anchorage, and his ultimate recovery of her at Portsmouth, where she had been laid up for the stoppage of leaks. [Seal with crest. 1 p.]
- Jan. 23. Marlborough. 74. Sir George Ayliffe, late Sheriff of Wilts, to the same. Has made a return of the writ, with the names of those who refuse to pay, of which number many are so poor they have not wherewith to pay, neither a sufficient distress. Such was the indiscretion of the assessors to charge such poor people to make their own burthen the lighter. Has done the best with these moneys left by his predecessor. Had none left to him but such as were backward to pay. Some

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gentlemen who have paid part and refuse to pay the rest are taxed off, for the wrong, as they inform him, done them by the assessors. The bailiffs have the new sheriff's warrants for getting up the remainder, which is no great sum. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Jan. 23.
Botrythan.

75. John Conway to Edward, Viscount Conway and Killultagh. At the bearer's (John Mellinge, the writer's servant,) last being in London, he acquainted Lord Conway with a business which the writer still hopes by his Lordship's mindfulness * * * * in the Lord Marshal's Court. Sent the bearer with a plumber and carpenter to view Conway Castle; he will relate what has been done therein. [*Much damaged. Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

Jan. 23.

76. Foulke Reed to the same. Details the particulars of some cuttings and alterations proposed to be made by Mr. Sandys in meadows of Lord Conway's, at Rayleigh, with a view to making the river Arrow navigable. Suggests what arrangements ought to be made. [*2 pp.*]

[Jan. 23 ?]

77. Report of Sir William Goring and Walter Barttelot upon a reference to them of a petition of Richard Freake. They find the case to be, that Freake is tenant to Mr. Stanley of lands in North Stoke, Sussex, which the inhabitants of that place have lately desired to tax at eight yard-land. Freake had opposed the same, the land being but six yard-land, and so ever taxed in all payments to King and Church. During this controversy Sir William Culpeper, Sheriff of Sussex, made a warrant to William Palmer, Edward Harwood, and John Combes, to levy 8*l.* on North Stoke for ship-money. Palmer and Harwood made a tax by the yard-land, by which Stanley was rated at six yard-land at 5*s.* 9*d.* each, that is 33*s.* 6*d.*, which sum, together with 14*s.* 4*d.* rated upon other lands, Freake paid to Palmer and Harwood, who paid the same over to the Sheriff. In the meantime John Combes, on the 4th January, which was two days after the tax made by Palmer and Harwood, made another tax, in which divers of the inhabitants joined, and in which they advanced petitioner's proportion to eight yard-land, thereby raising his payment 9*s.*, and because petitioner refused to pay the 9*s.* Thomas Harmwood and Thomas Wolvin procured a warrant from the sheriff and carried petitioner to the common gaol, although the amount was tendered before they did so. This being the case the referees have bound Harmwood, Wolvin, and Combes to appear before the Lords, as mentioned in the next article. [*1½ p.*] *Annexed,*

77. I. *Evidence taken before the said referees, comprising examinations of William Palmer, Edward Harwood, Thomas Hanley, Thomas Searle, John Peers, Edmund Harwood, Matthew Jackson, Edward Tupper, Richard Freake, Samuel Tupper, John Combes, Thomas Harmwood, Thomas Wolvin, Carew Hill, Thomas Parham, Richard Wolvin, Richard Wolvin] the younger, Greenfield Fisher, Thomas Waterfield, John Knowles, Thomas Herward, and Samuel Downer. [14 pp.] Attached,*

77. II. *Sir William Culpeper to Sir William Goring, Walter Barttelot, and Christopher Lewkenor. Certificate in which*

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he explains the circumstances under which he gave his approval of the second assessment, and issued his warrant to distrain upon Freake, and if he resisted to attach him, with various other circumstances explanatory of Freake's arrest and enlargement. [Endorsed, "5th October 1636. This certificate was showed to us. Will. Goring, Wa. Barttelot." Although now attached to the report of Sir William Goring and Walter Barttelot, this certificate does not appear to have been so attached by the referees, nor is it referred to in their report. 2 pp.]

- Jan. 23. 78. Bond of Thomas Harmwood, of North Stoke, Sussex, yeoman, and Thomas Wolvin, and John Combes, of the same parish, husbandmen, for 100*l.*, conditioned for their appearance before the Council Board, on the 6th February next, to answer the petition of Richard Freake, presented on the 27th May last. [= 16 lines on parchment.]
- Jan. 23. 79. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 118*l.* paid by William Humphrey, late Mayor of St. Albans, co. Hertford, in part of 4,000*l.* ship-money charged upon that county by writ of 4th August 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Jan. 24. 80. Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, to Walter, Lord Aston, at Hampton Court. Madrid. Since he wrote by Mr. Fanshawe, understanding that there are many antiques in marble, in a house in Madrid which belonged to the old Duke of Lerma, which might be had at very easy rates, he entreats Lord Aston that they might be seen by some, and if they might be easily come by, that they might be bought for the writer. He conceives by what he hears of Spain that the less Lord Aston appears in it the better, but that he should work by secondary means. Beseeches him again to commend his service to the Conde Duque, and to let him be assured that never any man found himself more deceived in the proceedings of the Spanish ministers in Germany than the writer, for he was most prompt to have with all sincerity laid grounds for the firm propagation of the friendship betwixt the two crowns, as the King commanded, but he was as little in love with the old Conde d'Oniate there as most have been where he has treated, and if they dislike our proceedings here, or the Prince Elector's protestation, they must stop it in time with real effects, and not make this the second part of our King's being in Spain. [1 p.]
- Jan. 24. 81. Sir Edward Spencer to Nicholas. Thanks for Nicholas's Burston, near favour to the bearer, Mr. Harper, high constable, in his and his Brentford. brother constable's just suit to the Lords, the continuance of which he still sues for; not that Nicholas should remit any of the dues, though it be a public cause, but that he would give what expedition he may. States that Harper has been a man diligent for catching the thieves that haunt the highways. If others had been as diligent, they had almost all been caught. The writer has the names and descriptions of nine or ten of them, and it were well that public justice pursued them by warrants into all parts. Only one Radford, of the number described to the writer, is taken.

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Sir Edward's brother writes that order is taken for satisfying the sheriff, which was neglected, and William Sandys assures him of the same ; but the sickness of his only little girl has stayed his coming up, and he will scarce arrive until next week. Begs to be told what way Harper's petition is put, and in what state his brother's business stands at the Board. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

Jan. 25. 82. Warrant for payment to George, Marquess of Huntley, of Westminster. 9,740*l.*, as directed to be made out by a signed bill, calendared under the date of the 15th inst. No. 1. [= 19 lines on parchment.]

Jan. 25. 83. Order of Council that persons who had compounded for the offence of erecting buildings contrary to proclamation should take forth pardons, and that it should be an express condition in such pardons that they should be made void if any inmates, or more families than one, should be thereafter settled in any house compounded for. [*This is the order as settled by the Lord Keeper* (see 13th January inst., Vol. cccxliii., No. 76), *with the addition of a direction to the Attorney-General to proceed against persons who did not take forth pardons as if they had not compounded at all.* 1 p.]

Jan. 25. 84. A like order that the Clerk of the Council should send a Inner Star Chamber. copy of the preceding order to the churchwardens of every parish in which there were houses which had been compounded for, with a list of the names of the compounders, and require the churchwardens to send for all such persons of their parish into their vestry after prayer, and cause such order to be read to them, and require them to observe it. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 25. 85. A like order. A petition of Lady Elizabeth Griffen, with Inner Star Chamber. his Majesty's reference, concerning differences between her and Sir Edward Griffen was read, and the counsel of Sir Edward informed the Lords that they were not ready, in regard they had not had time by reason of the sickness, to search forth such records as were necessary. The Lords ordered that the counsel of either side should mediate an end between the parties, and if not possible, the Lords appointed to hear the same on Monday 24th April next. [*Seal of Council attached.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan. 25. 86. A like order. Recites a petition of Mary Burrell and her Inner Star Chamber. five sons, the widow and children of William Burrell, of a similar tenour to that calendared among the undated papers of 1636, (Vol. cccxlii., No. 95.), save that it states that Burrell purchased his patent from Alphonso Ferrabosco and Innocent Lanieri, servants to the late King. Also recites a reference to the Secretaries, Coke and Windebank, and the Attorney-General, who were of opinion that the grant should pass to Thomas Smith and — Street upon a reasonable payment to the petitioners, which Sec. Coke applied to Alderman Garway, Alderman Abdy, and Mr. Munn to settle. They valued the patent and materials at 2,100*l.* and for the five years to come therein assessed a payment of 200*l.* per annum. In spite of these proceedings Smith and Street procured their patent to pass, and then refused to pay the amount awarded, where-

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upon the King, on the 2nd January inst., referred it to the Council to conclude the business to the relief and satisfaction of the petitioners. The Lords, after hearing the parties, ordered Smith and Street to pay the 2,100*l.*, give security for the 200*l.* a year for five years, and take off the hands of the petitioners 50*l.* worth of ballast, or leave them at liberty to sell the same. [*Draft.* 3½ *pp.*]

Jan. 25. 87. Order of the Referees hereinafter mentioned. Recites a petition to his Majesty of Lawrence Greene, showing that after the death of William Salter, being by the Ambassador with the Turkish Emperor appointed consul at Smyrna, he did faithful services for five years to the Company of English merchants trading thither, but never received any satisfaction, wherefore having made stay of some of their goods, they, on his return to England, endeavoured to arrest him for the same. The King having referred the petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Dorset, Lords Cottington and Newburgh, and the Secs. Coke and Windebank, who appointed the fourth Friday after this term to hear the same. [*Draft.* 1 *p.*]

Jan. 25. 88. Order of Council. Recites the petition of Thomas Bushell, calendared in Vol. cccxxxiv., No. 26, and whereby he prayed that the privileges granted to Sir Hugh Middleton might be confirmed to him. Reciting also that such petition had been referred to the Council, and the opinion given thereon by the Attorney-General. It was ordered that, Bushell giving satisfaction to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington that the works should go on, the prayer of his petition should be granted. [*Draft.* 1½ *p.*]

Jan. 25. 89. The like. Recites petition of Peter Egerton, showing that in September last he petitioned against Sir John Corbet's violent prosecution against him, whereupon the Board ordered the parties to attend in October following. Sir John attended accordingly, but petitioner was prevented by extremity of waters, which hindered his removal from the place where he then resided. The Lords appointed the 17th March next at Whitehall. [*Draft.* 1 *p.*]

[Jan. 25.] 90. Petition of Otho Stapp, Mayor of Bodmin, to the Council. At the accustomed time, that is, on the 24th September last, petitioner was lawfully elected and sworn in as mayor, and John Perryman was at the same time elected town clerk. Petitioner monished Perryman at that time and afterwards to take an oath for the execution of his office, which he refused, alleging that he had been formerly sworn and would hold his office for life in despite of petitioner and all those who should oppose it. On the 25th November last, at a meeting of the Common Council of the said borough, petitioner signified to them that, as well because Perryman refused to take the said oath, as also for the other causes expressed in the annexed paper, Perryman was unfit for his office, whereupon he was removed from the same, and Thomas Hoblyn was elected in his place.

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Perryman and his adherents thereupon, on the 26th December last, in a tumultuous assembly, declared petitioner to be removed from his mayoralty, and on the 29th elected William Stone to be mayor, and the said Perryman to be town clerk, who have both been accordingly sworn in. Petitioner represents the inconvenience which will result from this state of things, especially in the punishment of malefactors and the levy of ship-money; and prays the Lords to take some speedy course for settling the government of the borough. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

90. I. *Causes and reasons shown against John Perryman why he ought not to be admitted, or any longer continued to be town clerk of Bodmin, being the paper above mentioned.* [1 p.]

Jan. 25.
Inner
Star Chamber.

91. Order of the Council on the preceding petition. Weighing the prejudice likely to arise to the business of shipping, the Lords ordered that Stapp should be established mayor, and Hoblyn town clerk, *pro tempore*, and that they and the rest of the burgesses should proceed to assess and levy the ship-money, and act in all other matters concerning his Majesty's service and the good government of the town. Also, that a messenger be sent to bring before the Board the said William Stone and John Perryman. [2½ pp.]

[Jan. 25.]

92. Petition of the Churchwardens and Scavengers of the parishes of St. Clement's Danes and St. Mary Savoy, in the Strand, in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, in behalf of all the inhabitants of the said liberty, to the Council. The said inhabitants, about 19 years since, took a lease of a piece of ground in Long Acre, there being then no dwelling houses near adjoining, about which they built a brick wall at the charge of 160*l.*, with a house for a laystall-keeper, who gave bond not to suffer ought but street soil to be carried thereunto, the carrying whereof costs petitioners 95*l.* per annum. This laystall was never legally found to be a nuisance till, upon information of the inhabitants of houses recently built near thereto, the Justices of Peace for Westminster, in September last, condemned the same for a nuisance and enjoined the churchwardens of St. Clement's to remove the soil and to carry no more thither, upon pain of 200*l.*, and committed the laystall-keeper because he would not give bond with sureties not to suffer more soil to be carried thither. The soil is gathered chiefly out of the main street betwixt Temple Bar and Salisbury House, and petitioners have procured a reference from his Majesty for a treaty for providing another laystall against the time their interest in this shall be expired. Pray liberty to carry their soil to this laystall during the years of their lease yet to come, obeying such orders as the Lords shall settle. [½ p.]

Jan. 25.
Inner
Star Chamber.

93. Order of the Lords upon the preceding petition. In respect the laystall was made when the place was vacant, so as the houses have been built and brought to the laystall, and not the laystall made to the annoyance of the houses, and that therefore there is no cause to remove the said laystall, and the rather because the building of

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houses there is a greater nuisance and inconvenience to the public than the placing of the laystall can be; therefore the Lords declared their opinions, that it is fit to demolish the houses as the greatest nuisance, and ordered that the order made in September last by the Justices of the Peace be annulled and made void, and the laystall remain, and the street soil be carried to the same during the remainder of the lease. It was also ordered, that the laystall-keeper, having been imprisoned without cause, be forthwith released, and that Nicholas Weekes, the under-bailiff of Westminster, shall stand committed to the Fleet until he has paid the poor man's fees and charges, as well for that he has oppressed the said poor man by colour of a writ grounded upon the statute of Richard II., and for that he could not show that he had done anything by virtue of the said writ before or since, but only abused the writ to wrong the laystall keeper. [*Draft, settled by the Lord Keeper. 3 pp.*]

Jan. 25. 94. Order of Council. The report of Dr. Rives, his Majesty's
Inner Advocate, touching the law of the isle of Jersey for allowing costs
Star Chamber. upon an appeal, having been read, the Lords ordered that Dr. Rives should tax the costs in the difference between William Gedeon and Philip de Soulomont, and thereof report. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 25. 95. Draft of the same. [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

Jan. 25. Similar order upon the complaint of Lady Wandesford. Both she and Robert Rigges, John Perkins, and William Elson, are, upon Friday next, to come prepared with their counsel, when the Lords intend to hear the difference between them. In the interim, Rigges, Perkins, and Elson are to be discharged from the custody of the messenger. [*Draft, written upon the same paper as the preceding. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Jan. 25. 96. The Council to the Mayor and Sheriff of Gloucester. Send them a petition presented to the Board by John Browne, late mayor, and Charles Hoare and Lawrence Singleton, late sheriffs there, wherein petitioners do not claim any allowance for levying the ship-money, but in regard of many meetings appointed by the sheriff, far remote from Gloucester, to which divers of the city were employed to prevent unequal assessments, the disbursements for the same being appointed by the magistrates, and afterwards paid by petitioners out of the surplusage of the said moneys, they desired that the same might be paid out of the Chamber of the city. Since the money expended in that business was, by the appointment of the magistrates used for the good of the whole town, the Lords think the charge ought to be borne out of the common stock rather than be laid upon any particular men. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Jan. 25. 97. The same to the Mayor of Colchester. Have been made acquainted with his letter of the 19th inst., to the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a writing which he had taken from one Edward Bell, who, having counterfeited the Archbishop's hand and that of the Lord Privy Seal, and of the Earl of Holland, [*see Vol. cccxxxv.*

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No. 20.,] made use thereof to colour his villany in abusing the country by begging contrary to law and the directions of this Board. The Lords are resolved to have him severely punished. The mayor is therefore to send him up in safe custody. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Jan. 25.

98. The Council to the Sheriff of Surrey. Send him petition from the inhabitants of Mortlake, who desire to be relieved [in the ship-money assessment] in regard his Majesty has taken into his park at Richmond one half their lands. He is to ease them in such proportion as shall be just, and lay the sum abated on some part of the county that is easily rated or may better bear it. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Jan. 25.

99. The same to Sir William Russell. Require him, out of ship-money received by him, to deliver to John Crane, surveyor of marine victuals, 10,000*l.* over and above 6,000*l.* formerly directed, and also to give him letter to the Sheriff of Hants, to pay him 3,000*l.* at Portsmouth. [*Draft. 1 p.*]

Jan. 25.

Inner
Star Chamber.

100. The same to the Sheriff of Hants. Out of the 6,000*l.* to be levied by him for ship-money, to pay 3,000*l.* at Portsmouth to Thomas Holt, agent of John Crane. A letter from Sir William Russell, and Holt's receipt to be his sufficient discharge. [*Draft. ½ p.*]

Jan. 25.

101. Minute of warrant of the Council to the Warden of the Fleet, to receive into his custody the person of Nicholas Weekes, and to keep him prisoner till he be discharged by the Lords. [*Draft. ½ p.*]

Jan. 25.

Minute of similar warrant to Robert Crosse, messenger, to fetch before the Lords William Stone and John Perryman of Bodmin. [*Draft, written on the same paper as the preceding. ½ p.*]

Jan. 25.

Minute of similar warrant to Thomas Davis, messenger, to fetch up Thomas Hanchet and Roger Hanchet, of Arkesden, Essex. [*Similar draft. ½ p.*]

Jan. 25.

Exeter.

102. Roger Mallock, Mayor, and John Penny, Sheriff of Exeter, to the Council. The enclosed will make known the names and sums that every clergyman is assessed for payment of 350*l.*, ship-money. The rest is assessed in a general way upon the inhabitants. They fear it will be levied with much more difficulty than the former rates. [*Seal with arms. ¾ p.*] *Enclosed,*

102. I. *List of clergy above-mentioned; they are 19 in number. The bishop is assessed at 4*l.*, the dean and five others at 40*s.* each, three at 20*s.*, two at 13*s.* 4*d.*, three at 10*s.*, three at 6*s.* 8*d.*, and Edward Gibbons, over and above 13*s.* 4*d.* as a priest vicar of the cathedral, is taxed at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for his temporal estate. [¾ p.]*

Jan. 25.

103. List of causes specially appointed to be heard this day in the Court of Star Chamber. They were,—the Attorney-General *versus* Charles Francke and others, merchants of London, for unlawful

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transportation of gold; Lord Mohun *versus* Sir James Bagge, for deceiving his Majesty of a large sum of money; with another cause between the same parties for unlawful selling his Majesty's munition; and William Burrell and Andrew Burrell *versus* William Gyles, clerk, for riots. [1 p.] *Endorsed,*

103. I. *Notes, written by Sec. Windebank, of the proceedings in court in the first cause, for transportation of gold.* [1½ p.] *Annexed,*

103. II. *Further paper of similar notes of the same cause.* [3¼ pp.]

103. III. *Further notes of the same cause. Sentence was ordered to be given on the 27th inst.* [1 p.]

103. IV. *Similar notes of proceedings in another cause in the same court, heard this day ore tenus, against John Wray of London, merchant, for transporting to Rotterdam 76 loads of fullers' earth. A sentence was agreed upon of 2,000l. fine, pillory, imprisonment during pleasure, and to be bound to good behaviour; but the defendant having offered to show how such illegal transportation could be prevented without charge to the King, the execution of the sentence was respited till it were seen what service he could render.*

Jan. 25. 104. Account by the Officers of Ordnance of powder returned from his Majesty's ships on their coming into winter quarters at the end of 1636; total 46 lasts 21 cwt. 88 lbs. [1 p.]

Jan. 25. Estreat Roll of fines and amerciaments, imposed at the view of Frank Pledge and Court Baron of the mayor and citizens of London, held for the manor of Finsbury on the 25th of October 1636, before John Stone, steward. The fines, which were very various in amount, were imposed for using light weights, for not repairing pumps, for keeping swine, for neglecting to amend the pavements, for bloodshedding in an affray, for suffering houses to lie in ruins to the harbouring of rogues, and for suffering hogs to range the streets. The mayor and aldermen of London were fined 20l. for not repairing the pound, stocks, and cage, and for not maintaining a pillory and cucking stool. There follows a long list of persons dwelling in Grub Street, Shoreditch parish, Golden Lane, and Whitecross Street, all within the manor of Finsbury, fined 2d. each for not appearing personally in court to do suit and service. Subjoined is a warrant to the bailiff of Finsbury, to collect the sums imposed or to take a reasonable distress of the goods of such as should refuse to pay, dated 25th of January 1636-7. [See Charles I., Case C., No. 10; *parchment.*]

Jan. 25. 105. Information of Thomas Cooper and John Edlin, that Sir Thomas Walsingham gave way that Westfield Coppice, near Ham Farm, might be grubbed up, and that if Nicholas Wood and John

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Wood would grub it up for 40s., he would give them a bond to secure them. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

105. I. *Information of Nicholas Constable, that Sir Thomas Walsingham sold Westfield Coppice, near Ham Farm, to Ollise Edlin, to be grubbed up. 28th January 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

105. II. *The like of Nicholas Wood and John Wood, that they met Sir Thomas Walsingham at Mr. Clarke's chamber in the Temple, being Sir Thomas's counsel, and that Mr. Clarke made it appear by statute that they might grub up Westfield Coppice, and Sir Thomas offered to secure them for 40s. 29th January 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Jan. 26.

106. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. His Majesty's service being much increased by late employments at sea, which are like to continue, they hold it their duties to acquaint the Lords that they conceive it necessary to add more help to the present ministers, which they the rather commend to the consideration of the Lords at this time because of the enclosed petition. The ministers propounded to be added are two masters attendant, one master shipwright to reside at Portsmouth, and one assistant to reside with him there, and another assistant at Chatham for the time that Capt. Pett's son is employed at Woolwich, another storekeeper to keep the sails and ironwork at Chatham, and a clerk to help the clerk of the cheque there for the time of this extraordinary employment, the business being thrice as much as in the late Commissioners' time. The charge may be 430*l.*, but the King will have his business done with more saving, care, and despatch. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

106. I. *Petition of his Majesty's shipwrights to the Officers of the Navy. Received warrant from the Officers that one of the shipwrights should repair to Portsmouth to oversee the preparing for sea of his Majesty's ships there. Conceive that his Majesty's service must suffer thereby in other places, and therefore present the reasons following by which it may appear how necessary it would be that one other master shipwright and one assistant were added to reside at Portsmouth. State the reasons and recommend that two master shipwrights and two assistants were appointed to Chatham, one master shipwright at Deptford and Woolwich, and one master shipwright and one assistant at Portsmouth. Neither will his Majesty's charge be thereby increased, in regard ordinary carpenters are upon necessity now employed, yet want both sufficient command and skill. Pray the Officers to present this proposition to the Lords of the Admiralty. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Jan. 25.

107. Dr. Christopher Potter, Dean of Worcester, to Archbishop Laud. Makes him acquainted with some passages between the Bishop of Worcester and the Dean and Chapter. The bishop's

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anger has been deserved by two things: 1. By rescuing their charnel house from his profanation, who passionately desired to keep it for his hay-house. 2. By denying a late lecturer, chosen by shopkeepers without their consent, their pulpit on Sundays, unless the mayor and aldermen would come to the Cathedral service, where they come not once in ten years almost. The grievances of the dean and chapter are that the bishop: 1. Denies them their land belonging to the charnel house, and necessary for their school, and says they shall have it when they have sued for it in law, and not before. 2. He takes all courses likely to plant faction and contempt of the Church in the citizens, in proof of which the writer cites several examples, as that he told them not to come to the choir service, and suffers them to sit covered during prayers. 3. He highly favours their beloved lecturers, one of whom lately at the mayor's house called the choir-men, "altar-mongers," and the other was lately preferred to St. Nicholas in Worcester, which had been four or five times collated on some honest poor member of the cathedral, being of small value. 4. He visited the chapter four times this last year, instead of once in three years as required by the charter. 5. He refused to make deacon an excellent choir-man, one Jennings, who had a title and an ample testimony, where others were made without either title or learning. 6. He hates Mr. Tomkins, their prebend, who is as worthy, true, honest, and true-hearted a churchman as any in England, and the bishop's hatred has so inflamed the citizens that this good man has all the injuries and affronts possible put upon him by their very boys, nay, by their own school-boys, to whom they give exhibitions. Very lately coming out of choir service, as he was doing his adoration to God, purposely to hinder him the boys came thrusting upon him in such an insolent manner that he hit one a box on the ear. The town triumphs at this, and the boy's father means to sue him for striking in the church. If the Bishop has the hearing it will be a heinous matter, but the writer knows the Archbishop will relieve him, if there be need, and in the meanwhile the writer will do justice on the saucy lad, and turn him out of his exhibition. The country justices at their last sessions refused to do the cathedral justice according to law, and have put them off to the Judges for leave to enclose their common woods, which they ought to have given. Being in the ill opinion of the bishop, they must not expect good will or fair carriage from city or country. [2 pp.]

Jan. 26.
Leicester.

108. Reginald Burdyn to [Sir John Lambe]. On Tuesday, after administration of the Holy Communion to his patron, whom he left a weak man, he went from Aynho to hold courts. Wrote in his last letter of the neglect of the collection of the ship-money in those parts, and how his patron puts the blame on Mr. John Crew. The writer paid his portion to Edward Jarvis, constable of Aynho, and his patron sent for him to receive his part and collect the rest, but Mr. Constable refused to come at him, and sent the writer's money to him again, which he refused to take, and so that service stands at a stay. The writer wrote of the pamphlet called "News from

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Ipswich," whereof Mr. Watkins told him, but Mr. Watkins sneaks in the business, and the writer is in the dark to find it out there as he may. States his future course until he shall come to wait on the person addressed in London. [*Endorsed by Sir John Lamba. 1 p.*]

Jan. 26.

109. Francis, Earl of Bedford, to Lawrence Whitaker. Being given to understand that an account is expected from him to the Council touching a letter of the 25th June last, concerning the stay of certain buildings then erecting and almost finished in a street leading into St. Martin's Lane, the writer prays Whitaker to signify that on receipt of that letter he did not as he might have done, acquaint the Lords with two licences granted to him by his Majesty for building streets in Covent Garden whereof this is part, but applied himself to the present directions given by those letters. He sent it to the workmen upon the place to forbid them working. Word was brought to him the next day that some of them were aworking there again, whereupon he sent two constables who charged them to desist, which they did, and not a workman wrought upon it, till of late the Earl heard that some were up and finished. The day he received the letter he also sent for the gentleman that bought the inheritance of the ground of him, and left the letter with him. He endeavoured to present a petition to go on with the buildings under his Majesty's licence to the Earl, but during the progress could not obtain the exhibition thereof. In which time quantities of the materials were stolen, and the work suffered by unseasonable weather, and by the increase of sickness they durst not go to Court, so as in that straight they knew not what to do, and yet were desirous to apply themselves to the Lords' further directions. The street which by the Lords' letter is called a passage or alley, is 24 feet broad, built according to the proclamation, and the west end of the said street was formerly a noisome alley, consisting of a dozen small old tenements, in which were resident near 20 poor families, and the entrance to the same alley, called Castle and Sun Alley, was not above four or five feet broad, all which are demolished and a handsome street built fit to be inhabited by people of good quality, and broad enough for coach and cart to meet. Prays him to make certificate of the facts here stated. [*2½ pp.*]

Jan. 26.

110. Sir Thomas Roe to Baron Axel Oxenstiern, Chancellor of Sweden. Apologizes for his long silence. The King having now made trial of all the ways of justice to obtain the inheritance of the Prince Elector Palatine has resolved to assist him by such means as shall conform with his dignity. Has employed Mr. John Berkeley, Roe's friend and kinsman, to signify his intention to the Queen and Crown of Sweden. Roe recommends Berkeley to the Chancellor. Will not trouble him with his broken Latin but refers him to Dury for further information, the same being that if by the counsel of the Chancellor, Sweden will continue the war until they can obtain the ends proposed by the most heroic Gustavus Adolphus, and that the King, Roe's lord, may have a speedy answer to that effect, he will send to meet Commissioners to conclude the conditions

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Thanks for his protection of Dury, and his proposals for Church union. Berkeley has order from the Archbishop of Canterbury to say somewhat on that business. The Archbishop will send by the next occasion a model of our government ecclesiastical, in which a conformity would give strength to both kingdoms. [*Copy.* 1½ p.]

Jan. 26. 111. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

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Jan. 27.

1. Order of Council. His Majesty having given strict command that all people that live in houses that are or have been visited by the plague, shall be removed thereout into others that have been built for them in the fields, John Cheek, shoemaker in St. Martin's Lane, whose house was lately visited, refuses to yield obedience thereunto. It is ordered that the Justices of Peace and officers of St. Martin's give directions to the bearers or other servants that are appointed for the visited, to open his house and require him, his wife, and family immediately to depart out of the same to a house provided for them in the Pest Field, which, if they refuse, the bearers are to force them thereunto. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Jan. 27.

2. The like order. Divers houses in Westminster which have been infected are not kept shut nor have the red cross nor "Lord have mercy upon us" set on the doors, whereby to distinguish them. It is ordered that in all houses infected where there is any person remaining there shall be set upon the door the mark and inscription before mentioned, and where the persons are removed to the pest house or otherwise that there the red cross only be set on the door, and that the doors in both cases be kept shut up and locked with a great padlock. And if any take off such marks, that they shall be laid hold of and severely punished, all which is to be performed by the Justices of Peace of Westminster and of Middlesex. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Jan. 27.

3. Petition of George Ravenscroft, one of the Keepers of the Council Chamber, on behalf of himself and Mary Cocks, widow, late wife of George Cocks, to the Council. The Lords have heretofore given some reward to the attendants of the Chamber for extraordinary services. Petitioner and George Cocks attended the Lords on their sittings on the business of knighthood for five years, for which they never received any reward, although they have given a reward to the Clerk of the Council. Prays reward. [*2* p.]

Jan. 27.

4. Order of Council on the preceding petition; 20*l.* was to be paid to Ravenscroft and 20*l.* to Mary Cocks. [*Draft.* ¼ p.]

Jan. 27.

5. Petition of John Ash, of Freshford, Somerset, clothier, to the Council. Petitioner having been sent for by warrant from the Attorney-General, has made his appearance before him and is ready

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to attend such further order as the Lords shall give. Prays in regard of his employment in the country on which depends the livelihood and welfare of thousands of poor people, his workfolks, to permit him to repair into the country on such security as Mr. Attorney shall think fit for his reappearing, and that the recognizance by him entered into before the Clerk of the Peace there be discharged. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 27.

6. Order of the Council on the preceding petition. The Attorney-General to take good security for petitioner's appearance in such of his Majesty's courts as he shall think fit, and thereupon to discharge him for the present, but concerning the recognizance entered into before the Clerk of the Peace the same not to be discharged till the next assizes for Somerset, when the same may be discharged if the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas think fit. [*Draft.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 27.

Inner Star
Chamber.

7. Similar order on the matters contained in the cross petitions of Lady Wandesford and Robert Rigges, John Perkins, and William Elson; [*see before*, pp. 139, 163, 185, 343, 352]. It was ordered that Rigges and the rest should be at liberty to go to a trial at law in one or two of their actions for determination of the right to the land in question, but no more, the Board thinking it reasonable that if the right fall out for Lady Wandesford she should have damages against the said disturbers, and ordered that she might proceed to perfect her wall around Hulsey Marsh, but such act not to prejudice the right of either party, which the Lords leave freely to the determination of the Judges before whom it shall be tried. [*Fair copy.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

Jan. 27.

8. Draft of the same, settled by Nicholas. [2 pp.]

Jan. 27.

9. Similar order that the differences between the children of Sir Allen Apsley, deceased, and John Apsley, executor of Sir Allen, about an annuity of 100*l.* for 16 years, to be paid for the benefit of the said children, should be referred to the Solicitor-General [Littleton] who is to compose the differences between them if he can. [*Draft.* = $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan. 27.

10. Similar order. The 24 Cursitors of the Court of Chancery by petition showed that they have been assessed at their habitations, as well in respect of their offices as of other their estate, towards the ship-money, and are nevertheless assessed for their office in Chancery Lane in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, being of no other use than for despatch of business for his Majesty's service and his subjects, and never before assessed towards any payment. It was ordered that the said office should be freed from being assessed. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Jan. 27.

11. The Council to the Sheriff of Kent. Send him petition of the Inhabitants of the hundred of Cranbrook, wherein he will perceive that they complain of being very much overcharged in the ship-money, in regard the town was conceived to be a corporation,

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Require him to take order that the same be assessed as it has been usually heretofore in other public payments. Abatement of the sum overpaid last year the Lords conceive not fit, but they are to be rated this year proportionally with the other hundreds in that division. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Jan. 27. 12. Minute of warrant from the Council to William Faldoe, messenger, to fetch before the Lords John Webb, and Henry Ludlow, esquires, and Thomas Hooper of Sarum, Henry Becket, Edward Larder of Cornwall, and Henry Doidge of Milton Abbot, Devon. [*Star Chamber.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 27. Minute of similar warrant to Simon Wilmot for Walter Long, and Henry Thynne, esquires, Sir Thomas Hall, Gilbert Keat, and Thomas Smith, of Kennet, Wilts. [*Written on the same sheet as the preceding.* 3 lines.]

Jan. 27. 13. Petition of Nicholas Weekes or Wykes, Deputy Bailiff of Westminster, prisoner in the Fleet, to the Council. Acknowledges his offence in committing — Bakewell, a supposed trespasser, in continuing a pretended nuisance in Long Acre, Bakewell being complained thereof by Lord Mohun and other justices of peace, and by the grand jury standing indicted. Petitioner prays for his liberty, so that his assessment and collection of the ship-money be not hindered. [1 p.]

Jan. 27. 14. Minute of warrant to Warden of the Fleet to set Nicholas Wykes at liberty. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 27. 15. Order of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Keeper, referees of the differences between Samuel Rich and William Poole, clerks, about the rectory of North Cerney, co. Gloucester. Sir Robert Heath and Mr. Lentall [Lenthall] were to meet together and consider of some way of composing the said differences and to propound the same to the Lords upon Wednesday next. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan. 27. 16. Order of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Privy Seal, Lord Cottington, and Sec. Windebank, referees of a petition of Oliver Lloyd, showing the necessity of settling a course concerning aliens inhabiting in this kingdom, the manner of their licensing, the way of their reformation, and the necessity of their succession. It was ordered that the Attorney and Solicitor-General and Sergeant Whitfield should confer with the petitioner and report thereon. [*Draft, with underwritten note of the petitioner's papers.* 1 p.]

Jan. 27. 17. Sir Thomas Cotton, Sheriff of co. Huntingdon, to the Council. Certifies his knowledge of the assessment of Buckden. He directed his warrants to the high constables to sub-divide on particular towns such sums as were thought right, reserving to himself power to make alterations in case of complaints. Before the day appointed for the high constables to make their returns, William Shelley, and

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Roger Heward, one of the constables of Buckden, came with their assessment, which because it prevented the time, and Shelley and Heward said that the bishop did not approve thereof, the sheriff examined it. He asked Heward what he was assessed at therein. He answered 3s. 4d., and that he held 80 acres of land. The sheriff then asked whether the bishop's lands were assessed after the same rate. They answered they were not, but at a far higher rate. Ultimately the sheriff disallowed that assessment at that time, and required Shelley and Heward to meet with the better sort of the town, and make a new assessment without partiality. Shortly after their departure the bishop sent to the sheriff that the chief constables of the hundred and the chief of the town of Buckden, with the constables thereof, might make the assessment (which was according to the sheriffs' general instructions) whereupon he sent directions accordingly. They met and returned an assessment, on perusal whereof the sheriff demanded if any person thought himself aggrieved, whereupon one said that the bishop's park was not taxed. The bishop's servants replied that the bishop, for his park only, claimed the privilege of a baron, whose ancient parks were freed from taxes. The sheriff demanded if this park had formerly been taxed to the poor, or any other layer. It was confessed that it had never been taxed. The sheriff said that he must not dispute the liberties of the barons, but the constables and chief men of that town having subscribed the last assessment, the sheriff allowed it for that time, but subject to a question whether the township of Graffham should be taxed with Buckden or not. Since which the constable Heward had been to the sheriff for a warrant to levy the first assessment according to an order of the Lords, which the sheriff will give him, as soon as any other town in the country is fully assessed. Complains of mis-statements of Heward, the constable. [2 pp.]

Jan. 27.
Brocklesby.

18. Sir William Pelham, Sheriff of co. Lincoln, to the Council. According to the order received from the Lords at Windsor had sent forth warrants for levying sums returned in arrear by Sir Walter Norton for ship-money in 1635, and had received 25l. 15s. 0d., to be added to 7l. 0s. 8d. formerly acknowledged to have been received on the same account. Returns names of collectors who failed to appear. [Seal with Pelham buckle. 1 p.] Enclosed,

18. I. *Account of the several neglects of collectors employed by Sir Walter Norton, with such returns as divers of them had made. William Harvey and Richard Bayley, collectors for Pinchbeck, returned 37l. 13s. 7d. in arrear, and that they forbear to distrain in regard that divers suits are commenced against several collectors. Anthony Johnson, James Dawson, and Richard Booth for Whaplode, arrear 26l. 4s. 10d., collectors failed to appear. Richard Darby and Adlard Winshopp, for Holbeach, arrear 12l. 10s. 6d., alleged poverty of persons assessed and no goods to distrain upon. Simon Buck and*

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Robert Bishop, for Fleet, arrear 18l. 13s. 7d., Buck refuses to pay in regard he has been employed as collector, and is a defaulter in his accounts. John Cock and Robert Scarlett, for Moulton, arrear 3l., nothing to distrain upon. Thomas Turswell and William Aystropp, Spittle Sessions, no arrear. Robert Nicholls, Beltisloe, has distrained parcels of plate of Sir John Hatcher for 6l. 6s. 8d., but cannot get the money in regard his arms are upon them. Andrew Punt and John Archer, constable of the close of Lincoln, Thomas Cornwallis desires to pay 3l., and Alice Rothwell having paid 40s. out of 3l., detains the rest, having been over-charged. [1 p.]

Jan. 27. 19. Sir Henry Marten to the Lords of the Admiralty. Reports to them concerning a Holland ship and her prize, stayed by Sir Beverley Newcomen in Milford Haven, upon suspicion of piracy, and by him carried into Ireland. Sir Beverley's conduct was full of presumption in transgressing so main an article of his instructions and violating that safe conduct which by the treaty is assured to the subjects of the United Provinces within the English seas. If the Hollanders had given just cause to be suspected pirates, yet to convey their persons and ship out of England to Ireland, for a trial in that Admiralty was strange if they say no more, and no marvel if not well taken by the Ambassador here and their Superiors in Holland. Thinks they cannot do less than command Sir Beverley at his own costs to return those ships with all speed, and to forbear all further prosecution of them in Ireland. Concerning the validity of the process of the supposed piracy, Sir Henry cannot deliver an opinion, having only an abstract of the examinations, and not being able to collect whether the proceedings against these Hollanders have been criminal or civil. [*Damaged in places. 2½ pp.*]

Jan. 27. 20. Modern copy of the preceding, but made before it was damaged. [*6½ pp.*]

Jan. 27. 21. Officers of the Navy to Nicholas. They have contracted for
Mincing Lane. 400 loads of timber for his Majesty's service, which lies at Helmingham, Tannington, Framingham [Framlingham,] and Canshee-ash [Campsey Ash,] in Suffolk, to be carried to Woodbridge. and thence to the yards at Woolwich and Deptford, which is about seven miles land carriage. Entreat him to procure the necessary letters for the land carriage by the last day of April, some part of the same being to be used on the great ship at Woolwich. Stephen Danske is the purveyor. [*½ p.*]

Jan. 27. 22. Thomas Windebank, to his father, Sec. Windebank. Com-
Feb. 26. plains of Spinola and Richaut and their agents. Is well informed
Venice. by gentlemen of quality and merchants that Richaut is not very well read in the rules of honesty. Lives in the Lord Ambassador's house. Hopes to set forward on his return home, the latter end of this month. [*1½ p.*]

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Jan. 27.
Norwich.

23. Robert Allen, to Thomas Letchford, or his man Edwin Baldwin. Besides the 20s. which Letchford has received, appointed Mr. Wotton to pay him 4s. 8d. for the first writ. The churchwardens brag that the declaration is wrong and that the bishop will give order to have it stayed. Richard Wadelow is a worsted-weaver and Nicholas Copping a beer brewer. Thomas Fell is a carpenter, not worth 2d. 'Tis reported that all the ministers goods and lands be seized on for not conforming and for going beyond seas. Prays him to write word whether there be any such thing or no. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 27.

24. List of causes specially appointed for hearing in the Star Chamber. They were William Burrell and Andrew Burrell *versus* William Giles, clerk, and others, for riots, route, &c.; Thomas Blundell and Ann [Mary?] his wife *versus* William Buckland and others, for combinations; the Attorney-General *versus* Thomas Lunsford the elder and others, for conspiracy to take the life of Sir Thomas Pelham; and George West *versus* John Stocker and others, for plots and practices. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed*,

24. 1. *Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of two cases heard this day ore tenus in the Star Chamber; one against William Pocock who was to counterfeit himself to be a messenger of the Chamber, and in that character to arrest Sir William Courteen. Yates who suggested it and he were to share the money. In the other cause, Elmestone had counterfeited the Earl of Dorset's hand for erecting buildings. Lord Cottington moved the judgments upon both of them; Pocock, a fine of 1,000l., to stand on the pillory at Westminster and in Cheapside, and to lose one ear at each place; Elmestone, imprisonment, good behaviour, and to stand in the pillory in Westminster. Lord Chief Justice Finch agreed to Lord Cottington's proposal respecting Pocock, but as to Elmestone added "and ears." Lord Chief Justice Bramston, Sec. Windebank, and Archbishop Laud agreed with Lord Finch; Sec. Coke, Lord Newburgh, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord Keeper with Lord Cottington.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 27.

Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of the proceedings in the Star Chamber on passing sentence on Charles Francke, and others. Lord Cottington moved for the following fines; Francke and Robert Ellis, 4,000l. a piece; Isaac Romer, 3,000l.; John Perrott, 2,000l.; Richard Cockeram, Jacob de Leau, and Roger Fletcher 1,000l. a piece, and that with papers on their heads they should come to the hall. Other members agreed to these proposals, with one or two slight variations. Archbishop Laud moved for Francke, Ellis, Cockeram, and Perrott, 6,000l. a piece; Romer 4,000l.; de Leau and Fletcher 2,000l. each. The Lord Keeper determined the sentence nearly in accordance with the suggestions of Lord Cottington. [*See 25th January 1636. Vol. cccxliv. No. 103, I. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

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Jan. 28.
Derby.

Henry Fisher and Thomas Parker, Bailiffs of Derby, to the Council. They have (though with much difficulty in regard of the unwarranted burden which the late sheriff, Mr. Gell, thrust upon them, contrary to the just directions of the Lords which was but 120*l.*) collected and paid to Sir John Harper, the sheriff of the county, 175*l.* which was raised in the manner therein stated. The sum taxed upon each of the five parishes is stated, and also upon the clergy. Only two of the latter were taxed at all, Dr. Edward Williamot, vicar of All Saints, 30*s.*; and Edward Coke, vicar of St. Alkmund's, 6*s.* 8*d.* [1 p.]

Jan. 28.
Carmarthen.

26. Rice Rudd, Sheriff of co. Carmarthen, to the same. Has assessed 730*l.* on that county, having abated Kidwelly in respect of their ruined estate 34*l.* out of the 44*l.* mentioned by the Lords, and Carmarthen 20*l.* out of the 50*l.* also mentioned by them. Encloses a perfect roll of the whole assessment. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
Enclosed,

26. 1. *The perfect roll of the whole assessment above-mentioned.*
[2 pp.]

Jan. 28.
Mincing Lane.

27. Officers of the Navy to Nicholas. By accident of foul weather the Great Neptune, one of the merchant ships taken up for Sallee, broke her cable and drove on ground at Woolwich, and thereby is become very leaky. Capt. Pett and some shipwrights report many beams defective, and that she will require much reparation. Desire Nicholas to move the Lords to appoint another ship in her stead. The Prosperous and the Mary, two of the ten taken up, are nearest ready. They also suggest one of his Majesty's ships, as the Dreadnought or the St. Dennis. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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28. Dennis Fleming to Sec. Coke. Sends him copy of his deputation to Francis Williamson, who is anxious to stand wholly engaged to Sec. Coke. The deputation is verbatim with that made by Sir Thomas Aylesbury to Nathaniel Terne for execution of the surveyor's place. [*Seal with arms, broken.* 1 p.]

Jan. 28.

29. William Burgis to Nicholas. Reminds him of the petitions for release of the Margaret and the Mary. Divers ships fit for the service are hourly expected in the river, and in a P.S. it is stated that the Sampson and the Mayflower, of which particulars are given, are both in the river. [1 p.]

Jan. 28.
Christ Church,
Canterbury.

30. The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to Archbishop Laud. Having that day received his Majesty's new statutes, by an express messenger sent from the Dean of Lichfield, they present thanks for the Archbishop's continual care in perfecting so good and pious a work. His vigilancy may justly condemn them if they answer it not with all possible obedience. They propound to him several queries as to their mode of taking the prescribed oath to the new statutes, and whom he would command to administer the same. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

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31. Edward Fenn to Nicholas. Since the last certificate has received for ship-money of last year 135*l.* 0*s.* 12*d.*, and of this year from Sir Richard Harrison, Sheriff of Berks, 3,000*l.* which is all paid to the victualler. He is now receiving money from Sir John Ramsden, Sheriff of York, which will amount to 7,000*l.* as they say. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 28.

32. Sir Thomas Roe to John Dury. Has received all his letters, with those enclosed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has kindly received them. Dury's work gets but slow credit here. Reminds him of his difficulties and urges him not to depart from the first grounds, which were to procure the wisest men of both professions, to consider that there ought to be a liberty left to every church in matters indifferent, or in interpretations of great obscurity, and that every difference in opinion is not a sufficient cause for one church to separate from another. Most of those who subscribed to Dury's support have retired. Men love what is new, and the plague has so frightened them that there has been no meeting. He hopes of better things now the contagion having ceased to 50 a week, and the term is held in London and his Majesty is going thither. Sir Thomas has not got one penny of any man this year, but 20*l.* of Lord Craven, which was delivered to Mr. Hartlib; the 30*l.* sent by Mr. Cradock was all Sir Thomas's own money, lest Dury should want. Dury's tenant, presuming on the plague as an excuse, has paid no rent for two quarters; when that is received and the first fruits paid, there will be somewhat above 20*l.* left, which according to Dury's desire shall be given to Mr. Hartlib who has lost a good friend in Sir Nathaniel Rich. Explains at length the determinations which had resulted from the failure of the mission of the Earl of Arundel, and urges him to give all possible assistance to Mr. Berkeley. It is resolved that the Prince Elector shall have a good fleet fitted and paid, to concur with the whole league in any design for the common good. He shall have free levies for men and open passage; munition both for himself and his friends, and there will be means found to put him in arms and to join him with the troops in Germany that still stand for the common cause, and all this in conjunction with France. Desires Dury to urge the Chancellor of Sweden to perseverance, and to justify that Sir Thomas believes that if the Swedes make a quick and correspondent dispatch, his Majesty will send to meet their Commissioners in any indifferent place. Concerning the authentic copies of the courts and discipline he was forced to send Dury's letter to the Archbishop being laid up with the gout, but he believes Dury will receive the Archbishop's instructions by the bearer. [*Copy.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

Jan. 29.

33. Declaration of William Strode, which, in obedience to his Majesty's command, he has set down in writing, as the account which he gave his Majesty by word of mouth concerning the replevin of goods distrained for ship-money in co. Somerset. He did not replevy as refusing to pay the ship-money, but because the constable had over-rated the whole tithing, and would not

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reform his oversight. According to the ancient rate or landscot, for the service of the King, every hundred in that county knows its rate and proportion, some bearing a 30th part, some a 50th part, some more, some less, according to their extent and value. South Petherton pays a 50th part of the county, which in this case was 160*l.*, and the tithing of Barrington, where the distress was taken, and that of Shepton Beauchamp, where the constable dwelt, ever paid alike. The hundred was charged by the sheriff at 160*l.*, but the constable charged Shepton Beauchamp at 11*l.* and Barrington at 15*l.* 10*s.* Objections were made, and the just rate was sent from Barrington to the constable, but he returned it, saying that he would have 15*l.* 10*s.* or nothing, and ultimately he distrained a cow of Strode's, worth 6*l.*, and sold it for 3*l.* 10*s.* After some months Strode replevied, and wrote to the undersheriff that he did so, not because he refused to pay, but because the tithing was over-rated. States various impediments which have greatly disordered the business, arising from unequal rating, so that some men pay ten subsidies and others not above one [2½ pp.]

Jan. 29.

34. Order of the King in Council on the preceding declaration. It was ordered that Mr. Strode should forthwith pay the sum required of him for ship-money and withdraw his suit upon the replevin, and should thereupon have the distress delivered back to him again, and that a letter should be written to the Bishop of Bath and Wells to examine the carriage of the constable, and if it should appear that what is alleged by Mr. Strode is true the Lords upon certificate thereof from the bishop will take order that the constable that made the rate higher than he had warrant to do shall not only repay the overplus but pay Mr. Strode's charges in attendance, and shall suffer further punishment, and in the meantime Mr. Strode is to be discharged; but if what is alleged by Mr. Strode shall not appear to be true, then upon certificate thereof from the bishop Mr. Strode shall not only pay the messenger's fees and the charges whereto he shall put the constable, but be liable to further punishment. [*Fair draft.* 1½ p.]

Jan. 29.

Rough draft of the same in Nicholas's handwriting. [*See 31st January 1636-7, No. 57 of the present volume. Erased.* 1 p. and a line.]

Jan. 29.

35. The like order. Sir Thomas Walsingham having been sent for to the Board for having sold certain woods called Westfield in the parish of Croydon to have been grubbed up, denied that he gave any warrant for it, and promised to give effectual order to hinder the grubbing of any of his woods in that county without licence from his Majesty or the Board, whereupon he was discharged. *Draft.* ¾ p.]

Jan. 29.

36. Petition of Nicholas Pescod, of Southampton, merchant, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has been at great charges to set

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to sea the Plantation and the Virgin, both of Southampton, for a fishing voyage to Newfoundland. Prays warrant to free them, and their sailors, from being pressed. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.] *Enclosed,*

36. I. *Names of the 50 men belonging to the Plantation.* [1 p.]

36. II. *The like of the 32 belonging to the Virgin.* [1 p.]

Jan. 29. 37. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Jan. 30. 38. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of proceedings of a Committee of Trade, in which his Majesty was present. His Majesty began with the brewers in Westminster. The Judges had delivered their opinion that none near the King's house can brew to the annoyance of the same. That none shall brew with coal; an Act of State upon Wednesday next. The articles calendared in the second entry after the present were ordered to be put in execution. Mr. Attorney also represented the enhancing of the rates of divers commodities that were under-rated in the Book of Rates; allowed. These rates to begin from Lady Day next. Transporters of gold, other than those already sentenced, to be prosecuted. No Commission of Grace till the second cause of transporters be heard. Violet [?] to be sent for to attend the Lords' Committees for transporters of gold. Gunpowder. The King to enhance the price; the subject to pay 2d. in the lb. more; a proclamation. Persons who are to keep accounts of sales. Victuallers to be called in question for victualling contrary to the restraint. New draperies; officer to be appointed to prevent abuses of the seal. [1 p.]

Jan. 30. 39. Letters patent, wherein, after reciting the existence of a controversy between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, respecting the right of the Archbishop to visit those universities, and certain documents relating thereto, the King declared his judgment in favour of the archiepiscopal right. [*Latin. Office Copy.* 8 pp.]

Jan. 30. 40. "Articles to be propounded by our Commissioners, and to be observed by all such persons as shall be by them compounded with and allowed for common maltsters." These are in effect the King's instructions to the Commissioners alluded to. [*Copy.* $\frac{2}{3}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

40. I. *Similar copy of articles to be propounded by the same Commissioners, and to be observed by all such persons as shall be by them compounded with and allowed for common brewers. Whitehall, 30th January 1636-7.* [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

Jan. 30. Nicholas to the several Sheriffs of the counties of England and Westminster. Wales. By the letter of the Lords of the Council of the 9th of October last sent with his Majesty's writ for the business of shipping, the person addressed was required to return within a month a certificate as well of what was set upon each parish, as

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particularly upon every clergyman, which return the person addressed has not sent. Nicholas is commanded to let him know that the Lords take this as a great neglect, and to pray him to hasten his return with all speed. Henceforth he is to be once every fortnight to certify his proceedings in this service, and particularly what money he has paid in to the Treasurer of the Navy, and what is levied and remains in his hands. [*It appears that this letter was this day sent to the sheriffs of six counties; to 32 others on the 1st of February, and to 12 on the 2nd February. Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 140.*]

Jan. 30. 41. Draft of the preceding letter, with a list of several of the counties to which it was sent. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 30. 42. Sir Edward Hussey, Sheriff of co. Lincoln, to the Council. Craves directions whether those parts of the late common fens within Horncastle Soke, Crowland, and other places in that county, lately decreed to the undertakers for draining, and by them held in severalty, should be assessed towards the ship-money; and whether the towns which heretofore have had common therein should be taxed so much under their usual rates as shall be raised out of those new improved grounds, or whether the new grounds are only to be taxed with their parishes, or the parishes bear their usual charges, and the tax upon the new grounds go towards the whole 8,000*l.* charged on the county. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 30. 43. Sir Henry Marten to the Lords of the Admiralty. According to a reference made to him of a petition of Sarah Whetstone, widow, Gilbert Keat, Thomas Jennings, Richard Leigh, Richard Middleton, James Mann, and Henry Erbury, merchants of London, concerning the taking of the Pearl, whereof Luke Whetstone was captain, by Mons. Chelart and his company in the French King's ships, the writer certifies that the whole loss by the taking of such ship amounts to 10,861*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, and that Henry de Vic, his Majesty's late agent in France, and Roger Whetstone had endeavoured to procure restitution, but could not obtain the same. [*Parchment.* 1 p.]

Jan. 30. 44. Officers of the Navy to the same. Notwithstanding their best care in pressing seamen the captains make frequent complaints of the men pressed, and of the negligence of the persons (for the most part boatswains) whom the Officers employ. They therefore beseech the Lords to confer that power on the captains themselves of appointing such ministers as they think may perform the service free from exception. [1 p.]

Jan. 30. 45. Edward Orange to Nicholas. Understanding that it is rumoured that there is an embargo in Spain of our merchants' ships, which may cause letters of mart to be granted, reminds Nicholas that a little before the peace with Spain the writer desired to have had the place to have taken up the tenths in Bristol for the Admiralty, for which the Lord Steward that then

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was recommended him. In case there be letters of mart he much desires the place and solicits Nicholas's assistance. Thinks the Lord Chamberlain will be his friend. Is willing that his purse should help. [1½ p.]

Jan. 30.

46. Sir Francis Leigh to Archbishop Laud. Answer to the third petition of James Lealy, vicar of Addington, [*for which see 23rd December 1636, Vol. cccxxviii., No. 35.*] What is termed the new enclosure was made long before Lesly's time. His exhibition of 10*l.* was only whilst he lived in Sir Francis's house and taught his children, and no longer. Sir Francis lately let the rectory, with 300 acres of coney warren, for 50*l.* per annum, and cannot get his rent. The vicarage in a former petition was confessed to be worth 30*l.* per annum. Has not detained any tithes from the vicar, only those of grubbed oaks, which, if he thinks belong to him, Sir Francis will submit the point to arbitration. [2 pp.]

Jan. 30.

47. Justices of Peace of Middlesex to the Council. Certificate of such new buildings as have been erected contrary to proclamations upon new foundations since the beginning of June last, founded upon presentments made to the Justices and their views of the same. [3½ pp.]

Jan. 30.

48. Bill for work done for "the right honourable Mrs. Porter" for the year 1636 and up to this day, by a woman's tailor; total, 12*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* [1½ p.]

Jan. 30.

49-51. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Jan. 31.
Westminster.

The King to Sir William Parkhurst, one of the wardens of the Mint; Sir William Becher and Sir Dudley Carleton, clerks of the Council; Sir Abraham Williams, clerk of the Signet; Sir William Boswell, Sir John Jacob, Thomas Meautys, and Edward Nicholas, clerks of the Council; Francis Gall, Robert Kirkham, and John More, clerks of the Signet; Simon Digby, Lawrence Whitaker, Henry De Vic, Thomas Windebank, Edward Norgate, Philip Warwick, William Trumbull, and James Duppa. Commission authorizing them to compound with persons willing to be incorporated for using the art and mystery of common maltsters, and also with such persons as offer themselves to take grants from his Majesty to be allowed as common brewers; all such compositions to be certified to the Council that they may give order to the Attorney-General thereon. [*See Car. I., case D., No. 11. Skin of parchment.*]

Jan. 31.
Westminster.

52. Warrant for payment to Robert Gosson, son and executor of Richard Gosson, of London, goldsmith, of 1,034*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* for plate delivered to the use of the late Queen Anne. [12 lines on parchment.]

Jan. 31.
Westminster.

53. The like for payment to Abraham Vanderdort, one of the grooms of the chamber, of 5*s.* per day in lieu of board-wages, granted him for his life by the present King in the first year of his reign, and then directed to be paid by the officers of the household, but now ordered to be paid out of the Exchequer from Michaelmas last. [16 lines on parchment.]

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Jan 31.

54. The Council to Sir John Dryden and Charles Cockaine, late Sheriffs of co. Northampton. It appears that there is still in arrear of the ship-money for that county 1,525*l*. They are to meet together and take order for levying the same by distress or otherwise so that the whole sum fail not to be paid in by the 5th March inst. [*Draft.* 1 *p.*]

Jan. 31.

55. The same to the Sheriff of co. Hertford. A petition was presented to the Board by John Taylor of Hemel Hempstead, clerk, showing that on the 13th January twenty of the parishioners assessed the sum to be laid on that town at 74*l*., but afterwards the sheriff sent forth a warrant that Francis Combes, farmer of the impropriate tithes, should be rated but at 250*l. per annum*, when by estimation they are worth 500*l. per annum*. Send him the petition, and if he finds the allegations true require him to take care that the impropiator be truly rated, and an equal assessment be made upon all. [*Draft.* 1½ *p.*]

Jan. 31.

56. The same to Sir White Beconsawe, late Sheriff of Hants. Send him a petition presented by Robert Riggess on behalf of the parish of Fareham, wherein they complain of John Barton the younger, collector of the ship-money for the last year, who, as it is alleged, had 4*l.* redelivered to distribute among such as had been too high rated. Petitioners desired Barton to produce the book by which he had collected the moneys, and show what money he had paid the sheriff, but Barton refuses. Pray him to cause Barton openly to make known what he collected and paid, and if there be any moneys in his hands, to see the same disposed of according to the order of the Board. [*Draft.* 1 *p.*]

Jan. 31.

57. The same to Bishop Pierce of Bath and Wells. Recite the declaration of William Strode [*see before, No. 33*], and the order of the Council thereon [*see No. 34*]. Pray him to examine and certify as set forth in the order. [*Draft.* 1 *p.*]

Jan. 31.

58. The same to the Sheriff of Salop. Send a petition from the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Ludlow, complaining that, having been assessed by the Board at 102*l.* for ship-money, the sheriff had charged them 28*l.* more, and had eased Shrewsbury of 80*l.* Cannot conceive upon what ground that alteration was made. If upon examination it appears that the allegation in the petition is true, they pray him to carry such an indifferent hand that the petitioners be not charged with the 28*l.* [*Draft.* 1 *p.*]

Jan. 31.

59. The same to the Sheriff of co. Hertford. The parishioners of Hinxworth, co. Hertford, have by petition complained that William Cell, the high constable of their half hundred, dwelling in Ashwell parish, has in favour of that town taxed it to the ship-money 49*l.* 10*s.*, and Hinxworth at 23*l.*; notwithstanding Ashwell has many rich maltsters and contains three times as much

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land and as good as Hinxworth. Require him to examine the particulars and if he finds them true to give redress. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Jan. 31. 60. The Council to the Justices of Peace for Suffolk. Recite letter of the Officers of the Navy respecting contracts for 400 loads of timber to be carried to Woodbridge, and to be transported thence by shipping to Woolwich and Deptford. They are to provide a sufficient number of teams and carts for the carriage of the same at his Majesty's usual rates of 5*d.* a mile for every load, Stephen Danske being the purveyor who will give them information. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Jan. 31. 61. The same to Sir Richard Wiseman and ——— Dickson. Being informed that they are interested in the business in difference between Lady Griffin and Sir Edward Griffin, it is desired that they should be present at the hearing. Send them notice of the time appointed. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan. 31. 62. The same to the Justices of Peace near to Chester. Understand that the prices of corn in that county are greater than in other parts of the kingdom. Pray them to enquire the names of such men as buy or sell in unlawful manner, and at the next quarter sessions to give order for their punishment as by law directed. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Jan. 31. 63. The same to the Mayor of Chester. Letter to the same effect, but without mention of the quarter sessions; simply directing the mayor to enquire after and punish offenders. [*Draft.* 1 p.]

Jan. 31. 64. Minute of pass for Herbert and Henry Whitfield, sons of Sir Ralph Whitfield, one of his Majesty's serjeants at law, to travel in foreign parts for three years and to take with them Thomas Lynsed, their tutor, but not to go to Rome. [*Draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan. 31. 65. Minute of a similar pass for Francis Cherry. [*Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 31. 66. William Leigh, Sheriff of co. Gloucester, to the Council. Sends list of Justices of Peace who have refused payment of ship-money and some of whom have been distrained; viz., Nathaniel Steevens, Henry Poole, Walter Nurse, Walter Barchior, John Lite, and Chamber Slautor. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan. 31. 67. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted this day
Whitehall. by the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. Holles to attend on complaint of Thornhill, the saltpetreman. Appoint boatswains and gunners for the two pinnaces now building; also when the Lords would speak with Sir Henry Marten and Mr. Attorney about commission of reprisal. Mr. Attorney to attend about proclamation touching the sale of gunpowder. Officers of the Navy recommend Thomas Robins as sail-maker in Prusen's place. Consider certificate of Company of Shipwrights. Officers of the Navy

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have returned answer to reference on petition of the purser of the Victory. Consider letter of the Officers of the Navy touching Capt. Francis Smith. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

Jan. 31.

68. Abstract of several heads or particular directions by the Lords Commissioners to be put into a proclamation concerning the sale of gunpowder. His Majesty's price of gunpowder to be 1s. 6d. per lb. The retailer to sell in London and within 30 miles for 1s. 8d. per lb. and beyond that distance 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. All importation of gunpowder for sale, and all making of gunpowder in England or Ireland, save by the King's own gunpowder makers, to be prohibited. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

68. 1. *Alterations to be made in the commission for sale of gunpowder. The Earl of Newport, Master of the Ordnance, to be put into the commission and various new provisions to be made respecting the mode of conducting the sale of gunpowder and accounting for the proceeds.* [1 p.]

Jan. 31.

69. Copy of the preceding paper, with the one annexed. [=1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 31.
Dover.

70. Sir Henry Mervin to the Lords of the Admiralty. That morning received their commands for the service to the westward. Has not heard of any Turks or others that molest the freedom of trade in those parts, but it is usual with the inhabitants to fancy the crescent in all colours, as they did last year by the King's ships which were employed for their safety, and fled from them, filling the country with acclamations of the Turks that chased them. But he will send away the Garland as soon as she comes, for since the 16th, when they were both in great danger and she was forced from her anchors about midnight, he has not had any certain news of her until Sunday last, when the master of a bark that came to Dover reported that she was at North Yarmouth, expecting a supply of cables and anchors from Chatham. Has sent away a packet to Yarmouth and expects a return. [*Letter unsigned. Seal with arms.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 41.
Office of
Ordnance.

71. Estimate of the Officers of Ordnance for brass ordnance for the two new pinnaces, to be sent out with the Leopard and Antelope for Sallee: total 4,969l. 2s. 4d. [1 p.]

Jan. 31.

72. Duplicate of the preceding. [1 p.]

Jan. 31.

73. William Gruffeth to Mr. Savile. Requests him to pay to William Davys 4l. 11s. 3d., due by debenture for a quarter of a year, ended at Christmas last. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan.

74. The King to the Judges of the King's Bench and the Attorney-General. Sir Henry Browne, of Kiddington, co. Oxford, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Peter Browne, his son, and Margaret his wife, standing indicted for recusancy at the last quarter sessions for that county, the indictment is to be removed into the King's Bench and

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no further proceedings to be had thereon until the King's pleasure be further known. [1 p.]

[Jan. ?]

75. Minute of application to the King for an order for the removal of St. Gregory's Church, and such other things as are impediments to proceeding with the repairs of St. Paul's. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan.

76. Petition of the Justices of the Peace for co. Stafford, met together at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions 1636 [-7], to the Council. At the request of the grand jury they become humble suitors for an abatement of the 1,000*l.* lately added to the charge for ship-money. 1st. There is 300*l.* to be levied for carriages and other provisions brought in at his Majesty's last being in that country. 2nd. There have been great floods, so that 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.* will hardly put them in repair. 3rd. The country for the most part consists of barren land, one fourth part being heath and waste and another fourth being chaces and parks; it also abounds with poor people. 4th. They have little or no trading, and yet in all obedience they have paid the last 2,000*l.* required from them, all which they submit to the consideration of the Lords. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan.

77. Petition of the same to the same. Recite the preceding petition, and pray that the Lords will ease the county in part of the said 3,000*l.*, and, if the like occasion for raising ship-money shall happen, that then they will abate the 1,000*l.* in the next payment. [1 p.]

Jan. ?

78. Petition of Thomas Barton, Anthony Harris, Robert Harriatt, and Thomas Plott, with divers others in Brigstock, co. Northampton, to the Council. About December 1636, by warrant from the then high constable of the hundred of Corby, in that county, Thomas Plott, then petty constable of Brigstock, with the assistance of two of the ancient inhabitants and others, their neighbours, assessed the same for 53*l.* 10*s.* ship-money, after such manner as was usual. Yet Henry Moreton, another of the petty constables, with Nicholas Jackson made a second assessment, the only end of which was to ease Jackson and other occupiers of land and to lay the burthen upon "a many poor men." Jackson and the other landholders refusing to pay under the first assessment, although it was only a penny rent or provision rate, it is prayed that the same may be enforced. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan. ?

79. Duplicate of the same. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan.

80. Petition of Sir William Russell, of co. Worcester, to the Council. By an order of 27th November last petitioner and Richard Dowdeswell were appointed to appear at the Council table at the second sitting after Twelfth tide, to answer to matters contained in a certificate made by the Commissioners appointed to consider the making the river Avon navigable by Mr. Sandys. Offers three reasons for longer time to be given: 1. Petitioner's exertions in the matter of ship-money when Sheriff of co. Worcester

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2. His duty at the time named to attend meetings of Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of Peace. 3. That Richard Dowdeswell is a man wholly employed by petitioner in the service of the shipping and otherwise. Prays enlargement of the time to some day next term, and that he may have a copy of the Commissioners' certificate. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan.

81. Petition of Sir William Russell to the Council. In the business of William Sandys, touching his making the river Avon navigable, the Lords have given petitioner time, till the first sitting after the 5th February next, to answer. Yet Mr. Sandys, taking offence thereat, on 30th December, and again on the 3rd January inst., sent servants of his on the former occasion to petitioner's house, and on the latter in "a stock boat" to petitioner's mill, where they insisted on going over petitioner's land and assaulted "the old milner." Pray a command to Mr. Sandys to forbear his forcible entries on petitioner's lands. [1 p.]

Jan.

82. Petition of the Paper-makers of Middlesex and Bucks to the same. The Lords directed letters, dated 31st December last, to the Justices of Peace of the said counties, for more speedy relief of the said paper-makers. The Justices met at Uxbridge on Thursday last, but settled no order for relief of petitioners, who have been suppressed from their trade almost five months. Pray, since there is great cessation of the sickness, to give them liberty to work at their trade as formerly. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan.

83. The like of Alexander Jennings to same. Petitioner, to the great danger of his life, by reason of the contagion about Petty France, in Westminster, continued in custody of a messenger nineteen weeks, and since has been in the Fleet twelve weeks. Prays that in respect of the contagion in the city, and the time of year coming wherein his absence will be very prejudicial, he may be set at liberty, to follow his occasions. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Jan.]

84. The like of divers clothiers of Coggeshall, with one of Witham, in Essex, to the same. Petitioners presented a petition to his Majesty against John de la Barre, which being referred to the Lords, petitioners were ordered to attend on the 15th instant, which they did, but by multiplicity of business the cause could not be heard. Pray a hearing, de la Barre having promised to be present, and that the Lords would view the paper of grievances annexed. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

84. 1. *Paper of grievances above-mentioned, which sets forth the circumstances under which de la Barre contracted a debt to petitioners of 1,700l., and then procured a protection and offered them 6s. 8d. in the pound, payable by instalments at two and four years.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 85. Archbishop Neile of York to Archbishop Laud. Sends him Bishopethorpe. a certificate concerning the observation of his Majesty's directions

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in the province of York. Hoped to have brought it himself, but the lingering of the infection about Winchester House makes him afraid, and indisposition of his health makes him unfit for the journey. Presumes his brother, Dr. Newell, has moved him concerning an answer to a petition of his predecessor, Dr. Harsnet's executor, for demolishing the old houses of Scroby and Ripon. Wishes the thing done, but so done as may be best for his suit of dilapidations. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.] *Enclosed,*

85. I. *Archbishop Neile to the King. Report of his province. Relates in their own words the certificates received from the bishops of his province.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

85. I. i. *Certificate of Bishop Parr of Man. The extreme coldness of the country and his ruinous house constrained him to retire into England for the winter season. Most of his ministers of no better ability than to read distinctly divine service. The island is destitute of means of learned education. Warned the ministers to be diligent in catechising, and because many of them cannot preach, caused the Books of Homilies to be brought into the island and enjoined every parish to buy them. On St. John Baptist's day last he found the people in a chapel dedicated to that Saint, in the practice of gross superstitions, which he caused to be cried down, and in place of them appointed Divine Service and sermons.* [1 p.]

85. I. ii. *Certificate of Bishop Potter of Carlisle. Attestation of general conformity. The poor stipends for curates force him to admit but mean scholars to be deacons, rather than the people should be utterly without Divine Service. The churchwardens never present any for absence from church.* [2 pp.]

85. I. iii. *Certificate of Bishop Bridgeman of Chester. In pursuance of the excellent work begun by the Archbishop at his Metropolitanical Visitation, namely, to repair and "uniform" the churches in his province, this bishop has brought most of the churches in his diocese to uniformity and decency, whereon the laity have most cheerfully bestowed many thousand pounds.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

85. I. iv. *Certificate of Bishop Morton of Durham. Can hardly procure a sufficient number of competent ministers to preach a lecture in their market towns. Knows but one lecturer who has preached in a cloak, which is, because as yet his trunk is not come down from London, as he alleges. There is one Mr. Vincent, who is unconformable in divers degrees, and is therefore to depart out of that diocese as soon as the weather shall become seasonable.* [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

85. I. v. *Archbishop Neile's report of his own diocese. He had visited in 1636, and had not found any distractions*

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of opinion touching points of divinity lately controverted. In the treatment of unconformable ministers, howsoever he was a great adversary of the puritan faction, (which he holds himself bound in conscience and duty to God, his Majesty, and the most happy established Church to be,) yet (having been a bishop eight and twenty years) he never deprived any man, but has endeavoured their reformation. An instance whereof he quotes in his treatment of "a poor melancholic, brainsick, unconformable man," who having petitioned the Archbishop to accept a resignation of his benefice, the Archbishop assigned him to conference with half a year's respite. Curates at poor stipends he desires should be tolerated in gentlemen's houses, provided in their domestic prayers they hold to the book of Common Prayer. Four chapels built in co. York during the past year. Since the departure of Bontemps, the minister of the Dutch and French strangers in Hatfield Chase, they have repaired to the parish churches, and now sell the materials provided for a chapel to be built in Lincoln diocese. [4 pp.]

[Jan. ?] 86. Archbishop Laud to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Received her letters of December 28 by the Lord Marshal, but so late that he begs her not to think his answer very slow. The Earl of Arundel has done the business he was trusted with very honourably and clearly, and his Majesty ever had and declared to him a very good opinion of his service, so that there is nothing left for the Archbishop to do but to honour him for his noble carriage therein. The second part of her letter is only to desire his furtherance that the Prince her son might be put into action. Believes she has heard by better hands than his, that there is a way thought on. By Mr. Secretary she will be informed from time to time as the business shall descend into more particular resolutions. He has dealt in this and in all other businesses belonging to the Prince Elector's cause with all integrity and freedom and as (the Queen is pleased to say) he uses to write. Misreported he may be, and as times go he looks for it; his humble suit is that he may not be mistaken. [Draft. 1 p.]

[Jan. ?] 87. Passages in the Old Statutes of the Church of Canterbury, which, referring to the pre-Reformation services, were left out in the new. Endorsed, in the handwriting of Archbishop Laud, "My alterations in the new Statutes at Canterbury." There is added a memorandum that a prohibition against letting lands to farm beyond the term of 21 years, which was excepted against in the new statutes, was taken out of the old. [1½ p.]

[Jan. ?] 88. Copy of the preceding. [1½ p.]

Jan. 89. Petition of Humphrey Francis to Sir John Lambe, Dean of the Arches. Petitioner being tenant to John Wood and Ann, his

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wife, had been often abused by the said Ann. Being provoked by the scandalous words she applied to him, he retorted in a similar manner. He was thereupon sued at common law where they have made petitioner spend all he had, and now have cited him to appear in the Court of Arches. Expresses contrition and prays that submitting himself to the court and the said John he may be set free from adversaries who have sworn to undo him. [1 p.]

Jan. 90. Petition of Francis Emerson, to the Commissioners for saltpetre and gunpowder. Petitioner being at Beverley for making saltpetre for his Majesty's service, and having no conveyance but by sea to send his petre to the storehouse, in December last shipped aboard the "Providence of Hull, for a "pretended" voyage to London, Richard Wood being master, two hogshheads of saltpetre, which were cast away on New Year's day at Yarmouth. Prays relief. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 91. Copy of the project delivered to the King for victualling certain ships of the Navy by contract at the rate of 3*l.* per man per month. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 92. Lords of the Admiralty to Officers of the Navy. The Lords have received order dated the 15th January inst., for setting forth 14 of the King's ships, 4 Whelps or pinnaces, 6 frigates or small vessels, and 10 merchants' ships, for eight months service. The Officers are forthwith to take up the merchants' ships, to cause the Lion and the Antelope and the two pinnaces now building to be ready for sea by the middle of February next, and the rest of the ships named by the 20th April. The ships named are the Triumph, the James, the St. George, the Swiftsure, the Henrietta Maria, the Unicorn, the Rainbow, the Vanguard, the Bonaventure, the Leopard, the Antelope, the Dreadnought, the Convertive, the Mary Rose, the First and the Tenth Whelps, the two new pinnaces, the Swan, the frigates at Portsmouth and at Hurst Castle, the Nicodemus at Plymouth, the Greyhound and the Roebuck. [Draft. 2 pp.]

Jan. 93. Petition of John Caldwell and John Geere, Aldermen of London, John Langham, Matthew Cradock, Simon Edmonds, Humphrey Browne, and Thomas Hodges of London, merchants, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioners having already several ships taken up for his Majesty's service, another of their ships, the Mary, bound for the Straits and ready for her voyage, has likewise been taken up. Petitioners, who pay 10,000*l.* per annum in customs, pray that the Mary may be spared. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan. 94. The like of John Duburdett, a merchant of France, and other English merchants adventurers thither, to the same. Petitioners having divers ships freighted with wines from France to the port of London, eighteen sail of them about February last were wrecked on the coast of Sussex or that way. One ship having aboard 190 tuns of wine, about 60 tuns floated on the sea. These were dredged ashore by the inhabitants, and are claimed by the Earl of Abergavenny on pretence that he has the royalty of the soil. Petitioners

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are advised that these wines belong to his Majesty. Pray directions to the Attorney-General to sue for the same in his Majesty's name, and on their recovery that the Lords of the Admiralty will make a favourable composition with petitioners. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Jan.

95. Petition of Capt. Richard Bradshaw to the Lords of the Admiralty. States the orders given by the Lords to arrest any ship of the fleet which five years ago did certain damage to petitioner, or any other ship of Hoorn, and that such a ship having been arrested, the Lords ordered that she should be detained until she gave petitioner satisfaction. So it is that the ship is released upon bail out of the Admiralty Court without any satisfaction given to petitioner, who is left to sue in an ordinary way at law. There is another ship, called the Crabbe, under arrest at Falmouth, which was undoubtedly one of the fleet which did the damage to petitioner. Prays order that that ship be not discharged until suppliant has received satisfaction. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

95. 1. *Affidavit of Richard Hawkins of Penryn, butcher. Deposes that on the 9th of January instant he arrested the Crabbe of Hoorn at the suit of Capt. Bradshaw, Henry West, Eustace Mann and Company, and that at that time he tasted most of the wines aboard and found them sour. Sworn 23rd January 1636-7. [1 p.]*

[Jan. ?]

96. Return by Sir William Widdrington of the assessment made by him for the ship-money to be levied upon Northumberland, under the writ dated in 1636. Newcastle-upon-Tyne was assessed at 700*l.*, Berwick and Morpeth at 20*l.* each, and the county at 1,360*l.* The amount taxed on the several wards amounted to 126*l.* 4*s.* more than the sum required by the King, and was all collected, the overplus having been paid to the use of the county. [3 pp.]

[Jan. ?]

97. Similar return of the amount assessed upon every parsonage and vicarage in Northumberland, being in the hands of the clergy. It states the presumed value of the living and the sum taxed upon the clergyman. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Jan. ?]

98. Similar return, by Sir Robert Bannaster, of the assessment made by him for ship-money in co. Northampton under the writ issued in 1636. The amount taxed upon every parish is here stated, with that upon the several corporations. Northampton paid 200*l.*, Peterborough 120*l.*, Daventry 60*l.*, Brackley 40*l.*, Higham Ferrers 36*l.* [9 pp.]

Jan.

99. Return by Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, of defaulters at musters in Wilts. The principal persons were Walter Long, Henry Ludlow, Henry Thynne, and Sir Thomas Hall. [1 p.]

Jan.

100. Note of the titles of three books of a survey of divers castles and forts lately made by the Earl of Newport, assisted by Colonel Alexander Hamilton and Francis Coningsby, Surveyor of the

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Ordinance. The books themselves were to be sent to the Council chamber as soon as they were copied. [1 p.]

Jan.

101. Note, by Thomas Barnard, of the delivery of the books of survey mentioned in the preceding entry. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Jan.]

102. James Gresham to [Nicholas]. Thanks for his kindness in reference to the renewal of a protection. Explains that he only desires it in order to enable him to sell a brewhouse and collect the debts owing to him, which he hopes will produce enough to pay the debts owing by him. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Jan.

103. Certificate of the Clerk of the Peace of the West Riding of Yorkshire of the Justices of Peace present at the sessions at Doncaster, Halifax, and Knaresborough, in October 1636, and those who were present at the January sessions at Wetherby, Wakefield, and Barnsley. [1 p.]

Jan.
Lichfield.

104. Lines by Lady Eleanor Touchet, or Davies, entitled "A Spiritual Anthem," founded upon the Saviour driving the devils into a herd of swine, and applying that circumstance to the facts of the then present time. [1 p.]

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Feb. 1.

1. Petition of William Lockton to the King. Petitioner having a good title in law to a fourth part of Swineshead Fen, otherwise called Holland Fen, or the Eight Hundred Fen, in co. Lincoln, which title petitioner having surrendered to the King, his Majesty granted it back at 100*l.* per annum. In prosecuting this title in his Majesty's name he has spent seven years and about 3,000*l.* of his estate, having always been advised that his title to the whole fen or a fourth part thereof might be brought to the King. The matter is ready for hearing in the Exchequer, but defendants now endeavour to compound with the King and decline as it were petitioner's right. Prays to be heard and a just consideration to be had of him before any determination be given. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

1. *I. Fiat of his Majesty that petitioner should have a full hearing, and that his Majesty would be present, before any final order should be given. St. James's, 1st February 1636-7.*

Feb. 1.

2. The like of Dorothy Seymour to the same. The King had ordered by divers proclamations that no manner of person should transport raw hides or any kind of leather out of the kingdom. Many daily transgress these proclamations. Prays for the grant of the benefit of such persons as shall be found guilty thereof. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

2. *I. Fiat of his Majesty, that petitioner cause information to be given to the Attorney-General touching the offences*

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above-mentioned, and as profit shall arise to his Majesty he will bestow such part thereof upon petitioner as shall fully satisfy her pains and good endeavours. St. James's, 1st February 1636-7. [½ p.]

Feb. 1. 3. Petition of Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, to the King. The office of constable of Dover Castle is an ancient office, and by statute of 32 Henry VIII., the survey of the castles in the Cinque Ports properly belongs to the same. The King has transferred the constablerships of Dover Castle to petitioner, and in discharge of his duty he has made known the defects of the castles within the Cinque Ports, and has with earnestness insisted for allowance of money towards their repairs. Nevertheless Francis Coningsby having obtained a patent from the King for surveying all his Majesty's forts, with a power of dissallowing wages and fees, has thrust himself into the ports, has commanded the officers, surveyed the forts, mustered the warders, and forbidden all fees or wages to be paid without his warrant. The Earl prays that he may hold the privileges of his constablership as settled by Parliament, or otherwise that the King would hear himself and Mr. Coningsby. [½ p.] *Underwritten,*

3. I. *Fiat of his Majesty that he would give full hearing to these differences in his own person. Sec. Windebank is to be attended to fix the time, and in the meantime the privileges of Lord Suffolk are to remain without interruption. St. James's, 1st February 1636-7. [½ p.] Endorsed,*

3. II. *Appointment by Sec. Windebank for "Tuesday next" for the hearing. Westminster, 5th May 1637.*

Feb. 1. 4. Peter Heywood and George Hulbert, Justices of Peace of Westminster, to the Council. They have viewed all the brewhouses in Westminster and their provision of coals, and report particularly on each of them, being five in number. Two brewed with sea coals, two with "charked cinders," and the other with logs of wood. [1 p.]

Feb. 1. 5. Denys Rolle, Sheriff of Devon, to the same. He has collected Bickton. of the ship-money 6,000*l.*, which by Sir William Russell's direction he will pay to Peter Taylor, agent for the tin merchants. The corporate towns have not yet paid, but he has set them a day. For the residue of the money he is like to find some difficulty, because very many have refused to pay without distress, against whom he has granted warrants. [*Seal with arms. 2 pp.*]

Feb. 1. 6. Roger Vaughan, Sheriff of co. Hereford, to the same. Sends a certificate of the sums set on every parish in that county, which he finds a heavy service, for so great a sum in so small and poor a shire cannot be raised but with much difficulty. For so small a circuit as this shire contains, he believes there are not in the kingdom a greater number of poor people, having no commodity among them for raising money but some small quantity of fine wools, which is now decayed for some years past by the importation of Spanish

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wools. Gave charge that a due respect should be borne to the clergy without pressure upon them, as surely hath not been, but is not able as yet to return his certificate therein. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.] *Enclosed,*

6. 1. *Certificate of the assessment for co. Hereford above-mentioned.* [5 pp.]

Feb. 1.

7. Answer of Edward Alston of Edwardstone, Suffolk, to articles objected against him in the High Commission Court. The offences complained of do not appear, but it is stated that defendant was convented before his ordinary for the same matter which is here adduced against him, and that having denied the same to be true, he was enjoined his purgation with three of his neighbours, which in due form was performed. [1½ p.]

Feb. 1.

8. List of causes specially appointed for hearing this day in the Court of Star Chamber. They were William Burrell and Andrew Burrell *versus* William Giles, clerk, and others, for conspiracies and wrongful vexations; Thomas Blundell and Mary his wife *versus* William Buckland *alias* Hutchins, for combinations; the Attorney-General *versus* Thomas Lunsford, the elder, and others, for conspiracy and assault; George West *versus* John Stocker and others, for plots and practices. [1 p.]

Feb. 1.

9. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of the proceedings this day in the first and second of the causes mentioned in the preceding paper. In the first cause, the two Burrells, the plaintiffs, were fined 20*l.* each *pro fulso clamore*. In the second cause, the point seems to have respected the validity of a deed put forth by the defendant William Buckland. The deed was voted by the court to be suspicious. [1 p.]

Feb. 1.

10. Estimate by the Officers of the Navy for caulking and furnishing forth 24 of the King's ships for 8 months service at sea, with powder and munition from the Office of Ordnance: total 95,812*l.* 14*s.* [*Nicholas has endorsed, "This estimate is not to be entered because it is not to be proceeded upon."* 2 pp.]

Feb. 2.
Whitehall.

11. The King to the Twelve Judges, for their opinion on the legality of ship-money. As this is the original document, and does not appear to have been ever printed with entire accuracy, we give a complete copy:—

CHARLES R. Trustie and welbeloued Wee greete you well. Takeinge into o' Princely consideration that the hono' and safetie of this Our realme of England (the preseruatiō whereof is only entrusted to o' care) was and is now more neerely concerned then in late former tymes, aswell by diuers counsellis and attempts to take from Vs the dominion of the seas, (of w^{ch} Wee are sole Lord, and rightfull owner and proprieto' and the losse whereof would bee of greatest danger and perill to this kingdome and other o' Domynions) as many other waies. Wee for the avoideinge of these and the like dangers, well weighinge wth o'Selues, that where the good and safetie of the kingdome in generall is concerned, and the whole kingdome in danger, there the charge and defence ought to bee borne by all the realme in generall, did for p'ventinge soe publike a mischeife resolue wth Our

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Selues to haue a royall navie provided that might bee of force and power wth almightie gods blessinge and assistance to protect and defend this o^r realme and o^r subiects therein from all such perills and dangers; And for that purpose Wee issued forth writts under o^r great Seale of England directed to all the Sherifes of Our seuerall Countiees of England and Wales, Commaunding thereby all o^r said 'subiects in euery cittie, towne and village, to provide such a number of Shipps well furnished, as might serue for this o^r royall purpose, and wth might be done wth the greatest equalitie that could bee. In performance whereof, though generally throughout all the Countiees of this o^r realme, Wee haue found in o^r subiects great chearefullnes and alacritie, wth Wee graciously interpret as a testimony aswell of their dutifull affections to Vs and to Our seruice, as of the respect they haue to the publiq, wth well becometh euery good subiect.

Neuerthelesse findinge that some few (happily out of ignorance what the lawes and Customes of this Our realme are, or out of a desire to bee eased and freed in their particulers, how generall soeuer the charge ought to bee) haue not yet paid and contributed the seuerall rates and assessments, that were sett vpon them; And foreseeinge in Our princely wisdom, that from hence diuers suites and actions are not vnlikely to bee comēced and prosecuted in Our seuerall Courts at Westminster. Wee desirous to auoide such inconueniencies and out of o^r princely loue and affection to all o^r people, being willing to p^{re}uent such erro^rs as anie of Our loving subiects may happen to runne into; Haue thought fitt in a case of this nature, to aduise wth you o^r Judges, who Wee doubt not) are all well studied and informed in the rights of Our Soueraigntie. And because the trialls in our seuerall Courts; by the formallities in pleadings will require a long protraction; Wee haue thought expedient by this Our letter directed to you all to require yo^r iudgements in the case as it is sett downe in the enclosed paper: wth will not only gaine tyme, but alsoe bee of more authoritie to ouer-rule anie p^{re}indicate opinions of others, in the point. Giuen Vnder o^r Signet at o^r Court at Whitehall the seacond day of February in the Twelueth yeere of Our reigne. 1636.

[Addressed]

To o^r trustie and welbeloued Sr John Bramston knight cheife Justice of Our Bench, Sr John Finch kn^t Cheife Justice of Our Court of Comōn pleas, Sr Humphrey Davenport kn^t Cheife Baron of Our Court of Excheq^r. And to the rest of the Judges of Our Courts of Kings Bench, Comōn pleas, and the Barons of Our Court of Excheque^r.

[Endorsed is a memorandum, afterwards crossed through as if intended to be erased, that the above document was delivered by the hands of one of the serjeants of the Lord Chief Baron, with a verbal direction that the same should be enrolled; and in the margin of the first page are the customary notifications that the same had been enrolled on the memoranda of the Exchequer ex parte the King, and also ex parte the Treasurer's Remembrancer, and also in the receipt of the Exchequer. Signed at the top by the King. Only a very small fragment of the seal remaining. 2 pp.] Enclosed,

I. CHARLES R. When the good and safetie of the kingdome in generall is concerned, and the whole kingdome in danger, Whether may not the king, by writt, vnder the Great Seale of England, Commaund all the Subiects of this kingdome, at their charge, to provide and furnish such numb^r of Shipps, with men, Victuall, and Munition, And for such tyme, as hee shall thinke fitt, for the defence and safeguard of the kingdome from such danger and perill, and by law compell the doing thereof in case of refusall or Refractorines.

And Whether in such case, is not the King the sole Judge, both of the danger, And when, and how the same is to bee preuented and avoyded. C. R.

[Memoranda of enrollment in the margin. Both papers damaged by damp. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

10.

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Feb. 2. 12. Copy of the King's letter to the Judges without the enclosed case. [2½ pp.]

Feb. 2. 13. Another copy of the King's letter, with the enclosure. [*Damaged by damp. Endorsed by Sec. Windebank. = 2 pp.*]

Feb. 2. 14. Another copy of the King's letter with the enclosed case, to which is added the following copy of the answer of the Judges:—

May it please yo^r most excellent Ma^{ty}.

Wee haue according to yo^r Mat^{ty} comaund severally euery man by himselfe and all of vs together taken into serious consideration the case and questions signed by yo^r Ma^{ty} and inclosed in yo^r Royall letter and wee are of opinion, that when the good and safetie of the kingdome in generall is concerned, and the whole kingdome in danger yo^r Ma^{ty} may by writt vnder the greate Seale of England comaund all the subiects of this yo^r kingdome at their charge to provide and furnish such number of shippes wth men victuall and munition and for such tyme as yo^r Ma^{ty} shall thinke fit for the defence and safegard of the kingdome from such danger and pill, and that by law yo^r Ma^{ty} may compell the doing thereof in case of refusall or refractorines.

And wee are also of opinion that in such case yo^r Ma^{ty} is the sole Judge both of the danger and when and how the same is to bee prevented and avoyded. 7^o Febr 1636. Signed,

John Bramston, John Finch, Humphrey Davenport, John Denham, Richard Hutton, William Jones, George Croke, Thomas Trevor, George Vernon, Robert Barkley, Francis Crawley, Richard Weston.

[*Damaged by damp. 3 pp.*]

Feb. 2. 15. Another copy of the King's letter, the enclosed case, and the opinion of the Judges. [*Under the copy of the King's letter, and almost as if it had formed part of the original, is written in the same handwriting as the rest of the paper,—“Præjudicium tollit iudicium.” 2 pp.*]

Feb. 2. 16. Another copy of the same. [3 pp.]

Feb. 2. 17. Copy of the case enclosed in the King's letter, and also of the opinion of the Judges. [2 pp.]

Feb. 2. 18. Another copy of the same case, entitled “the King's case,” with “the Judges' resolution thereupon,” and a speech of Lord Keeper Coventry, addressed to the Judges in the Star Chamber on the 14th inst., on their departure for their circuits. In this address the Lord Keeper alluded, amongst other things, to the King's application to the Judges and their answer. He declared that his Majesty's candour and clearness of heart exceeded all. He stated, that in the first year, ship-money received no opposition or dispute; in the second, it was refused in some part, and some actions were brought. The King had commanded that the opinion of the Judges should be published in all parts of the kingdom; and the Judges had cause to declare it with joy, that in so high a point of sovereignty the King would consult with them. [= 11½ pp.]

Feb. 2. 19. Copy of the same. [6 pp.]

Feb. 2. 20. Another copy of the same, with the addition of the King's letter to the Judges, as well as his case. In this copy of the Lord

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Keeper's speech there are alterations and additions by another hand, which, in several instances, are obvious corrections of the other copies. In one passage in which the other copies are clearly defective, everything is made plain by the insertion of the words,—“When the King heard of some opposition [*i.e.* to the ship-money], he was not much transported with passion.” A similar result arises in a passage relating to recusants, in which the Lord Keeper remarks that they should be found in the Exchequer, who are not to be found in the church. In another addition it is stated that the King commanded that the opinion of the Judges on ship-money should be “entered in all the Courts of Record at Westminster.” [13 *pp.*]

Feb. 2. 21. Richard Rogers, Sheriff of Dorset, to Nicholas. Was for forty
Bryanstone. days expediting the agreements of the mayors of corporate towns, and at the expiration of them was put to make the assessments himself; hopes therefore he shall not be thought to have been idle. His account will not be delayed much longer. [1 *p.*]

Feb. 2. 22. Receipt of Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, for
70*l.* paid by William Blunden on behalf of John Codd, Mayor of Rochester, on account of 8,000*l.* ship-money to be levied in Kent under writ of 12th August last. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

Feb. 2. 23. Stephen Goffe to Archbishop Laud. Edicts, about to be
The Hague. published by the States against paying any acknowledgment for leave to fish, are suppressed upon the hopes of his Majesty's relinquishing that business for the present. The Prince of Orange has been very pressing with the Queen of Bohemia to have some assurance given him, and urges that at least the Elector should write to him and assure him so much. Though the edicts are suppressed, their book in answer to Mr. Selden's “*Mare clausum*” is ready to come forth, and the author is neither so modest nor so discreet that the Elector should trust him [the Prince ?] with anything of the kind. [1 *p.*]

Feb. 3. 24. Sir John Bridgeman to the Council. Report on reference of
Ludlow. 30th November, received 25th January last, of a petition of the inhabitants of co. Flint complaining of overcharge in ship-money. Had examined the matter in the presence of the Sheriff of co. Montgomery, and deputies of those of cos. Flint and Denbigh, and thinks the charge of 738*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* upon Flint should be brought to 600*l.*, and that the sum taken from them should be divided between the other two counties, and also that one fourth or one third of the 16*l.* charged upon Flint will be as much as that poor place can bear. The sheriffs think that the making of new assessments will be to the prejudice of the service. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p.*]

Feb. 3. 25. The same to the same. According to their letters of 9th December last, whereby he is required to use all means to hinder the pilgrimages to Holywell, co. Flint, and to give account of any persons of rank whom he should find to frequent the same, he had written to the Justices of Peace to suppress all unnecessary

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alehouses, to bind the innholders to certify the names of their visitors, and to cause strict watch to be kept during the usual time of repair to the wells, which is in spring and summer. Will repair thither himself in the week after Easter, and take the best course he may, by muring up the head of the spring where the superstition is used or otherwise, to accomplish the command. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 3.
Ipswich.

26. Henry Dade to Sec. Coke. Dade having excommunicated Ferdinando Adams, a schismatical shoemaker of Ipswich, for not obeying the decree of Sir Nathaniel Brent, the Vicar-general, touching setting up a rail about the communion table, and for not causing to be put out, some pieces of scripture which were scandalous to Dade's court, which Adams had had painted up over the place where Dade sits in court. Adams, taking the censure offensively, had convented Dade before the Star Chamber and divers others having some reference to his court, concerning excessive fees which cannot well be kept in regard of the alteration of times. Adams being an excommunicate person and a fugitive, and the bill containing more charges than the rule of court allows, Dade and the others have demurred, and Adams has procured a reference of the demurrer to Justice Croke. Prays the Secretary to send to Justice Croke to do all lawful favour to the defendants. [1 p.]

Feb. 3.
Whitehall.

27. The Council to Sir Francis Wortley and Robert Sutton, Justices of Peace for co. Nottingham. Great inconveniences have risen to the kingdom by the excessive number of maltsters and the abuses practised by them. The King has determined upon a reformation therein, as well by lessening their number as by incorporating some able persons for that trade in every county. The persons addressed are to send for the maltsters, as well within corporations as without, in the divisions of North Clay and South Clay and the wapentake of Bassetlaw, and let them know his Majesty's intentions according to the enclosed articles. Those who desire to live under government are to address the Council thereon between the 1st of February and the 1st August. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

27. I. *Articles to be propounded to maltsters in co. Nottingham. Copy of the articles already calendared under January 30, Vol. cccxlv., No. 40.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 1³.
Venice.

28. Thomas Windebank to his father, the Secretary. On his first arrival at Venice, finding the merchant broken to whom he was addressed, he borrowed 300 pieces of eight rials Spanish money, for which he has drawn on the Secretary, payable to Francis Flyer of London. [1 p.]

Feb. 3.

29. Receipt of William Nicoll, clerk of the check, for 32 letters addressed to the sheriffs of several enumerated counties. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

29. I. *Similar receipt of William Butts, deputy clerk of the check, for 12 further similar letters. 4th February 1636-7.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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Feb. 4. 30. Warrant to pay to Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey,
Westminster. 7,262*l.*, balance remaining of 19,262*l.*, being his extraordinary expenses on his late embassy to the Emperor of Germany, over and above his allowance of 6*l.* per day. This sum included 67*l.* 2*s.*, advanced to John Taylor and 1,500*l.* "delivered to the Governor of Havon." [13 lines on parchment.]
- Feb. 4. 31. Archbishop Laud to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. If they be as careful to observe the new statutes as he has been to settle them, doubts not they will turn to the honour and profit of the Church and themselves. Answers their doubts, which he wonders they should make. Those of them who are present should take their oaths to the statutes, and the others when they come. They are to take their oaths to all the statutes, and therefore are bound to use the forms of prayer or of promise prescribed in the 2nd and 11th statutes. The dean is to take the oath in the presence of the prebends, and then to administer it to the prebends, the chapter clerk being present and making an act. The lecturer on holidays is bound to preach on holidays only by chapter act, and not by statute, and so the Archbishop wished it to be. Thinks it would be a great burden for him to be bound by statute and so by oath. [Draft. 1 p.]
- Feb. 4. 32. Copy of the preceding paper. [1½ p.]
- Feb. 14. 33. George Goring to his father, George Lord Goring. Has written to Lord Arundel an account of the command he sent the writer by Dr. Goffe about preventing those placarts which were going out concerning the fishing, and if he may give credit to the Prince [of Orange] he came seasonably because they would have been published in three days, but are now laid aside upon probability of our ships rather going against their enemies than themselves this year. The Prince pressed him very much to give an assurance of it, but he declined. With reference to a command of the King to see if the Queen of Bohemia was disposed to recal her son Rupert, he found that she had a belief that he would lose his time in England, and stated to her that he heard the King profess that he believed Prince Rupert would be soon capable of any actions of honour, and would acquit himself very well. She conferred with the Prince of Orange thereon, but the Elector mentions the sending some land forces into France, which he judges a fit command for him. The Prince of Orange received the letters of Lord Goring and Lord Holland with much civility. He cannot answer being laid up with gout, but has shown great kindness to the writer, who enlarges upon his own anxiety for employment and his willingness to undertake anything which his friends judge him capable of. Should esteem himself miserable if he lay still when there is action afoot where the King inclines to. What the Prince of Orange spoke to Mr. Goffe concerning Prince Rupert would joy the writer much, because he might hope for a liberty of attempting actions worthy of an honest man. [4 pp.]

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Feb. 14.
The Hague.

34. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Archbishop Laud. Great contentment she received from his last letter, in which he told her that the King assured her that he would not acknowledge the King of Hungary's election for King of the Romans, so much to her son's prejudice. She never looked for other by so kind a brother, and thanks the Archbishop for his affection. By Mr. Goring she received a great deal of comfort, for the King writes to her that he is willing his nephew should try his fortune by sea, and permits his subjects to assist him, and that he will lend him his own ships though he will not do it so apparently, because he will not break yet with Spain. Is confident that when she can let the States know the number of ships to be set out, they will send some of theirs to join with them, so they may have some release of the fishing business. She has humbly besought the King to suspend any further executing his right, which he may take up again when he will without any prejudice as the King their father did. Entreats the Archbishop to persuade the King to this. P.S. Acknowledges another letter from the Archbishop and thanks him for his help towards the King's resolutions of which she is confident though the Archbishop's modesty will not speak of it. Begs him to continue his freedom in writing to her, and always to be assured of her affection. [*Seals with monograms. 2 pp.*]

Feb. 14.
The Hague.

35. The same to Sir Thomas Roe. Informs him of the King's resolution mentioned in the preceding letter, to send her son to sea. Prays God to hold this resolution, but she always fears a change to the worse. She has named Roe to the King in case he send one over thither. She has also named Goring, that the King may not think that Roe begged it of her. Her satisfaction with Ferentz's service to her son. Would he had more of such about him. [*Sealed as the preceding. 1 p.*]

Feb. 4.
Whitehall.

36. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Appoint boatswains and gunners for the two new pinnaces and consider estimates for ordnance and munition for the same. Settle order touching Mr. Holles. Officers of the Navy recommend Thomas Robbins for sailmaker. Consider Hawley's answer to Capt. William Smith's charge against him and Sir John Harvey touching a boat taken away from Weymouth. Appoint to speak to Sir Henry Marten and Mr. Attorney about the commission for reprisals. Consider letter of Officers of the Navy about Capt. Francis Smith. Officers of Navy cannot be ready to give account of the proposition for setting forth some of the King's ships at 3l. per man till Tuesday next. Consider petition of master of the Flying Hart, stayed at Portsmouth. Peruse letter from the Lord Deputy. Sign estimate for ships for Ireland; and Mr. Bagnall's warrant for petre cast away. Consider Sir Henry Marten's report touching Sir Beverley Newcomen's carrying off a Dutch ship and her prize from Milford into Ireland. Consider instructions for Sir Beverley Newcomen. [*1 p.*]

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Feb. 4. 37. Henry Dade to Nicholas. He goes nowhere on the coast of Suffolk about the business of the Admiralty, but he is informed that his Majesty has granted all Admiralty jurisdiction and wrecks on that coast to the Queen, which terrifies those who are in the service of the Admiralty from doing their duty. Begs him to move the Lords that Capt. Lloyd, who is under her Majesty, should show Mr. Attorney how far the Queen's right extends. Also that some course be taken for bridling the lords of manors from taking groundage, especially the exaction of a fourth part of the goods of merchant strangers and of his Majesty's subjects' goods a less value. Has touched this matter in a treatise now in the hands of Sec. Coke, grounded on letters of the Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Lionel Tollemache. It were not amiss that Mr. Miller of Cheapside who is a great blower abroad of the Queen's title, may be called to know by what authority he took for shipwrecked wines to the value of 5*l*. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p*.]

Feb. 4. 38. Oliver Lloyd to the same. Acquainted the Lord Treasurer with the answer of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the writer's motion that his reference might be to any two of them. He readily answered "Let it be to any two of them," reiterating the same words. Begs Nicholas, therefore, to alter the order, promising for the present to be thankful, and when it is established to make it up in considerable measure, and withal to cast into his hands a very profitable business of the same nature as the tobacco business ordered by Sir William Becher and Mr. Meautys. [$\frac{3}{4}$ *p*.]

Feb. 4. 39. Report of George Bate, rector of Maids Moreton, co. Buckingham, Robert Gilpin, rector of Hockliffe, co. Bedford, and Michael Bostock, rector of Haversham, co. Buckingham, Commissioners appointed by the Court of [High Commission] to view the parsonages of Tyringham and Filgrove, with the church of the latter place, and to report on the condition thereof, and also as to the state of an account between Edward and Anthony Tyringham. The Commissioners found the parsonage of Tyringham an old ruined house which had long ceased to be inhabited, the church of Filgrove without roof, and trees growing on the walls, and a house undescribed which bore the name of a parsonage. As to the account before mentioned, it is stated that Anthony Tyringham borrowed of Edward Tyringham 469*l*., and gave as securities a deed of gift of goods and leases of the parsonages before mentioned. Under the leases he had received more than 200*l*. in excess of his "principal and use." [$1\frac{1}{4}$ *p*.]

Feb. 4. 40. Account by Edward Fenn, clerk of Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, of moneys received from John Savage and Sir William Russell, the two late sheriffs of co. Worcester, for ship-money from 30th October 1635 to 14th January 1636-7; total 3,820*l*., [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p*.]

Feb. 4. 41. Another account by the same of the whole amount received on account of ship-money under the writ issued in 1635; total 188,968*l*. 11*s*. 2*d*., leaving an arrear of 13,545*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. [1 *p*.]

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Feb. 4. 42. Account by Nicholas of moneys levied and remaining in the hands of the sheriffs for ship-money of 1635; total 503*l*, which reduces the arrear to 12,236*l*. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 4. 43. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 280*l*, paid by William Bridge, mayor, and Richard Juxon, sheriff of Canterbury, on account of 8,000*l*. ship-money to be levied in Kent under writ of 12th August last. [*Seals with arms.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 4. 44. Account, by Edward Fenn, of sums received by Sir William Russell on account of ship-money under the writ last mentioned; total 10,422*l*, with underwritten account by Nicholas of 1,650*l*. levied by various sheriffs but not yet paid in. [1 p.]

Feb. 4. Whitehall. The Lords Commissioners for Saltpetre to the Clerk of the Signet. There was delivered into the barge of John Flatt four tons one hundred weight and a half of saltpetre, by Richard Bagnall, saltpetre maker, to be brought to his Majesty's storehouses at London, which quantity was lost at Mapledurham, the same being worth 256*l*. 10*s*. His Majesty is pleased to bear the loss himself, the saltpetreman being paid as if the same had been delivered into his Majesty's store. The person addressed is to prepare a bill for his Majesty's signature accordingly. [*Copy. See Vol. ccxii., p. 44. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Feb. 4. 45. Proposal for the authorization of certain persons to procure saltpetre by digging where the commission saltpetremen have not digged for fourteen years past, giving them power to sell the saltpetre into foreign parts at amity with the King, if the same be not taken by the King within one month. These persons will also provide potashes for their own works and those of the commission men. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 1⁵. Venice. 46. Thomas Windebank to his father, the Secretary. By an express for England, sent by the ambassador [Lord Fielding], the writer repeats the information in his last letter. [*Endorsed by Sec. Windebank as received the 4th March by Mr. Batford.* 1 p.]

Feb. 1⁵. Venice. 47. Francis Windebank to the same. Presents his duty. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 5. Frindsbury. 48. Thomas Rabenett to Nicholas. Was at his house on Thursday last, but he had "vissick." Remains his debtor for his last warrant for master of the St. Andrew. On Friday last was appointed to attend Sir John Pennington at Woolwich. He thought to have moved for the writer's preferment, but time was not then fit, because his Majesty did not land at Blackwall to see the Anne Royal. The writer moved Sir Henry Vane to be his friend in preferring him to be a master of attendance if there were any move, or, if, not to the boatswain's place in the Great Ship. Solicits Nicholas to stand his friend. Sir John Pennington and Sir Francis Sydenham have promised to move in his behalf. [1 p.]

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Feb. 6. 49. Lord Treasurer Juxon to [the Farmers of the Customs]. By London House. statutes of 5th and 12th Elizabeth it was enacted that all malmsies and other wines of Candy and Rotimo, and other places in the Levant, which should be imported into this kingdom and not landed at Southampton, should forfeit 20s. per butt, one moiety to the use of his Majesty and the other to that of the town of Southampton. By order of the Court of Exchequer, of Trinity Term, 11th Charles I., made in a cause of the Attorney-General against John Kipp and others, it was declared that Malaga in Spain is within the Levant. By letters dated 31st January, 17th James I., that King granted to William Smisby [Smithesbie] and Gabriel Marsh, for 21 years, all moneys which should accrue to the King by the forfeitures before mentioned. Gabriel Marsh being dead the whole interest in the said grant is now come to Smisby. The farmers are to provide him or his deputy with a convenient room in the Custom House for the collection of the premises. [*Copy. 2½ pp.*]

Feb. 6. 50. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Wishes him to look out an Mincing Lane. account of the expense of the Honour [the Merhonour], and the Swiftsure, presented to the Council about twelve months ago. It may do the Officers some pleasure when they come to the Lords. Hopes to demonstrate that it has not stood the King in 56s. a man for all charges. [*Seal with arms. ½ p.*]

Feb. 6. 51. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

[Feb. 7?] 52. Petition of Thomas Harmwood, Thomas Wolvin, and John Combes, to the Council. Petitioners on Wednesday last exhibited their petition to be relieved against Richard Freake, for their great charge sustained by his means for committing him to prison by the Sheriff of Sussex's warrant for not paying ship-money, and delivered such petition to Mr. Meautys, one of the clerks of the Council. Afterwards, petitioners appearing before the Lords, and their petition not read, and being ignorant men, not able to express the truth of their case, and unprovided with counsel, were committed upon pretence that Combes made a second tax, and thereby taxed Freake above his usual proportion in other taxes, and that petitioners committed him without warrant, and various other pretences, the contrary of all which they can make appear. Pray the Lords to appoint a time for hearing their cause, and that in the meantime they may have liberty to attend their counsel. [*½ p.*]
Annexed,

52. I. *Affidavit of the petitioners above-named that in the action brought against them and Henry Harwood and Samuel Searle by Richard Freake, the defendants had disbursed 20l. and upwards. Sworn 7th February 1636[-7].*
[*½ p.*]

About Feb. 7. 53. William Nix, mayor, and Thomas Wolley and Richard Turpin, sheriffs of Nottingham, to the same. They have assessed the 200l. charged upon Nottingham for ship-money, and in the same have

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taxed the vicar of St. Mary's for his ecclesiastical possession 15s., and for his personal estate 5s., the parson of St. Peter's for his ecclesiastical possession 5s., and for his temporal estate 10s.; and the parson of St. Nicholas for his ecclesiastical possession 5s., he living out of Nottingham. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Feb. 7.

Petition of William Courteen to the King. Petitioner's late father, Sir William Courteen, is charged by the East India Company to have set forth the Samaritan and the Roebuck to the East Indies about April 1635, which have much prejudiced the Company. It appears by affidavit, stated to be annexed, that Sir William was neither interested in nor acquainted with the voyage of those ships, and a like affidavit is offered by Thomas Kynaston, of London, merchant. Prays that the East India Company may not do anything prejudicial to petitioner's fleet set forth to the East Indies by the King's commission, nor against petitioner's person or estate. [*Copy. See Vol. cccxxiii., p. 58.** $\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

I. *The King, knowing that petitioner's father did not set forth the ships above-mentioned, commands that petitioner should not be questioned or vexed by the East India Company. Whitehall, 7th February 1636-7. [Copy. See Ibid., p. 59.** $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 7.

54. Petition of Edward Lamkyn, of Metheringham co. Lincoln, weaver, to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner was formerly sued in the Spiritual Court of Lincoln by Launcelot Browne in a cause of defamation, and petitioner's wife, on the birth of her last child, took her oath that Launcelot begot the child which she bore next before. In that suit petitioner and his wife were excommunicated in May last, whereupon they appealed to the Court of Arches, the continuance whereof was until St. Faith's day last, which was further extended by the King's proclamation until the first return of Hilary Term, of which the minister of Metheringham had notice, and yet would not suffer petitioner nor his wife to come into the church since the date of the appeal was out, neither will he church petitioner's wife, neither can petitioner follow his vocation, because his enemies will suffer none of his neighbours to commerce with him. Prays to be restored into the society of Christ's congregation, and that he may sue *in forma pauperis*. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

54. I. *Reference by Archbishop Laud to Sir John Lambe to give him an account thereof. 7th February 1636[-7.]* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 7.
Mincing Lane.

55. John Holland to Nicholas. Has made a collection of the minister's groats in the Assurance last year, and the total is 17*l.* 2*s.*, but being paid by the medium the groats come to 19*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The writer paid Mr. Dixon 14*l.* at the pay of the ship, but refused to balance the account without a warrant from the Officers, by reason of his non-attendance, and for fear of being questioned for it, his Majesty having granted to Mr. Wells all the groats and two pences that shall be saved upon the account for ministers and surgeons not

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serving personally. Presumes Mr. Dixon was entertained by Capt. Montagu for the Repulse, but he is not entered in the Repulse's sea-book. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 7.

56. Account of the amount paid in every hundred in Kent by the clergy towards the ship-money in the year 1635 ; total 127*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* ; besides which the church of Canterbury paid 76*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* [3 pp.]

Feb. 7.

57. Information respecting the misconduct of Vincent Gregory the Calabrian. After two years' imprisonment he was released, by the intervention of the Archbishop and Sir John Lambe, upon condition that he should remain at home, occupy himself in his studies, avoid taverns and brothels, and should not solicit alms. But he observed none of these stipulations. He persuaded a young woman with many promises and lies that he could marry her without the consent of her father, and having procured a licence for the marriage at St. Mary Magdalen, the ceremony was interrupted by the girl's father. Three weeks afterwards he attempted the same thing at St. Gregory's near St. Paul's ; then the father procured a constable to carry him to prison. He resisted and sought to kill the father, but was taken before the mayor and committed to gaol. In this manner he has spent at least 30*l.*, but still has gold in his purse, although he begs most impudently. The father of the girl is Mr. Bowring, a dealer in tobacco near the King's Head in Fleet Street. He has brought great scandal upon the minister and church of the Italians by pretending that he is a minister of that church. [*Endorsed*] by Archbishop Laud's secretary. Lat. 2 pp.]

Feb. 7.

58. Examination of Edward Penton, stated in a prefatory note to be "a sanctified brother and hath been already at New England," who was arrested upon a warrant of John Anguish, alderman of Norwich, upon suspicion that he had vented scandalous books. Penton said that about a month before Christmas, being at London, he saw in the house of Stephen Moor, a packer of stuffs in Philpot Lane, that he was reading one of the books called the Divine Tragedie. He will not acknowledge that he spake for any of these books to be sent to him, but supposes that Moor told Wallis of his desire to have one, and Wallis signified as much to Chilling, whereupon he received from London 50 of the Divine Tragedie and 50 of the Newes from Ipswich. One Kipping, of Norwich, had 18 of the Newes from Ipswich and 10 of the Divine Tragedie ; for the rest he knows not to whom they were sold. [*Copy.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.] *Under-written,*

58. 1. *Edmund Chilling to Edward Penton. Received his, and has sent him 50 of the Divine Tragedie at 8*d.*, and 50 of the Newes from Ipswich at 3*d.*, and if he can spend more will fit him, but prays him to be very wary. Begs him to write to Mr. Wallis. London, 17th December 1636. [*Endorsed by Archbishop Laud.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

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Feb. 7. 59. Agreement, confirmed by Lord Cottington, Master of the Court of Wards, for sale to Hugh Gore of the interest of Elizabeth Humfrey and Margaret Humfrey, co-heirs of William Humfrey deceased, in the manor of Sampford Parva *alias* Fryers, in Essex. The purchase money was 5*l.* [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]
- Feb. 7. 60. Receipt of Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, for 1,361*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, from Sir William Russell, late Sheriff of co. Worcester, being ship-money under the writ of 4th August 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Feb. 7. 61. The like for 11,862*l.* paid by Sir John Ramsden, Sheriff of co. York, in part of 12,000*l.* ship-money under the writ of the 12th August 1636. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Feb. 7. 62. The like for 4,402*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, paid by Thomas Brooke on behalf of Sir Philip Parker, Sheriff of Suffolk, in part of 8,000*l.* ship-money under the writ of the 12th August 1636. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Feb. 8. 63. Petition of the Inhabitants of the hundred of Gore, Middlesex, to the Council. Upon writ to the late Sheriff of London and Middlesex, an assessment for ship-money was made by them on every hundred. Complaints being made of the inequality of that assessment, the now sheriff has altered that assessment and doubled the amount charged on the hundred of Gore. If petitioners may be heard before the sheriff, they can make it appear that this new amount is most unequal, and in no proportion with any former or other rates. Pray that some of that hundred may be heard before the sheriff. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Feb. 8. 64. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. In the instructions of the Earl of Northumberland, the Lords desired him to appoint some servant of his to take musters of each ship's company under the Earl's command. The Earl appointed Thomas Barlow, who formerly had been muster-master in the Rochelle voyage, who performed certain duties which are here described. Barlow having applied to the Officers for some satisfaction for his pains, they referred him to the Lords, but upon his request certify to his execution of his office. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]
- Feb. 8. 65. William Bassett, Sheriff of Somerset, to Nicholas. As yet he From his house in Claverton in Somerset. has not received one assessment under the hands of the constables of any hundred within that county, though he has granted out warrants for them to appear before him, that they may be bound to attend at the Council table to answer for their neglects. The reasons of the delay have been first, that the corporate towns refused to make any assessment but left it wholly to the writer, and second, that most of the hundreds seemed to be overcharged. It will be necessary in levying money of this nature hereafter, if such shall be required, that the gentlemen be commanded to new divide and make a modern rate over the whole county, when the service will be more readily dispatched. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

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Feb. 8.

66. Richard Kilvert to [Sir John Lambe.] Is very confident that Shelley will be able to clear the point of Sir John's dining at the Bishop's [of Lincoln], and a further service he is able to do, which is, to prove Ireland perjured. Shelley tells the writer that Ireland served not the Bishop when Sir John was there, and that he is a lewd fellow and a desperate swearer, taken in by the Bishop and kept to swear for him upon all occasions, and that he forswore himself at a trial between Orwell Shelley and another; so that the writer purposes to have him indicted at the next assizes for perjury, and Shelley undertakes to prove it. Ireland is the fellow they brought and examined after Pregion's credit was taken away, to supply his room. Prays Sir John, as a suitor for his friend Mr. Cholmeley, that Babington may not be admitted as a witness until he be confirmed. Sir Henry Marten, Brent, and Cæsar are of opinion that he ought not. Sir John was not satisfied on the point, but the writer besought him to do what favour he could for Mr. Cholmeley. [1 p.]

Feb. 8.

Queen's College,
Cambridge.

67. Dr. Edward Martin to Sir John Lambe. The bearer, Mr. Burgis, was a son to a prebend of Chester, who, spending himself in continual opposition to such as oppose our Church and religion, left behind him, dying, a wife with many helpless children, towards whose relief this poor man contributed, so long as he was suffered to live in peace. The election of schoolmaster belongs to the town of Walden, the approbation to the master of the college, the licence to the bishop of the diocese. This man was chosen by the corporation some seven years ago, approved by the writer's predecessor, licenced by the present Archbishop, then Bishop of London. Not many years after some of the writer's friends complained of the schoolmaster as a Puritan, and requested his concurrence to displace him. He was very willing, knowing no so noxious a pestilence to Church and kingdom as a Puritan schoolmaster. Thereupon Burgis repaired to the writer, unknown, and convinced him that he was conformable, and in testimony thereof often repaired to their college chapel prayers to give testimony and gain experience. His adversaries then accused him as a Papist and Arminian, but when neither that course would profit them, they dealt with the Chancellor of London, Dr. Duck, to put him out for insufficiency, by which means they have brought him to such infinite suits and charges, that, being now in holy orders, he is likely to be turned out into the wide world a begging. Earnestly commends his cause to Sir John. [1 p.]

Feb. 8.

68. List of causes appointed to be heard in the Star Chamber. Humphrey Nichols *versus* John Billinge and others. [*Margin*: Plaintiff fined 20*l.* *pro falso clamore*.] The Attorney-General *versus* Sir Edward Bainton and others. [*Margin*: Next term.] James Crumpton *versus* James Pendlebury and others. [*Margin*: Plaintiff fined 20*l.* *pro falso clamore*, if he be not dead.] William Spicer *versus* John Spicer and others. [*Margin*: Plaintiff fined

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20*l. pro falso clamore.*] John Scutt *versus* George Burges and others. [*Margin: Plaintiff fined 20*l. pro falso clamore.**] Robert Pitts and Elizabeth, his wife, *versus* Lawrence Oxborowe and others. [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

68. I. *Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of the sentence of the last mentioned suit.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

68. II. *Similar notes of some of the evidence in the same suit.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 9.

69. Certificate of Thomas James, carver, that he was pressed by Mr. Christmas, carver, into the work of the Navy, out of the Queen's works at Greenwich, where he has wrought a year and a half. About a month since he was sent for by Mr. Surveyor to undertake a piece of work for the Queen, at Somerset House, which Mr. Christmas hearing of, laid pursuivants to apprehend James and one of his men. They were taken on the 7th inst. and the next day appeared before the Commissioners of the Navy who committed them to the Marshalsea, but the pursuivant took their bond for 40*l.* apiece. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

69. I. *Certificate of Inigo Jones that Thomas James and Richard Durkin are employed about special service of the King's at Somerset House, which requires great haste.* 27th January 1636[-7.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

69. II. *Certificate of the Officers of the Navy that they are informed by the master carver for his Majesty's works in the Navy, that these two men were pressed for that service before Inigo Jones employed them. They committed them lest by their example all others in the same profession leave the work on the Great Ship.* 8th February 1636[-7.] [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 9.

70. Affidavit of William Bartlett of Westminster, yeoman. Being surety for the true imprisonment of William Brissenden, Thomas Clark, attorney of the common pleas, called to deponent, who should appear for Brissenden at the suit of one Wolfe. Deponent answered that, if cause required, Richard Lewes, attorney of that court, should do so, but as yet no appearance is given. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 9.

71. Two papers of notes by Nicholas, written on one sheet of paper, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty, apparently at two sittings on this day, the second sitting being at St. James's. First paper: Consider complaint of Thomas James, carver, pressed out of the Queen's works, which Mr. Surveyor, of the King's works, has order from his Majesty to recommend to the Lords to have the carver of the Navy punished and James and his men released. Consider instructions of Capt. Rainsborough. Appoint a time to treat with Mr. Cloberry or some other merchant to bring into the kingdom foreign saltpetre. Appoint captain for the Nicodemus frigate at Plymouth; Capt. Butler. Order for Sir

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Beverley Newcomen's pay. Answer of the paymaster touching Mr. Dixon, a minister's pay. Wolfe and Brissenden. Second paper: Officers of the Navy to attend concerning proposition of 3*l.* a man *per mensem*. [*Margin*: Tuesday next to attend again.] Consider estimate for ordnance for the two new pinnaces. [*Margin*: Officers of Ordnance to certify whether iron ordnance may not be made, and to make estimate accordingly.] Instructions to Sir Beverley Newcomen. [*Margin*: Same as last.] Consider the Lord Deputy's letter as to setting forth two pinnaces for reinforcing the guard of the Irish Sea. [*Margin*: Order for this at the Council Board.] Order whether the Black George be cast and sold. [*Margin*: To be cast, order for this at the Council Board.] There are in the Tower two brass bases which Capt. Rainsborough desires to have aboard the Leopard and Antelope. [*Margin*: Order for this to be given speedily.] Instructions for Capt. Rainsborough. [*Margin*: Saturday next to consider of this.] Officers of Ordnance cannot despatch the ships for Sallee without 2,142*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, to pay for the emptions. [*Margin*: Order from Council Board to Sir William Russell to pay this sum to the Officers of the Ordnance.] To know his Majesty's pleasure, whether order shall be given for letters of reprisal against the Spaniards, French, and Dutch. [*Margin*: Order for this.] [= 1½ *p.*]

Feb. 9. 72. Minute of application of Richard Bagnall, saltpetremen, to the Lords of the Admiralty. All materials for making saltpetre are 30 per cent. dearer than they used to be, and his proportion is higher than any other, but if allowed to make new grounds at his own charge, he offers to increase his proportion when his deputation is renewed by a hundred in a week. Entreats that he may dig Woodstock House and he will leave it in as good repair as he finds it. [1 *p.*]

Feb. 9. 73. Certificate of the Officers of the Ordnance of the value of the munition expended in the Victory, the Convertive, and the Bonaventure, in their employment in 1636, deducting the value of the remains; total expenditure 967*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.* [2½ *pp.*]

Feb. 9. 74. Cover of an Estimate for Ordnance stores to be supplied to the second Fleet intended to be set forth this year. The amount appears from the endorsement, and also that this estimate was vacated and another made the 17th May 1636, [*sic*] by reason of alteration of the ships. [½ *p.*]

Feb. 19⁹
St. Sebastian. 75. Prestwick Eaton to his brother-in-law, George Wellingham. Gives account of various mercantile dealings in that poor place. He is tired of it and will be gone to Bilbao if it continue. Wishes tidings of the health of his sister Judith and what course Dick takes. Sends list of articles he wishes to receive, among them a scarlet waistcoat and four dozen white summer gloves, for his hand the most part of them, with white tops, and a Turkey camlet or silk mohair gown laced and with silk and silver buttons and loops, or silk and gold

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if a sad colour; also Dr. Hall's Contemplations, bound altogether, and give them to the Master. [3 pp.]

Feb. 9.

76. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 491*l.* 8*s.* ship-money paid by Edward Hammoud for William Leman, late Sheriff of co. Hertford, in part of 4,000*l.* charged on that county by writ of 4th August 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 9.

77. The like for 6,300*l.* paid by Job Harby for Denys Rolle, Sheriff of Devon, in part of 9,000*l.* charged on that county by writ of 12th August last. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 9.

78. Order of Archbishop Laud referring to Sir Henry Marten, Sir John Lambe, and Dr. Eden, the consideration of an order made by the Archbishop and Sir Henry Marten on 31st May 1636, touching the distribution of the goods and chattels of Edward Wymark, late of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, deceased, with power to rectify it if they see cause. [4 lines.] *Prefixed,*

78. 1. *Copy of the order of the 31st May 1636, mentioned above. The deceased left a will, of which William Hackwell and Justinian Povey were the executors, but the will was set aside by the Prerogative Court, and the testator decreed to have died intestate. In the present order he is stated to have descended from a family which formerly held land in North Luffenham, co. Rutland, but himself to have been born at Clopton, co. Northampton. His next of kin, very numerous, with their descent from a common ancestor, are fully set forth. The deceased held a mortgage of the manor of Aldenham, co. Hertford, and there was also 400*l.* due to him from Lord Falkland "upon letters."* [12 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

Feb. 10.
The Gatehouse.

79. Capt. Henry Bell to the Council. According to their directions of the 7th inst. has sent to the Clerk of the Council the particulars mentioned in his last petition, and also enclosed an information to his Majesty to be conveyed by the Lords to his royal hands. During his five years imprisonment he has sent to the Council 104 petitions containing the complaints of a poor oppressed subject, but has never been called before them nor been heard to speak one word. Instead thereof about a year since he received certain messages by word of mouth that the Board had given strict order, that no more of his petitions should be offered to them. He knows therefore no other way to go (except a parliament were held) than to make his refuge for justice to the King. He that is now the writer's black angel, by Mr. Wykes set to be his keeper, Richard Redding, hearing that no care is to be taken of him, is encouraged daily to torment him. He knows that although above 16 months ago the writer gave sufficient security for his true imprisonment, yet no warrant is come to permit him to go abroad, but that ever since, quite contrary to law, he is strictly cooped up

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in that cave of murder. Prays warrant that he may go abroad as is usual in similar cases. [2 pp.] *Enclosed*,

79. 1. *Capt. Henry Bell to the King.* Narrates the whole circumstances of the transactions out of which his imprisonment arose. In 1615 he was employed by James I. to the Elector of Brandenburg, and in the following year, being at Cologne, the Elector opened to the writer a plot against the King's daughter, the Lady Elizabeth, and the Prince, then her only son. Under colour of an invitation to meet the Empress, she was to be inveigled to Ratisbon, whence she was never to go back alive. The writer relates various subsequent transactions with King James, the Princess Elizabeth, and many other leading persons of that period, in the course of which he got into his possession the letter of invitation sent to the Princess, and spent of his own money two sums of 550*l.* and 3,996*l.*, for the repayment of the first of which sums he had a Privy Seal on which he had received 420*l.*, and for the latter had a grant of a patent office, which turning out to be ineffectual, the present King gave directions in 1630 for the passing of a Privy Seal for payment to the writer of 5,000*l.* Not being able to procure the fulfilment of this direction from Lord Treasurer Weston, the writer threatened to complain to the King. The Lord Treasurer said "Are you so peremptory? I will make you stay yet longer, and will sit upon your skirts." Shortly afterwards his papers were searched under a Council warrant, and the invitation of the Empress was taken from him. He was then arrested, and a bill filed against him in the Star Chamber, alleging that the whole story of the plot was untrue, and that the letters and papers relating to it were forged. From that time the writer has been strictly confined and oftentimes nearly starved, having no allowance, but being supported only by the charity of his keeper. In the meantime he has continually prayed that his cause might be brought to a hearing, but in vain. He now beseeches the King to grant him one of three things, 1. That his cause may be tried; or 2. That he may have satisfaction of the money expended by him in the late King's employments; or 3. That until his cause be brought to trial he may be maintained at the King's charge, either in or out of prison. [14½ pp.]

- Feb. 10. 80. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. They dare
Mincing Lane. not conclude any of the Whelps to be unfit to be sent to sea. There are none defective but the Tenth, the repairs of which have been estimated at 252*l.* This pinnace was new built in 1628 by Mr. Tranckmore, being one of the ten built for service against Rochelle and approved to be the best sailer of them all. She has 14 pieces of ordnance belonging to her. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

10.

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Feb. 10.
The Star
Chamber.

81. Order of Council. Upon consideration of what price was fit to be set upon gunpowder to be issued out of his Majesty's stores for provision of the subject the Lords forbore to resolve until informed the prices of powder in foreign parts, and particularly in France, Hamburgh, and the Low Countries. The Lieutenant and other Officers of the Ordnance were to attend thereon on Friday next. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 10.

82. William Paston, Sheriff of Norfolk, to the Council. Out of 6,790*l.* ship-money charged on that county, he has collected 6,400*l.* Prays his Majesty's warrant for its payment. Also, if they expect from him the money for the corporations, desires authority to receive it. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 10.

Oxnead.

83. The same to Nicholas. Next week will return the assessment of the rates for that county. Mentions the contents of the preceding letter, and assures Nicholas of his diligence. [*Seal as in the preceding.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 10.

The Downs.

84. Sir Henry Mervin to the Lords of the Admiralty. The Garland came yesterday into the Downs leaky. Doubts not to repair it so soon as "any slatche of fair weather" shall happen. In the meantime he has written to the Officers for some needful supplies, and purposes with all speed to send her westwards, according to their commands. Since the receipt thereof, there have passed by 100 vessels from the southwards, no one of whom has seen any ship whom they had cause to suspect or fear. [1 p.]

Feb. 10.

The Downs.

85. The same to Nicholas. Leakiness of the Garland. Wonders those western parts still breed such Turks and pirates as none but themselves can see. He will obey the Lords' commands but prays him to put the Lords in mind that she has but six weeks victuals. Wishes to know his opinion who is to be their general; the boatswainry of Chatham create every week a new one. [1 p.]

Feb. 10.

L'assenham.

86. Sir Robert Banaster, Sheriff of co. Northampton, to the same. The arrear left last year in that county as yet uncollected has made them more backward for the present. Divers hundreds, notwithstanding his rating them three months since have not made any assessment of their particular towns, the inhabitants refusing to join with the high constables, yet by persuasion and menacing most of them have lately conformed themselves, the rest have desired time till the assizes on the 23rd inst. Has not received above 160*l.* no part of the country beginning to pay till the first of that month. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Feb. 10.

Bickton.

87. Denys Rolle, Sheriff of Devon, to the same. Before the receipt of his letter had sent up one of his servants with an advertisement of the collection of 6,000*l.* ship-money which he is ready to pay to Sir William Russell. From the towns corporate he has only received 30*l.* 1,250*l.* is due from them which he has desired to be paid to him at Exeter on the 20th inst. The Mayor

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of Plymouth has undertaken to pay that money to Sir William Russell. For the residue he has granted very many warrants to distrain, and expects a return of them from the 21st to 23rd inst. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Feb. 10.
Shillingham.

88. Sir Richard Buller, Sheriff of Cornwall, to Nicholas. Could not get the rates for that county perfected before now, nor are all yet come in. Has met with many obstacles. Constables refused to give assistance in regard some of them are sued for taking distresses, and in many places they could not get their parishioners to join with them in making their assessments, and some of them could neither write nor read. Hopes to return the required particulars in a fortnight or three weeks. Has returned to his sons in London near 2,000*l.* to be paid to Sir William Russell. Has about 2,200*l.* more ready to be returned, but cannot get any return for it at present. The 600*l.* that remains to be collected he will not be able to get in yet, for "some have land and tytheries (which we call here she-asses) that dwell out of the county." There is no distress, and he cannot send for their persons. Many of the corporations certify that they will pay it in themselves. Fears all will not be paid soon for many of "the principalest gentlemen say they have no money." [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8.
Paria.

89. Bernhard, Duke of Saxe Weimar, to Sir Thomas Roe, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. Having learnt from Mons. de Ponice on his return from England what good offices Roe had rendered to him, and the affection which Roe had shown that he bears to the Duke, the esteem which the Duke has been taught to entertain for Roe's virtue and merit has made him desire his acquaintance, and after the many proofs he has given of his friendship, he may rely on that of the Duke. [*French.* 1 p.]

Feb. 10.

90. Application of Antonio Younge and Degory Rosago for harbour stores for various ships which are named. [= $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 10.

91. Certificate of seven inhabitants of St. Alban's in favour of William Redwood, innholder, an applicant for the office of postmaster of that town, in the room of John Wells of late for some misdemeanours dispossessed of that place. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

Feb. 10.
Inner Star
Chamber.

92. Notes, by Nicholas, of proceedings of a committee of the Council with respect to a cause against the city of London, on the 22nd July last and on this day. The question in discussion had relation to the fine assessed upon the city in the Star Chamber in the case of the plantation of Ulster. Various proposals were made and the question ultimately stood thus, that the King demanded 110,000*l.* and the citizens were to acquaint their Common Council therewith. [$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

Feb. 10.

93. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 700*l.* paid by Henry Chester, Sheriff of co. Bedford, in part of 3,000*l.*, ship-money charged upon that county by writ of 12th August last. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

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Feb. 11.

94. Petition of his Majesty's poor subjects, the hackney coachmen in the cities of London and Westminster, and the suburbs, to the King. His Majesty and the Council have conceived offence at the promiscuous use of coaches; it is not by the generality of hackney-coaches, there being not above 100 that keep coaches to let. The King by his proclamation had forbidden the use of all hackney-coaches in or about the said cities, but such coaches are very necessary to be employed for the general good of the King's servants and subjects, for the maintenance of many hundreds of poor people, and for his Majesty's service on removes and entertainment of ambassadors. Petitioners are but 100; they will not exceed that number, nor keep above 200 pair of horses, beseeching the King to grant them their liberty and to make them a corporation, whereupon petitioners will pay into the Exchequer 500*l.* per annum, and maintain 50 able horses and men well armed, to be exercised under the command of whom the King shall appoint. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

94. 1. *This petition is to be delivered to one of the Secretaries of State to receive his Majesty's further pleasure. St. James's, 11th February 1636[-7.]* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 11.
Buckland.

95. John Button, Sheriff of Hants, to Nicholas. The two former rates were so unequal that he could make no use of them for precedents, but had been forced to make absolute new rates, whereby the service has been so much retarded that he cannot yet perfect his books. There is no man more devoted to his Majesty's service, and he will use all diligence. Received letters from the Council to pay Mr. Holt, of Portsmouth, 3,000*l.* which he will do with all the expedition he may. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 11.

96. Certificate of Ralph Freeman, Sheriff of co. Hertford. He had assessed the corporations and sent warrants to the high constables for assessing and collecting, but by reason of complaints through the inequality of the former payments, and in respect of the infection of the plague, the service had been hindered, yet in many parts he has signed their assessments and appointed Tuesday next for bringing in their moneys. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 11.

97. Account by Edward Fenn, for Sir William Russell, of 349*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* received since the 4th inst., for ship-money for last year, and 22,564*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, for that of the current year. [1 p.]

Feb. 11.

98. Copy of that portion of the preceding account which relates to the ship-money for last year. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 11.

99. Copy of the remainder of Edward Fenn's account, (No. 97,) with an underwritten account of 11,100*l.* levied and in the hands of the sheriffs, making altogether collected 33,664*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* [1 p.]

Feb. 11.

100. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 4*l.* ship-money, paid by John Wallinger on behalf of Francis Bannister, M.D., late Mayor of Bedford, in part of 3,000*l.* charged upon the county of Bedford by writ of 4th August 1635. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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Feb. 11. 101. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 200*l.* paid by William Stanley on behalf of Richard Inge, Mayor of Leicester, in part of 4,500*l.*, charged on that county by writ of 12th August last. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 11. Order of the Lords Commissioners for Saltpetre and Gunpowder, Whitehall. that Denzill Holles, who had been convented before them for refusing to suffer his dovecote in Damerham to be digged for saltpetre, should allow the said dovecote to be so digged, and should pay to Thomas Thornhill, the saltpetremaker, such charges as he should upon oath deliver to have been expended by occasion of Mr. Holles's refusal, and should also pay the messenger's fees, and when he shall have condescended to this, and have made the said payments, that he should be discharged. [See Vol. ccxcii. p. 45. 1 p.]

Feb. 11. The Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Beverley Newcomen. Instructions as Admiral for guard of the coast of Ireland, he being in the Swallow and having under him the Ninth Whelp. Similar to those given to Sir Richard Plumleigh on the 8th March 1633-4, and calendared under that date. [See Vol. clvii. p. 149. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 11. 102. Petition of Thomas Methwold to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner was employed as purser in his Majesty's service for the late expedition in the Great Neptune, Capt. Bence Johnson, and there is due to him 14*l.* which without their assistance he is not like to recover. Prays that he may receive satisfaction.—P.S. The victualler and paymaster is Capt. William Bushell, of Limehouse. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

102. I. *Capt. Bushell is to consider this petition, and either satisfy petitioner or attend the Lords of the Admiralty on Thursday next, with his answer in writing. Whitehall, 11th February 1636[-7.] [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

102. II. *Answer of Capt. Bushell. He desires to pay petitioner, and never denied him, only desired him to account. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Feb. 11. 103. Certificate of Thomas Wyan, Deputy Registrar of the Court of Admiralty, that two bonds had been taken in that court, one of 1,000*l.* to answer any action commenced within six months against the Flying Hart, and the other to pay the wages of the soldiers stayed in that ship. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 11. 104. Note by "the gunfounder" [John Browne] of the ordnance for the new pinnaces, with an estimate as to the cost; if they be all iron, 598*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, or if six whole culverins be of brass, 1,637*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 11. 105. Bill of Edward Burgh, servant of Edward, Viscount Conway and Killultagh, being the expenses of a journey taken by his master from London to Newmarket, of a visit paid by him to the Earl

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of Northumberland, and of his return to London. The following are some few of the items :—

	£	s.	d.
For "to backoe" pipes - -			3
My Lord had of me at Newmarket -	15	-	-
To Fellame and John, their running money to Newmarket and back again -		4	-
For a pair of "galotias" and the waxing a pair of boots - -		4	-
For sugar candy - -		1	-
For "joyce" [juice] of licorice -			6
For the hire of a hackney coach two days -	16	-	-
For orange flower water - -		3	6
For a pair of pumps for Fellame and mending his shoes - -		2	0
For a pair of black garters, riband and points - -		2	7 6
For cod-piece points - -		1	4
For my Lord's going to Lambeth and back -		1	6

total £ 35 1s. 8d. [1½ p.]

Feb. 12.
Stoke.

106. Sir Anthony Vincent, Sheriff of Surrey, to Nicholas. It was very late before he was lawfully invested with his office, after which he omitted no time for promoting the ship-money service, but as yet very few parishes have brought in their rates and none at all their moneys, though he has pressed the same with much virulency, but he is confident that next week he shall have much come in, so that he shall be ready to dispose thereof as he shall be directed. [1 p.]

Feb. 12.

107. William Walter, Sheriff of co. Oxford, to the same. It is his misfortune to be elected in a county not so conformable as others, being in the greatest arrear of any. Encloses returns made by the chief constable of the hundreds of Bloxham and Banbury, where he finds the most eminent unwillingness, to witness for him. There he has himself assessed the towns, and as to the towns he is prepared to make a book through the county, but not as to the clergy, whom he could not assess without much inquiry and caution. Has yet but little money ; what is in the collectors' hands will forthwith be received. [Seal with arms. 1 p.] Enclosed,

107. 1. *Return of Thomas French, constable of Banbury hundred, and William Lovell and John Harris, constables of Bloxham hundred, to a warrant of the sheriff to call the country to assess. They had called together divers of the most discreet men in their divisions who return this answer—1. That these hundreds are rated at a greater proportion than others in the county. 2. That a great many, if not all, of those who appeared have paid already, and many others are yet to pay, they hope it is not the pleasure of the King or the Council that some should pay*

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twice and others not at all. 3. They have no authority given them to assess any, and therefore desire they may be excused. [1 p.]

107. II. *Return of the same constables to another warrant of the Sheriff commanding them to assess their hundred themselves. They desire him to excuse them. They dare not do it, for fear of danger that may befall them hereafter for it. If he commands them to give him notice of what towns are in their hundreds they desire to do him the best service they can therein. [1 p.]*

Feb. 12.
Pileton.

108. Sir Edward Littleton, Sheriff of co. Stafford, to Nicholas. Has found such refractoriness in most of the county, as well constables, assessors, and others, by reason of the 1,000*l.* that is laid on the county more than the first time, that they say they will petition and not pay till they be answered. Should he bind them all up it would never be ended. He has been very rough with many, and now they begin a little to be reclaimed. Were he to suffer death for his neglect he were not able to do more. Cannot as yet get a quarter of the assessments to be signed, directing daily warrants out to the high constables for their answering their contempt at the Council table. As soon as he can force them he will return an account. Whole regiments come daily to his house saying, "Distrain!" for they have no money. Did Nicholas know the charge he is at, and the trouble, he would plead for the writer and the Lords compassionate him. He has received 650*l.* and given order to his undersheriff, Mr. Richard, to pay in 1,000*l.* [1 p.]

Feb. 12.
Cotes.

109. Sir Henry Skipwith, [Sheriff of co. Leicester, to the same. When he should have received the head constables' rolls of every town's assessments, some were imperfect, and others not returned; and since then there have been so many complainers and opposers of complaints, and he himself has received a letter from the Lords on a complaint against him, made by some Puritans that are so near Northamptonshire, that they savour too much of the disobedience of those parts,—all which have retarded the service. But being ambitious to be the first sheriff that should pay in his whole sum, which, if the head constables had not disappointed him, he should have brought up this term, he prays Nicholas to let the Lords know that the writer has received 2,500*l.*, which he intends to return to Sir William Russell as soon as he can safely do it. He has also desired the Mayor of Leicester to send up his 200*l.* [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

Feb. 12. 110. Note of the return by the Sheriff of co. Lancaster of 3,592*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in part of 4,000*l.* ship-money to be levied on that county. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

Feb. 12. 111. Account of the charges and damage sustained by William Brissenden, in consequence of his arrest by Edward Lincoln, bailiff of William Woolf; total, 8*l.* 18*s.*,—to which Brissenden's wife had subsequently added 2*l.* more. [1 p.]

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Feb. 12.

112. Petition of Sir Brian Janson and William Clobery, of London, merchants, to the Lords of Admiralty. Petitioners' factor, Robert Blake, has farmed of the King of Barbary his customs and the sole making and exportation of saltpetre, by means whereof he has procured the liberty of all the English captives at Morocco, being 36, which would not have been redeemed with 2,000*l.*, part of whom are already come, and the rest will follow. Their said factor has also agreed to furnish that King with cloth and other commodities, and petitioners have provided a cargazon of 10,000*l.* and bought a vessel at Portsmouth, called the St. Alexis, and fitted her to sail for Ayer, in Barbary. Their vessel being lately taken up for the King's service, their design will be overthrown, which will endanger their estates, the liberty of their factors, and the rest of their captives. As the great trade formerly driven by the Dutch and French in those places will, by the agreement with petitioners' factors, be drawn to this kingdom, to the increase of the customs, and the returns being most in gold, the King will have the coinage thereof, it is prayed that the St. Alexis may be discharged. [*Endorsed by Nicholas*, "The Lords will speak with the King for it, in regard the petitioner is to furnish saltpetre." $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 12.

Latham.

113. Charlotte Lady Strange to Sir Thomas Roe. Greatly rejoices at the declaration the King has made before his Council for the re-establishment of the Prince Elector. Prays God to second his Majesty's good intentions. It will be a great gratification to her husband and herself to evidence their affection for the Prince according to their little power. He who will bring Sir Thomas this letter, was the Prince's page. He is a gentleman of good family in France, and if, on the present occasion, there be necessity for soldiers and Sir Thomas can procure him some appointment, the writer will be greatly obliged. [*Seals with arms. French. 2 pp.*]

Feb. 13.

Rye.

114. Deputy-Mayor, Jurats, and Township of Rye, to the Council. Richard Cockram, their mayor, having fallen under the penalty of the law and the heavy censure of the Council, the writers acknowledge the high wisdom of the Lords, and their care of the general good; but in respect of the better government of the town, and especially in consideration of the assessment of the ship-scot, and the good service of Cockram often heretofore performed, they pray them to compassionate his estate, to mitigate his punishment, and grant his release. [*Town seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.*]

Feb. 13.

Sawtry.

115. Sir Thomas Cotton, Sheriff of co. Huntingdon, to Nicholas. Much controversy concerning lands which parish to one town and are subject to their layers for church and poor, yet pay constables, layers, and provision money, and other taxes to other towns, has taken up his time, having to take special care lest he should break their ancient customs, which would much disturb the business. As soon as he can compose these, he will return a certificate as commanded. He has nominated collectors and made out warrants

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for collecting, and expects payment towards the end of this month.
[*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Feb. 13.

116. Nicholas to Thomas Wyan. Prays him to show to Sir Henry Marten an enclosed draft of a warrant to Mr. Attorney, to draw up a commission to the Lords to cause commissions of reprisal to be issued against the King of Spain's subjects and those of the States and of the French King. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Enclosed,*

116. i. *The King to Sir John Bankes, the Attorney-General. Draft warrant above-mentioned.* [2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.]

Feb. 13.

117. Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty of Plymouth to Archbishop Laud. The Archbishop, in Easter Term last, undertook the hearing of certain differences between petitioners and Aaron Wilson, Archdeacon of Exeter and Vicar of Plymouth, concerning the church there. By reason of the great sickness, petitioners have not since been able to attend, and Mr. Wilson, by reason of a late cold, is unable for the present to travel. Pray an appointment for some time in Easter Term next. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

117. i. *Appointment by Archbishop Laud for the 10th May next, if the times continue such as may be safe for the parties to come.* 13th February 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 13.

118. Information of John East. Informant having conference with Richard Round about the making of the new patterns of tin or tin farthings, Round told him there was an intention to raise tin to 5s. the pound weight, and to make farthings thereof which should pass for payment. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

118. i. *Information of the Officers of the Farthing Token House. Divers persons have come to the Office for farthings, and have affirmed that they have been showed these white farthings, and have been informed that they only were to pass; wherefore, they did not know what to do in taking the other farthings.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 13.

119. Examination of John Round, goldsmith, taken before Sir William Parkhurst. Walter Bateman, a prisoner in the King's Bench, came to examinant's house in Mugle [Mugwell] Street, about five months since, and told him that he had moved the King to raise the value of tin to 5s. 4d. in the pound, which the King took in good part. Bateman further told examinant that his intention was to make farthings of tin which should hold an equal proportion with the tin rated at 6s. 8d., and that the profit to the undertakers should be raised out of his Majesty's benefit. Examinant answered that he would undertake for making stamps if he might have order. Bateman told him that he had order from Lord Bodwell to make patterns, and examinant, believing his bare word, put the business in action. Bateman, having also told him that Lord Bodwell had made use of one Birch, a graver, to cast patterns for him, Bateman employed Birch for gravings and sinking his puncheons. Examinant, Richard Round, his brother, and Birch, were all that were employed in the

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business. Examinant made tokens of about the weight of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and bought the tin of Robbins, a pewterer, in Milk Street, where he bought 5 lbs., and usually buys quantities of the same metal for making putty. Bateman had part of the tokens which were made and part he kept himself. He has remaining 18. Cannot tell what is become of the rest. William Golding, of Grub Street, made the stamps for printing the patterns. [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 13.

120. Account of silver ingots brought into the Mint to be coined by some person not named, since the 13th June 1636 to this day. Total weight, 48,780 lbs. 7 ozs., which, being coined at 3*l.* 2*s.* the lb. weight, made in money, 151,219*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* For the coinage, there had been paid to the King, after the rate of 2*s.* per lb. weight, 4,878*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

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1636-7.

Feb. 14.
Westminster.

1. Warrant to Lord Treasurer Juxon and Lord Cottington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to pay to Mrs. Victoria Carey, 200*l.* of the King's princely bounty. [7 lines, besides signatures; on parchment.]

Feb. 14.
Westminster.

2. The like to the Treasurer and Under-treasurer of the Exchequer, to pay to James, Marquis Hamilton, Master of the Horse and Steward of the Honor of Hampton Court, 100*l.*, for erecting a deer-house and repairing the pales at Hampton Court. [7 lines; as above.]

Feb. 14.
Westminster.

3. The like to James Duart, the King's jeweller, within three months after date, 350*l.* for a fair heart diamond facett'd by him, and presented at the christening of the Duke of Holstein's child. [7 lines; as above.]

Feb. 14.
Westminster.

4. The like to the King's servant Edward Norgate, 140*l.*, to be employed in altering the organ in the chapel at Hampton Court, and for making a new "chaire" organ there, conformable to those already made in the Royal chapels at Whitehall and Greenwich. [7 lines; as above.]

Feb. 14.

5. Petition of Giles Bury, D.D., and rector of Bradwell-juxta-Mare, Essex, to the Council. Petitioner claims tithe-hay in kind as one of the principal possessions of his church, and before Dr. Aylett, his ordinary, commenced suit against William Gaywood, and William Byat, his parishioners, who contend to be discharged of that and other tithes upon a pretended custom of paying winter cheese, and albeit the pretended *modus decimandi* is of ecclesiastical cognizance, nevertheless upon untrue complaint to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the parishioners sued have obtained two prohibitions, although cause was showed on petitioner's behalf,

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and once allowed by the whole bench, and the cause remitted to the Spiritual Court as appears by the rule annexed. These prohibitions entrench upon the jurisdiction ecclesiastical in general, wherefore the Lords are prayed to tender the prosperity of the Church, and to order that the Judges of the Common Pleas should forthwith grant consultations, and permit petitioner to proceed in the ecclesiastical court. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed*,

5. 1. *Lord Chief Justice Finch and Sir Richard Hutton, Sir George Vernon and Sir Francis Crawley, Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, to the Council. They find that the inhabitants of Bradwell moved for a prohibition for tythe-hay, but the Judges denied the same, conceiving their suggestion to be feigned. Afterwards affidavits were read to prove the truth of the suggestion, and precedents were shown in a similar suit against Dr. Tabor, Dr. Bury's predecessor, whereupon the prohibitions were granted. Since then Dr. Bury has taken proceedings in Chancery, and now before the Council, and the suit in the Common Pleas has been stayed.* [1 p.]

Feb. 14. 6. Assessment to the ship-money of the towns and parishes in Surrey, made by Sir Anthony Vincent, sheriff; total, 3,502*l.* 19*s.* [3 pp.]

Feb. 14. 7. Decree of the Star Chamber concerning inmates and divided tenements in London, or three miles about. This decree drawn by the advice of the Lord Keeper and the Judges, recites a former decree made in the Star Chamber on 20th October in the 40th year of Queen Elizabeth, which ordered that if landlords divided their tenements, and let them out in rooms to poor and impotent persons, such persons might live therein for their lives free of rent, and after their death or removal the Lord Mayor and Justices of Peace should pull down the said divided tenements. This decree was confirmed and ordered to be put in execution by James I. on the 29th November, in the 7th year of his reign, and the same was now again confirmed on new considerations, several of them arising out of the late visitation of the plague, with a variety of fresh regulations and penalties. [*Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, printers to the King's most excellent Majesty, und by the assigns of John Bill, 1636. 43 pp.*]

Feb. 14. 8. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords Whitehall. of the Admiralty, when his Majesty was present. To resolve what should be done touching the proposition of setting forth the three ships at 3*l.* a man. To consider of the gunfounders paper touching ordnance for the two new pinnaces, and to order what shall be done thereupon. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 14. 9. Proposal of Sir William Russell above-mentioned, for setting forth the Swiftsure, the Convertive, and the Bonaventure by con-

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tract at 3*l.* per man per month. [*Very much faded by damp.*
1 p.]

Feb. 14.

10. Petition of William Fernes, master of the Hector, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner had been a suitor for the release of the said ship, for that there was a contract and provision made for a voyage long before. There are divers ships come in more fit for his Majesty's service, five of which he enumerates and describes. Prays order for discharge of the Hector. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 14.

11. The like of his Majesty's Master Shipwrights, to the same. Petitioners, their predecessors, masters of attendance and others have anciently had the allowance of 6*s.* 8*d.* per diem for their extraordinary service at Portsmouth and other parts, yet now petitioners are of late denied the same, and are commanded for further service. Petitioners' service being near double what it was, if the accustomed allowance be taken away they shall be forced to spend their own estates in doing his Majesty's service. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

11. I. *Reference to the Officers of the Navy to certify whether 6*s.* 8*d.* per diem has been the ancient allowance to the shipwrights as above alleged, and whether the same be contained in the compass of their grant. Whitehall, 14th February 1636-[7].*

11. II. *Report of the Officers of the Navy. They find that Andrew Burrell had an allowance for his charges at Portsmouth for 193 days from 7th June to 16th December 1626 at 6*s.* 8*d.*, per diem, and since divers bills were passed wherein 6*s.* 8*d.* per diem was allowed to masters attendant at Portsmouth, to master shipwrights and to their assistants, employed on extraordinary service there, which continued until 1632, but since no such allowance has been given to any of them, saving in time of travel on horseback. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Feb. 14.
Cambridge.

12. Hugh Grove to Nicholas. At the time he was waiting upon the Commissioners to sue for release and redress, by reason of the want of materials without which he could not do the King's service, he had word brought that there was a fellow at work to make potashes at Newport in Essex, within 12 miles of the place where the writer's work is. On Friday he went to Newport, and there found William Mercer of Loddon in Norfolk making potashes, and that he had got George Wright who gathered ashes for the writer to gather ashes for him, and employed others who gather up the most part of those few ashes that formerly furnished the writer. Now the most part of the ashes the writer can have for his work for six months must be what Mercer gathers up, or he can do no work. To complain of this, or any other hindrance, is in vain. The Commissioners neither believe their complaints, nor pity their losses, nor respect their persons, as plainly appeared by their last

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expression to him, which was a poor reward after his endeavour and the loss of 200*l.*, to be called a knave. It is better to submit himself to the King's and the Commissioners' mercies for the forfeit of his bonds than to spend himself in vain. Prays Nicholas to help him from his office. Since the Commissioners think him a knave, he thinks himself unfit for the King's service. [1 p.]

Feb. 14. 13. Account of all the money in gold and silver coined at the mint from the trial of the pix on the 18th June 1635 to the similar trial on this day. The account is divided into two parts, one up to the 3rd August 1635, Sir Robert Harley, being at that time master and worker of the mint, and the other from the said 3rd August to this day, Sir Ralph Freeman and Sir Thomas Aylesbury being masters and workers. In the former period there was coined 27,469*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*, in the latter, 592,232*l.* 3*s.* 10½*d.* [1 p.]

[Feb. 14.] 14. Funeral certificate, by William Ryley, Bluemantle, of Joyce, widow of George, Earl of Totness, daughter and one of the co-heirs of William Clopton of Clopton, co. Warwick. The countess died at Twickenham and was interred in the parish church of Stratford-upon-Avon. [*Draft; incomplete.* 1 p.]

Feb. 15. 15. Sir Edward Harrington, Sheriff of co. Rutland, to Nicholas.
From his house at Ridlington. Has made his assessment for raising 800*l.* ship-money according to such public payments as are approved by all, and is daily occupied in hearing the complaints of particular towns. His rule with the clergy is that where they receive a full tenth he rates them at a tenth part of the sum imposed upon their parish, easing them where they have not a full tenth. Informs himself of the able men who pay little for land and yet have personal estate to a good value or gainful trades, from whom he draws what he can to ease the poor. This gives great content to the people and very much advances the service. Will not fail to return the money received from time to time. Doubts not but in short time to get it all in. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

Feb. 15. 16. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 3,640*l.*, ship-money paid by George Anton on behalf of Sir Edward Hussey, Sheriff of co. Lincoln, part of 8,000*l.* charged upon that county by writ of 12th August last. [½ p.]

Feb. 15. 17. Sir Henry Mervin to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has
The Downs. found the leak in the Garland. The carpenter in boring for the same found the main stem so rotten that if there came foul weather all would give way, and hazard the loss of ship and company. Desires to know whether she shall proceed to the westward, and whether they have given order for her revictualling. If the Lords would send the Eighth Whelp with the Nicodemus and the Swan, they would do better service than a greater ship. If there be Turks there, sure they are of no force, but such as skulk in small coves and creeks about the Land's End. The Swan came into the Downs

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on Thursday despatched from Chatham a fortnight before, and was fain to stay for her Tower stores, the captain having spent above 3*l*. in travelling to expedite his business, and hired a boat himself to bring them down. The continual delays in that office much prejudice the King's service. That day came by a ship of Ipswich, James Jackson, master, who relates a fight he saw between seven ships and a frigate of Dunkirk and two Holland men-of-war who had the convoy of a fleet laden from Nantes. The admiral of the Dunkirkers was Collart, who after two hours fight took both the Hollanders and some 30 of the Fleet, whereof most of the crews manning their boats fled on shore. [2 *pp.*]

Feb. 15. 18. Sir Henry Mervin to Nicholas. Prays him to procure a speedy
The Downs. answer to the preceding. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

Feb. 15. 19. John Browne to the same. Prays him to get the warrant
signed to Sir William Russell to pay to Sir John Heydon the
2,399*l*. 16*s.* 0*d.* for the ordnance for the three pinnaces. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

Feb. 16. 20. Warrant for payment to René Augier appointed Secretary
of the ambassage of the Earl of Leicester, Ambassador Extraordinary
to the French King, and the King's agent there in the ambassador's
absence, 40*s.* per diem to commence from the 1st January last.
[11 *lines on parchment.*]

Feb. 16. Docquet of the same. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

Feb. 16. Docquet of the warrant for James Duart calendared under date
of the 14th inst. [6 *lines.*]

Feb. 16. 21. The King to Sir John Bankes, Attorney-General. Warrant
Whitehall. to prepare a bill for the King's signature containing a commission to
the Commissioners for the Admiralty, to give warrants to the Judge
of the High Court of Admiralty to issue out of the said court
letters of marque or reprisal to such of the King's subjects as shall
be robbed at sea by the French King or any of his subjects, to take
the ships of the said King or his subjects, proof being first made of
the losses they have sustained and that they have been denied
justice. [2 *pp.*]

Feb. 16. 22. Copy of the same. [2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*]

Feb. 16. 23. William Bassett, Sheriff of Somerset, to Nicholas. States
Claverton. the variety of complaints respecting rating made to him, and that
probably some of the complainants will, as they threaten, petition
the Board. Many of them will not be worth hearkening to, but
those that have audience he wishes should be referred to the neigh-
bouring justices of peace or any five or three of them, the odd
voice being sure quickly to make an end of it. Wishes to know
who is the Treasurer of the Navy, and where he lives, by the bearer
or the Bath carrier that lies at the Three Cups in Bread Street, and
makes return once every week. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p.*]

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Feb. 16.

24. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 1,272*l.* ship-money paid by Richard Gery, late Sheriff of co. Bedford, part of 3,000*l.* charged on that county by writ of 4th August 1635. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 16.

25. Similar receipt, but omitted to be signed by Sir William Russell, for 600*l.* ship-money paid by Thomas Woodford on behalf of Thomas Vaughan, late high-sheriff of co. Carmarthen, part of 5,000*l.* charged upon South Wales by writ of 4th August last [*sic*]. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 16.

The Fleet prison.

26. Peter White to Sir John Pennington, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Thanks him for the good news sent yesterday by Valentine. Beseeches him to procure the writer's hearing before the Lords of the Admiralty, according to his Majesty's order. By that means he trusts the business will be sooner ended and he be freed from divers aspersions, as the turning the pilot ashore and divers others, which otherwise may remain upon him. Entreats that Mr. Gayny may be sent for and Francis Merritt the pilot, and Thomas Rabenett, also Roger Read of Redriffe, and to have some captains and masters of the Trinity House warned in. [1 p.]

Feb. 16.

Surrender-
Dering.

27. Sir Edward Dering to Archbishop Laud. Prays his second perusal of his first petition and with it presents his second. Has also to the copy of Mr. Copley's late petition added his answer. Prays the Archbishop to admit Mr. Craige upon his Majesty's presentation to Pevington, whose life and abilities deserve a good parsonage better than Mr. Copley's do a sheaf. It has been noted that the writer has as many loving friends in that profession of the clergy as any man else, yet he never did nor shall find Mr. Copley a friend, nor can he unless the leopard change his spots. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.] *Enclosed,*

27. 1. *Copy petition of John Copley, clerk, parson of Pluckley with Pevington in the Archbishop's diocese of Canterbury, to the said Archbishop, with a running commentary, by Sir Edward Dering, in reply to the petitioner's allegations. Petitioner alleged that a difference arising between him and Sir Edward Dering concerning the tithes of Pevington, a sequestration thereof had been made unto a third person until the Archbishop should determine to whom the same belonged. Petitioner alleged that the sequestratrix being a tenant of Sir Edward Dering, the tithes were improperly cared for, were devoured by cattle and spoiled in the stack, wherefore petitioner prayed that they might be delivered to him upon security. He also stated that the church of Pevington was used as a barn, and the parsonage detained from him, under pretence of a deed of alienation by Archbishop Cranmer. He prayed that such deed might be examined, and the church and parsonage restored to their sacred institution. Under the petition is written a copy of a reference by Arch-*

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bishop Laud to Sir John Lambe and Sir Nathaniel Brent, and also of an appointment by them to hear the cause on the 20th inst. In his comment on the petition Sir Edward treats the petitioner with contempt, denies his assertions respecting the tithes, professes his willingness to substantiate Archbishop's Cranmer's deed at a proper time, and declines to attend the referees at this time for reasons stated in a letter to Sir Nathaniel Brent. [1 p.]

Feb. 16. 28-29. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

[Feb. 17 ?] 30. Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of King's Lynn to the Council. In December last petitioners presented a petition wherein they expressed the impoverishment to which their town was reduced through the plague, and the loss of 25 ships by tempests and shipwreck. Upon hearing that petition, his Majesty being present, letters were written to the sheriff to make abatement of 250*l.* in the ship-money, and lay it on some other part of the county. The sheriff having collected a great part of the moneys assessed upon the county, and being misinformed as to the state of the town, wrote to the Board that the plague had ceased, whereupon the Lords countermanded their former letters and commanded the 250*l.* to be forthwith levied. But the sheriff was misinformed; the plague still continues to the decay of their trade and utter undoing of their poor; the loss of their shipping has weakened the estate of their ablest men and utterly undone divers, whilst the inhabitants have been at a charge of 1,000*l.* in relief of the infected. Pray that the 250*l.* may be taken off. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 17. 31. Sir Paul Harris, Sheriff of Salop, to Nicholas. Sets out at Bore Atton. great length the difficulties he had met with in his assessments, but finds that using the county gently they are all willing to pay, so it be done equally. Supposes there is 1,000*l.* received and 1,000*l.* will be paid within this week. The corporations much confound the business. States the cases of Shrewsbury and Ludlow, the reductions they had obtained and endeavours to obtain more by further applications to the Council. States also the cases of Edwards and of Newton, the last preceding sheriff, who had complained against him. The whole country says they are assessed too little. Edwards is stated to have been never married, to keep no house, to have no land, and so to pay in no other taxation, has many thousand pounds, and is about 80 years old. He and his nephew were assessed at 25*l.*, which on complaint the writer abated to 20*l.* Newton kept no man in livery in his house, nor any horse in his stable, that year he was sheriff, nor now, and has 700*l.* per annum in possession and 4,000*l.* at use. He was assessed at 15*l.* and reduced to 9*l.* Of the latter Sir Paul adds that his eldest son complained that his father kept back part of his annuity agreed to at his marriage, and that he allowed his younger brother who waits on Mr. Comptroller but 20*l.* per annum. Most of the country are content, but they as well as himself intend to petition that if the like taxation come thereafter

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they may pay rateably with the neighbour counties.—P.S. Hears that Newton and Edwards have got a reference which he fears will make other persons refuse to pay. Wishes others should stand over until after the whole money be levied, when he will undertake to make restitution, or be referred to the Judges at the assizes. States the case of one Taylor and his son who had land and 10,000*l.* at use, who were assessed at 5*l.* and 47*s.* The sheriff levied; the son required a replevin, which the sheriff refused. The cattle were taken to market and then the money was paid. [3 *pp.*]

Feb. 17.
Little Dean.

32. Verderors and Regarders of the Forest of Dean to the Council. According to directions they called on William Carpenter and others of the regard, and with them repaired to John Broughton's forge, where they caused the hearth to be cleansed, and appointed one sack of coals and a quantity of cinders and of small mine to be delivered to his workmen, who in two hours and a half made a bar of very good iron of 55 lbs. weight. Wherefore they believe that he can make a ton of bar iron with under five load of coals. [1½ *p.*]

Feb. 17.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to William Rainsborough, Captain of the Leopard and Admiral of the Fleet employed against the Turks of Sallee. After the customary formal directions it is stated that the ships employed were the Leopard and the Antelope, with the Hercules and the Mary. They were to proceed in a straight course to Sallee for the suppressing of Turkish pirates, and redeeming his Majesty's subjects whom they have taken and detain captives, according to such instructions as he shall receive from his Majesty. He is recommended to have particular care of freeing the son of Capt. Dirdo, then a captive at Sallee. If he meets with pirates he is to apprehend or sink them. In the Narrow Seas he is to compel acknowledgment of his Majesty's sovereignty. Pirates are to be kept in safe custody till he comes upon the English coasts when he is to send them to the next gaol to be tried according to law. Ships taken from pirates are to be sent into some of his Majesty's ports. [*Copy. See Vol. clvii., p. 149. 4 pp.*]

Feb. 17.

33. Petition of Thomas Thornhill, saltpetremaker of Somerset and Wilts, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Dennis Hollice [Denzil Holles], of Damerham in Wilts refused to allow his pigeon house to be worked for his Majesty's service. There was the like denial of carriage of coals by Sir Robert Phillips, of Somersetshire. Prays that some speedy course may be taken with them, or petitioner shall not be able to make saltpetre in those parts. [½ *p.*] *Annexed,*

33. I. *Statement of Thomas Hunt, constable of Damerham South, that on 25 June 1636 he came to Dennis Hollace's house with his Majesty's commission to work his pigeon house for saltpetre, and that Mr. Hollace told them that they should not dig in his house and bade them begone.* [½ *p.*]

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33. II. *Further statement of Alexander Hadland that Hollace said to the saltpetremen that he should be packing, sirrah ! or else he would set them packing, and so followed them almost to his gate and called the high constable "logger-headed knave."* [Written on the same paper as the preceding. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 17. Nicholas to Officers of Navy. The Lords of the Admiralty have Westminster. received information from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland that there was an agreement between Sir Beverley Newcomen and Sir Richard Plumleigh in June 1634, that if Sir Richard had more pay than Sir Beverley, Sir Richard should divide the moiety of the overplus with Sir Beverley. The Lords desire to be certified how the payments to Sir Richard and Sir Beverley stand, and that stay be made of any arrear due to Sir Richard till further instructions. They are also to certify how much has been saved by Mr. Barloe's books more than by the pursers' books, and by the ordinary course of mustering ships serving in the Narrow Seas. The Lords finding that James, the carver, was entertained on the Queen's works at Greenwich, before he was pressed to work in the great ship, have commanded that the Officers should release him and his servant out of the King's works. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book. Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 141. 1 p.*]

Feb. 17. 34. Receipt of Howard Strachey [servant to Sir John Heydon, Lieutenant of the Ordnance] for 7,000*l.*, paid by Sir William Russell in part of 9,830*l.* for 81 lasts 22 cwts. of corn powder, sold out of his Majesty's stores to the 24 ships set out last year for his Majesty's service. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 17. 35. Account of the same of the moneys remaining due for powder, being the 2,830*l.* balance of the sum above-mentioned, 1,080*l.* for the St. Andrew and the Swallow last year, and 1,194*l.* for the ships for Sallee; total 5,104*l.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 17. 36. Estimate, by the Officers of the Ordnance, for powder and munition for the Triumph and other ships, 20 in all, now appointed to the sea; total, 19,958*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* [2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Feb. 17. 37. Duplicate of the same. [2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.]

Feb. 17. 38. Cause list in the Star Chamber. Only one cause was appointed to be heard this day:—The Attorney-General *versus* Henry Sweeting and eleven others, for transporting gold out of the kingdom. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 17. 39. Notes taken by Sec. Windebank on the hearing of the cause above-mentioned, with the several opinions of the Lords as to the censure upon each of the defendants. Sweeting was left uncensured as a servant, and Terry as a bankrupt; the principal fines were those of Arnold Brames 2,000*l.*, and Henry Futter 1,000*l.* [6 pp.]

[Feb. 17?] 40. Petition of the Mayor, Burgesses, and the rest of the Inhabitants of St. Albans, co. Hertford, to the Council. A writ has

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lately been directed to the said mayor for levying 120*l.* upon the said borough for ship-money. The mayor and burgesses have oftentimes consulted on a course for assessing the same, but find the borough at this time altogether disabled, and conceive it impossible to raise that amount, by reason of the town consisting chiefly of inns and victualling houses, who drive a trade upon the travelling of passengers, but have had no trade for this year past, by reason of London having been so grievously visited with the plague. The whole trade of the town is utterly lost till more happy times may restore it; and the sickness having spread to the town it still continues in several places, and has rendered it necessary for the inhabitants to be at great charges in fitting up a pest-house, and maintaining it with watchmen, searchers, and others. Pray an abatement, so as to make the sum equal with Hertford, which has not been visited. [*Signed by Thomas Oxton, mayor, and 25 others. 1 p.*]

Feb. 18. 41. Account, by Sir William Russell, of moneys paid since the 11th inst. for ship-money. On account of the writ of 1635, 872*l.*; and on that of 1636, 8,240*l.* [1 *p.*]

Feb. 18. 42. Account of money received since the 4th inst. on account of the writ for ship-money issued in 1635; total, 1,222*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; with underwritten note of Nicholas that there was in arrear 11,014*l.* [$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

Feb. 18. 43. Account of the whole amount received for ship-money under the writs of 1636, total 30,804*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; to which is added an account of the further sums levied and in the hands of the sheriffs, total 23,202*l.*; making the whole sum collected 54,006*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* [= 1 *p.*]

Feb. 18. 44. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 1,500*l.* ship-money charged on co. Monmouth, by writ of 12th August 1636, and paid by Philip Cecill on behalf of Thomas Morgan, sheriff of that county. [*Seal of co. Monmouth* [?]. [$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]

Feb. 18. 45. Officers of Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Sir Beverley Newcomen being with the writers, they had shown him a counter book of the last pay made to the Leopard's company, wherein he saw that the book is solved by 221*l.* paid to Sir Richard Plumleigh on the 7th October last, for his entertainment at 20*s.* per diem, so that nothing is unpaid to him. Sir Beverley is also paid for the time of his service in the Ninth Whelp at 4*s.* per diem. At his request they also certify that, according to the agreement of June 1634, there should have been stayed out of Sir Richard Plumleigh's entertainment 8*s.* per diem for Sir Beverley, for 221 days, which comes to 88*l.* 8*s.* [*Seal with crest. 1 p.*]

Feb. 18. 46. Richard Wyan to Nicholas. Acquaints him how they have proceeded about the business the Lords commanded him in the Isle of Wight. The two pigs of silver were claimed by a Fleming, but him Wyan has overthrown, and one of them is in his custody to be
London.

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delivered to whom the Lords direct, the other and a ball of silver is in the custody of Capt. Turney, deputy to Lord Portland. For the pieces of eight, being 16,000 within 40, they were claimed by Flemings resident at Dover, but against them there is also a sentence, and Wyan doubts not next term to have the money free to his Majesty's disposition. [1 p.]

Feb. 18. 47. Richard Freake to the Council. Thomas Harmwood, Thomas Wolvin, and John Combcs were, on the 17th inst., ordered to pay to Freake 15*l.* for costs taxed. Being willing that they should be released, Freake had taken bond for the amount, and prayed that they should be discharged. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 18. 48-50. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

Feb. 19. 51. Account returned by Sir Richard Ducie, Sheriff of co. Gloucester, of the assessment to the ship-money of the hundreds of Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Deerhurst, Cleeve, Tibaldstone, Westminster, Cirencester, Longtree, Rapsgate, Bradley, Bisley, Crowthorne and Minety, Pucklechurch, Grumbalds Ash, Thornbury, Langley and Swineshead, Barton Regis, Botloe, Westbury, Bledislow, St. Briavell's, and the Duchy. [$3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

Feb. 19. 52. A similar account by the same for the hundred of Berkeley, with the separate sums assessed upon the clergymen within the same hundred. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 19. 53. A particular account of the assessment made upon each separate clergyman within the twenty-two hundreds mentioned in the article calendared last but one. [$8\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

Feb. 20. Westminster. Proclamation prohibiting the importation of foreign gunpowder, and providing that his Majesty's subjects might be supplied out of his storehouses at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound, retailers within 30 miles of London or the ports to sell at 1*s.* 8*d.* per pound, and retailers elsewhere at the price of 1*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* [*Coll. Procs., Car. I., No. 210.* 2 pp.]

Feb. 20. 54. Note of the contents of the preceding proclamation. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 20. 55. Indenture between the King, of the one part, and John Crane, of Loughton co. Buckingham, chief clerk of his Majesty's kitchen, Officer of the Admiralty and Marine Affairs, and Surveyor General of all Victuals for ships, of the other part. Recites the appointment of Crane as surveyor general of marine victuals, on the 20th November 1635, and sets out the terms of such appointment. The victuals to be supplied were to be, for every man one pound of biscuit, one gallon of beer, two pounds of beef with salt, for Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, or instead of beef for two of those days, one pound of bacon or pork salted, and a pint of peas; and for the Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, every man to have one quarter of a stock-fish, half a quarter of a pound of butter, and a quarter of a pound of cheese, saving for the Friday to have the quantity of fish,

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butter, and cheese but for one meal, or instead of stock-fish such quantity of other fish or herrings as the time of year shall afford. The payment was to be, for every man serving in harbour $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day, and for every man serving at sea $8\frac{1}{2}d.$, to begin from 1st January 1635-6. [*Copy.* 11 pp.]

Feb. 20. 56. William Paston, Sheriff of Norfolk, to the Council. At a meeting at the Guildhall, Norwich, on the 22nd November 1636, the sum of 7,800*l.*, assessed for ship-money upon the county and corporations, was divided as follows:—Norwich 500*l.*, King's Lynn 250*l.*, Great Yarmouth 220*l.*, Thetford 30*l.*, Castle Rising 10*l.*, and upon the body of the county 6,790*l.* The last sum the sheriff had divided as here stated, whereupon follows a minute account of the sum charged upon every particular parish in the county, with a statement of how much the minister in every parish was assessed for his ecclesiastical, and how much for his temporal estate, the result being that of the 6,790*l.*, 358*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* was contributed by the clergy for the tax upon their livings, and 30*l.* 0*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ for their temporal estate. [33 pp.]

Feb. 20. 57. Thomas Mostyn to Nicholas. The collection of the ship-money has been much hindered trusting to some abatement of the charge upon the letters sent from the Council to Lord Bridgewater and Sir John Bridgeman. The writer was thereupon sent for to the Council of the Marches, but being aged he sent his deputy thither on the 2nd inst., where the sheriffs of the neighbouring counties were, but as yet there is no order, therefore he will proceed to call for the assessments, and will take order for levying the same. Desires directions to whom to pay over the amount. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 20. 58. Sir William Belasys to the same. The collectors for last year's ship-money within the liberty of Islandshire, co. Durham, having been found to have collected more moneys than they have paid in, or the charge of that liberty came unto, refuse to repay the same according to the King's writ to the writer, which occasions many in that place to refuse to pay the assessment now laid upon them, wherewith he prays Nicholas to acquaint the Lords. [*Nicholas has endorsed* "that a letter may be written to him to call them again to account, and if they refuse, to deal clearly therein and then to bind them over, and send up the particular charge against them." $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

[Feb. 20.] 59. Paper, stated in Nicholas's endorsement to have been received from Sir William Belasys, and probably at the same time as the preceding, respecting the rating of lays and taxes in co. Durham. The assessments were regulated by a book of rates made in the time of Queen Elizabeth, which is exceedingly defective. It is desired that a letter may be directed from the Council to the Bishop of Durham to call to him the sheriff and justices of the county (with the advice of Sir Richard Hutton, one of the justices of Common Pleas and Chancellor of the county palatine if required), to set equal and indifferent rates throughout the county. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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Feb. 20.
Aberglasney.

60. Rice Rudd, Sheriff of co. Carmarthen, to Nicholas. Before receipt of his letter had made ready the enclosed, but not having met with any trusty messenger had purposely sent the bearer. Within three weeks hopes to be able to pay in well near 400*l*. The residue shall be collected with all possible speed. That county affords no commodity to make money of but a few cattle and sheep, which are not vendible till the beginning of summer, and therefore at this time of year collections are ever most difficult. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 20.

61. Officers of Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Since they sent the valuation of the Swan, the States Ambassador has sent his secretary and Gideon Morris, deputed by the owners, for a due appraisement to be made by persons to be named, as well on his Majesty's behalf as on that of the owners. The ship being at sea, and the owners, because of the ship's swift sailing, demanding 736*l*. 10*s*. 2*d*., the certificate being only 176*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*., and yet Mr. Floyd a merchant of Dover, being willing to give 400*l*. for her, the Officers pray the Lords to determine the same. [1 p.]

Feb. 20.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Richard Buller, captain of the Nicodemus, employed under the command of Sir Henry Mervin, Admiral of the Fleet for guard of the Narrow Seas. He was to repair to Plymouth, take charge of the Nicodemus, and to put to sea in company with the Garland, and if she be not arrived, then in his own ship, and to range the Western Coasts, and to free the same from Turks and pirates, and having secured those coasts for about a fortnight, then to repair to the Downs to his Admiral for further instructions. [*Copy. Vol. clvii., p. 150. 1 p.*]

Feb. 20.
Mincing Lane.

62. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. The bearer, Mr. Fisher, purser of the Assurance, is sent for to the Lords on the complaint of their minister the last voyage, for not entering him aright in the sea book. The minister is a "deboist" man, as was reported when he served curate at Gillingham. He was not entered in the ship till 4th June, and was paid from 10th April. The captain fell out at the pay because his lieutenant and preacher were not paid two months before they came aboard. Prays that the purser may be heard and his books seen. [*Seal with arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

Feb. 20.
Wapping.

63. Capt. William Rainsborough to the same. Is ready to take boat, and cannot hear of Capt. Carteret. Prays a commission for George Hatch, captain of the Mary, to be captain of the Antelope, Rainsborough's Vice-admiral, and Richard Russell, to be captain of the Mary, and that they may be sent into the Downs. By that means he shall be able to keep the place for Capt. Carteret till he goes out of the Downs. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 20.
Tehidie.

64. Francis Basset to the same. Great encroachment of landlords bordering the sea, and especially of John Arundel of Chideock, who as Lord of the hundred of Penwith claimed and lately forcibly received divers wrecks of good value, all which Sir James

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Bagg well knows, and has forborne this information merely on account of his business in his own great cause. Part of a whale, with store of spermaceti, lately cast ashore in the writer's vice-admiralty, has been seized by Mr. Arundel's officers, and they have a skill to invite poor people to account with them rather than with the King's officers, taking from them not a tenth part of the value. Lately they have arrested in Mr. Arundel's name and to his own court such as refuse to deliver wreck to him. Prays him to inform the Lords, and get a *quo warranto* against Mr. Arundel. [2 pp.]

Feb. 20.
West Dean.

65. Dr. Matthew Nicholas to his brother, Edward Nicholas. Thanks for pains taken in the writer's treaty with Mr. Glanville who keeps off in expectation of better terms. Relates an interview had with Glanville at the Assizes. Lady Evelyn dangerously ill from a miscarriage. Mr. Ashburnham sent to the writer to come over to him that night, but having company he has delayed until tomorrow. Regrets that Lord Cottington stands between Edward Nicholas and Laverstock. If there had not been a divine hand against Edward Nicholas, the writer cannot think how he should not have been fitted ere that time. Various family details. [*Seal with arms.* 2½ pp.]

Feb. 20. 66-73. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

Feb. 21.
Westminster.

74. Warrant for payment of 300*l.* to Susan, Countess of Denbigh, to be by her disbursed for the private service of the Queen. [8 lines on parchment.]

[Feb. 21.]

75. Certificate of Sir George Lascelles, Sheriff of co. Nottingham, of the assessment of every parish in that county for the ship-money, with a separate account of the sums rated upon the clergy, whose names are all given. [5½ pp.]

Feb. 21.

76. Tabular list of forts and castles, with the names of their commanders, the number of their garrisons, and the amount of their pay; also, their reformed number, the numbers in certain places supplied by the country, and their new pay, with the amount of the difference or saving. The garrisons were reduced from 901 to 667, and the charge from 12,864*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* to 8,743*l.* 12*s.* [1 p.]

Feb. 21.
Doctors
Commons.

77. Dr. Joseph Martyn to the Lords of the Admiralty. The Lords had granted him a commission for executing the jurisdiction of the Admiralty within the vice-admiralty of Devon. As yet there is no register's office there. Certifies that Robert Kift and John Babb, public notaries, have been clerks to the Judge of the Vice-admiralty of Devon, and are able to execute the place of Registrar. [¾ p.]

Feb. 21.

78. Sir William St. John to Nicholas. He entreated Sir Abraham Williams to pray Nicholas to nominate Capt. Humphrey Hooke

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for the command of one of his Majesty's ships for the intended voyage. If the Earl of Northumberland be the General, prays Nicholas to acquaint him of Sir William's recommendation. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 21. 79. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

Feb. 22. 80. Petition of Sir John Wentworth and William Paston to the King. The King has been informed that the design of Nicholas Murford for making salt near Great Yarmouth is a work very beneficial and commodious for the weal public, and thereupon the King directed letters to petitioners for furtherance of the said work to yield up their marshes lying near the town, and their proper inheritance, as lands fitting for that work, upon terms of composition. These marshes adjoin so near to Yarmouth as that the town by such employment thereof will suffer much prejudice in want of pasture for horses and cattle. These marshes also are not overflowed by the sea, as is pretended, and the taking them away will draw great present damage upon the inhabitants. Pray a reference to some persons of quality near that place. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
Underwritten,

80. 1. *Reference to the Council to call the parties before them and compose their differences. Whitehall, 22nd February 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Feb. 22. 81. Names of preachers at Court this Lent, commencing this day, Ash Wednesday, with Bishop Wren of Norwich, and ending on Easter Day with Bishop White of Ely. [*Endorsed by Sir John Lambe as appertaining to 1638, but incorrectly, Ash Wednesday in 1837-8 being the 7th, and in 1638-9 the 27th of February. 1 p.*]

Feb. 22. 82. Considerations touching the proposition for a contract to maintain three of the King's ships (the Swiftsure, the Convertive, and the Bonaventure) with 630 men, nine months at sea, and the rest of the year in harbour, at 3*l.* a man. These are objections in detail probably offered by Kenrick Edisbury or the Officers of the Navy. [1 p.]

Feb. 22. 83. Comparison between the estimates of the Officers of the Navy and the proposition mentioned in the last article, in the case of setting forth 39 ships and 6,960 men in the years 1634 and 1635, when the estimate exceeded the 3*l.* per man desired by the contractor by 52,320*l.*, and also in the case of the three ships mentioned in the preceding article, when there was a similar excess of 4,345*l.* [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 22. 84. Draft of the preceding article in the handwriting of Nicholas, with some additional explanatory calculations. [2 pp.]

Feb. 22. 85. Draft articles between the Lords of the Admiralty and Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, for carrying out the contract of 3*l.* per man mentioned in the three preceding articles. With various additions and alterations in the handwriting of Nicholas, Kenrick Edisbury, and other persons. [$4\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

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Feb. 22. 86. Answer, by Peter White, to the several articles of accusation brought against him in reference to the loss of the *Anne Royal*, of which ship he was master. He was accused, 1. Of contradicting the pilot in coming down the Medway. 2. Of not coming to an anchor when the main top-sail split. 3. That he turned the pilot ashore. 4. Of not mooring the ship. 5. That he was negligent after the ship was aground, whereby the ship was bilged upon her own anchor. The first article he denied; the second he explained, admitting the fact but affirming that they anchored as soon as the pilot directed; the third he denied; in answer to the fourth and fifth, he explained what really was done, and when and how the ship was moored, and gave his version of the cause of the accident. [3½ pp.]

Feb. 22. 87. Sir William Killigrew to Robert Reade, Secretary to Sec. London. Windebank. About Midsummer last the King was pleased that the decree of the sewers, confirming the Earl of Lindsey's fens, should not pass the Great Seal until the Earl had settled all the writer's interests. The Earl and he are reconciled and all agreements settled between them, whereupon the writer gives his consent that the decree may pass. [1 p.]

Feb. 22. 88-89. See "Returns made by Justices of the Peace."

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Feb. 23. 1. Warrant for payment of 100*l.* to Lodowick Carlile and Humphrey Westminster. Rogers for pease, tares, and hay, for the red and fallow deer in the Great Park at Richmond. [6 lines on parchment.]

Feb. 23. 2. The like for payment of 1,200*l.* to Sir Anthony Vandyke for Westminster. certain pictures by him delivered for the King's use. [7 lines on parchment.]

Feb. 23. 3. Anthony Hinton to Nicholas. Joseph Rea, heretofore the writer's deputy in the bailiwick of Westminster, has got into his hands 100*l.* of last year's ship-money, due from Richard Denham, one of the burgesses of St. Clement's. Prays Nicholas to move the Lords to send for him, otherwise the money will hardly be gotten. [½ p.]

Feb. 23. 4. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 50*l.* paid by Robert Knowles on behalf of Sir John Barker, late Sheriff of Suffolk, collected for ship-money under writ of 20th October 1634. [1 p.]

Feb. 23. 5. Like receipt for 3,600*l.* paid by Lawrence Osbaldeston, on behalf of Richard Shuttleworth, Sheriff of co. Lancaster, in part of 4,000*l.* ship-money, under writ of 12th August last. [½ p.]

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Feb. 23.
Whitehall. Lords Commissioners for Gunpowder to all Mayors, Justices of Peace, and others. There being much occasion for carriage of powder, from the powder mills at Chilworth to Hamhaw and thence to London, for his Majesty's service, the persons addressed are to assist Mr. Cordewell, his Majesty's gunpowder maker, in taking up, at the King's price, such cars, carts, and carriages, hoys and barges as he shall desire to use. [*Copy. See Vol. cccxii., p. 46. 1 p.*]
- Feb. 23. 6. Minute in explanation of Richard Bagnall's request to dig for saltpetre in his Majesty's house at Woodstock. He desires to dig only in those rooms that have earthen floors, not in boarded, pitched, or paved rooms. If he takes up planks in any stables, he will lay them again at his own charge, and let Sir Gerard Fleetwood get a mason to direct how near the foundation he shall dig. He will leave the rooms as handsome as he shall find them. [1 p.]
- Feb. 23. 7. Similar minute of application of the same to the Lords Commissioners of Gunpowder, that he will be bound to make an increased cwt. of saltpetre per week, that is, 9 cwt. per week, and ultimately upon certain terms 1,000 lbs. weight per week; the terms included the grant of a lease of certain new grounds which he was making, his carriages at a lower rate, and a better price for the saltpetre. [1 p.]
- Feb. 23.
Office of Ordnance. 8. Officers of Ordnance to Nicholas. The writers are dispeeding away the Grace of Weymouth, John Beere master, with field carriages and ammunition for Pendennis Castle, and pray him to procure the ship a convoy. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- Feb. 23.
Whitehall. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Appointed to hear Peter White touching the loss of the Anne Royal. [*Margin by the Lord Treasurer: Respectuatur.*] The Earl of Berkshire to be with the Lords about a proposition of Sir Francis Kynaston. Sign warrant for lieutenant for Sir Beverley Newcomen. Consider of Mr. Evelyn's petition. Resolve which of the merchant ships taken up shall be discharged, in place of other three which the city shall set forth. Consider Sir Henry Marten's certificate concerning "ferriage" in Ireland. Resolve when to give order for a second fleet of ten King's ships and five merchant ships. Capt Rainsborough desires that in case Capt. Carteret come not, others, whom he nominated, may be Vice-admiral and captain in his place. Appoint pursers and cooks for the two new pinnaces which will be shortly ready to be launched. Consider draft of Sir William Russell's contract. [*Margin by the Lord Treasurer: Respectuatur. See 25th March 1637., Vol. cccxlix., No. cccxlix. 1 p.*]
- Feb. 23.
"From my house at St. Martin's in the Fields." 9. Montjoy, Earl of Newport, to Sir John Heydon, Lieutenant of Ordnance. On survey of the pinnace appointed for transporting his Majesty's packets, there are thought fit for the defence thereof six falcons of brass or iron. Sir John is to certify which are now to be had out of his Majesty's stores, and make an estimate for the complete fitting of the said pinnace. [*Seal with arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

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10. Nicholas Polhill to Nicholas. Has sent to Robert Powlett to bring the books of the proceedings in their cause in the Court of Admiralty, that Sir Henry Marten may peruse the same, and report to the Lords of the Admiralty according to their reference of 29th November last, what their loss is and of their proceedings in the Low Countries, but Powlett refuses to bring them. Prays him to move the Lords to command him to do so, for which he has drawn a petition. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Enclosed*,

10. i. *Petition of the same, and other merchants, to the Lords of the Admiralty and of the Council. Pray order to Powlett as above mentioned.* [1 p.]

Feb. 23.

11. Thomas, Earl of Berkshire, to the same. Desires to see a draft of the order touching the ovens before it be entered, and that the three persons appointed to oversee the building of the oven in the ship, may be mentioned to be at the appointment of the Earl and the assignees of Sir Nicholas Halse's invention. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 23.

12. Petition of Francis Paul to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner having heretofore preferred his petition to the Archbishop for his admission to the offices of the High Commission and Delegates, according to his Majesty's letters patent granted to petitioner and John Oldbury, was, upon some untrue surmises of Oldbury, referred to the law, for recovery of the profits thereof. Petitioner being fearful to offend by importunity, and having had no means to inform the Archbishop of the unnatural dealing of Sir George Paul, in his life time, with petitioner, his wife, and children, and the "practize" of Oldbury with Sir George, has advised with his counsel, who have resolved that, until petitioner be sworn, neither he nor Oldbury (the patent being joint) can sue for any profits. Prays reference to Sir John Lambe, who is one of the overseers of Sir George's will, to certify whether petitioner ought to be admitted or not. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten*,

12. i. *Reference to Sir John Lambe and Dr. Duck. 23rd February 1636[-7].* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

12. ii. *Appointment of the referees above mentioned to hear this cause on Wednesday, then next in the dining room of Doctors Commons. 27th February 1636[-7].* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 23.

13. Petition of Richard Farnam, "a prophet of the most high God, a true subject to my King, and a prisoner of my Saviour Christ in Newgate," to Archbishop Laud and the rest of the High Commissioners, whom he prays to excuse his plainness, being no scholar. Desires to know the cause why he is detained so long in prison, where he has been kept a year next April, without coming to his answer. Thinks they have forgotten him. If he be a false prophet and a blasphemer and a seducer, as most people report that he is, the High Commissioners would do well to bring him to trial. What he wrote before he came into prison, and what he has written since, he will stand to affirm they be truths taught

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him by the anointing of the Spirit. He reverences learning where the Spirit rules, but where that is wanting learning is but foolishness. The Lord gives wisdom to the poor base and despised ones of the world, so that a poor man or woman that can read never letter in the book, if the Lord have wrought the work of conversion in them, and endued them with his sanctifying Spirit, has more saving knowledge than the greatest learned man, if the work of regeneration be not wrought in him. Shows what a bishop should be, and argues that if the Archbishop were such a person, he would not keep the servants of God in prison so long without coming to answer. If he does not bring petitioner to his answer this summer he intends to complain to the King, believing that it is not his pleasure that his subjects should suffer false imprisonment to satisfy the Archbishop's mind. Desires to be judged according to truth and trusts that the Archbishop will not be offended with what petitioner has written. He is certain he has not offended God, therefore the Archbishop has no cause to be angry. [1 p.]

Feb. 23. 14-18. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

Feb. 24. Petition of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of Exeter to the King. The great use of hospitals founded in divers cities has often invited petitioners to consider the way of erecting a hospital for the relief, education, and setting on work of poor children and relief of aged or impotent people. Johan[na] Crossinge, relict of Hugh Crossinge deceased, and Francis Crossinge their son, now an alderman of Exeter, have bought a convenient house within the said city and have given the same for an hospital to be called St. John's Hospital. By the further charity of Thomas Walker and others, and of Alice Hele, widow, deceased, Walter Borough, deceased, and the Lady Prideaux, provision has also been made for the erection of a school house, the reparation of an ancient chapel for the use of the hospital, and the maintenance of an English school. Pray his Majesty's licence for carrying out these works and for the incorporation of the said hospital with such powers and privileges as were granted to Sutton's hospital. [See Vol. cccxxviii., p. 63. 4 pp.] *Underwritten,*

1. *Reference to the Attorney-General to prepare the licence and incorporation desired. Whitehall, 24th Feb. 1636-7. [Ibid., p. 67. ½ p.]*

Feb. 24. Petition of William Cooke, one of the four Masters attending the Navy, to the King. Petitioner has been employed in the Navy for 35 years. He has been master of many of the King's principal ships and has performed the charge with prosperous success. Although the King has advanced him to the place he now enjoys, the benefit thereof has done no more than support himself and family with much providence. Prays the King to bestow on him such sum of money as has been saved by the citizens of London on the three ships set forth by them in 1636, viz., the Jonas, the Great Neptune, and the

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True Love, and the profits chiefly arising by want of men, which they ever kept less than the proper number. [*Copy. See Vol. cccxxiii., p. 55. 1½ p.*] *Underwritten,*

- I. *Minute of the King's pleasure to make the grant above solicited, with power for the grantee to compound with the delinquents. Whitehall, 24th February 1636-7. Copy. Ibid., p. 56. ½ p.*

Feb. 24.
Whitehall.

19. Order of Council that the three originals, viz., the letter to the Judges, and the case enclosed concerning the business of ship-money, being both under his Majesty's signature, as likewise the opinion of all the Judges subscribed with their own hands, should be therewith delivered by the clerk of the Council to Sir Robert Pye, Auditor of the Exchequer, who is to cause the same to be recorded in the Treasury there. [*Very much damaged by damp. ¾ p.*]

Feb. 24.

20. Particulars presented by the Worsted Combers of Exeter and Devon to the Council, which they desire to be introduced into the charter of incorporation for which they had petitioned. The incorporation was to consist of all persons who for three years past had used the trade of worsted combing within Exeter and the county of Devon, the common council to consist of 12 of Exeter and 12 of the county, the master being one of the 12 of Exeter. [1 p.] *Endorsed,*

20. I. *Resolution of the Council that the said trade is fit to be reduced into order and government, and reference to the Attorney-General to take further consideration of the articles contained in the preceding paper, and to report his opinion thereon. Whitehall, 24th February 1636-7. [½ p.] Annexed,*

20. II. *Report of the Attorney-General on the particulars above-mentioned, with various suggested articles and alterations in those proposed. 20th April 1637. [¾ p.]*

Feb. 24.

21. Examination of Gregory Bootie, trading in worsted stockings. Had consigned to him by Mr. Carter of Fleet Street three hogsheads of Virginia tobacco, between August and Michaelmas last, which tobacco is now remaining in his house, in leaf or roll, or cut and dried, for sale, except ten lbs. sold or used by examinant and his friends. He is no patentee for sale of tobacco but is willing to take a licence. [½ p.]

Feb. 24.

22. Proposal of Capt. Pett to be submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty. That the Greyhound riding at Chatham and the Roebuck at Portsmouth, be made ready by the 20th March to go along with the pinnaces bound for Sallee as far as the Land's End, to be tried with them for sailing. That Thomas Rabenett command the Greyhound and Reuben Broad the Roebuck, their warrants being drawn as Capt. Dunning's to serve as captains and masters. All the vessels to assemble in the Downs and sail together. [¾ p.]

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Feb. 24.

Maidstone.

23. Justices of Peace for the west part of Kent to the Council. The Lords lately imposed on the said west part the carriage of 200 loads of timber from Tandridge and Warnham in Surrey and Sussex, to Deptford. The writers remonstrate that some of the hundreds of the west part have been every year for seven years past charged with the carriage of 300 loads of timber at the least, and in one year with 550 loads, that they stand charged at present with 425 loads, and never craved help or contribution. In that respect they hope the Lords will discharge them of the carriage out of other counties, which are well able to perform the service. [1 p.]

Feb. 24.
The Downs.

24. Sir Henry Mervin to the Lords of the Admiralty. Refers to his letter of the 15th and wishes to know their pleasure. Has expected the coming of the corpse of the Marquis de Poigny; fears the master of the ship (which has been long at Gravesend) delays time in expectation of freight. Has received list, from the Lord Warden, of French fisher-boats licensed to fish on the Sowe and will give instructions accordingly. There came that day a ship from Virginia which left about a month since; there were then no tidings of Sir John Harvey. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Feb. 24,
The Downs.

25. The same to [Nicholas?]. As he had sealed up his packet for the Lords, a letter, enclosed, came to his hands. Sent it away on the 15th by a footman of his own. He fell sick at Sittingbourne and so returned it. Wishes the Lords to see it and begs their answer as to the Garland, and what ship shall go to the West. Thanks him for the Prince Elector's protestation; would he were on the free horse. Has an ill after-game. As soon as the General is nominated, desires to know. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 24.
Office of
Ordnance.

26. Estimate of the Officers of Ordnance for munition for the Postmaster's frigate, the Speedy Post of London. Six brass ordnance were to be supplied out of the stores, and other articles to be purchased, at the total cost of 154*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* [*The estimate crossed through and endorsed:—"Vacat, because there is another made with alteration of the ordnance."* 5 pp.]

Feb. 24.

27-30. See "Returns made by the Justices of Peace."

Feb. 25.

Grant to Anthony Bouchier to keep a market in Morton Henmarsh [Moreton in Marsh], co. Gloucester, and two fairs, with a piepoudre court. [*Docquet.*]

Feb. 25.

Warrant to the Lords of the Admiralty to sell the prize ship, the Black George, and such of her furniture as cannot be fitted for any other of his Majesty's ships. [*Docquet.*]

Feb. 25.

Similar warrant for sale of the prize ship the Anne Royal. [*Docquet.*]

Feb. 25.

31. Petition of John Acworth to the King. Petitioner has served his Majesty, his father, and Queen Elizabeth these 35 years in keeping the stores at Deptford and Woolwich, and other employments concerning the Navy, and therein has performed as

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good service as ever was done in the same. Since the late King's death, the greatest part of his means have been taken from him, only the keeping of the stores at Woolwich continued to him. Prays a grant of the reversion of the Clerk of the Acts place in the Navy. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

31. I. *The King, approving the services of petitioner, refers his petition to the Lords of the Admiralty, to report thereon. St. James's, 25th February 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

31. II. *Lords of the Admiralty to his Majesty. Report that the granting of reversions of places in the Navy is contrary to the King's course and commandment, and petitioner is very unfit for that place. 13th March 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

Feb. 25.

32. Petition of Mary Hooke, keeper of the King's tennis court at St. James's, and John Hooke, her husband, to the King. Before the death of her late husband, Thomas Hooker, there was 3,000*l.* due to him in 1630, whereof he abated 1,000*l.* for renewing the lease of the tennis court, and by his will left the other 2,000*l.* for the portions of his children. In May 1633 petitioner received 1,000*l.*, and for the King's play since 1630 to 2nd May 1636 there is due 632*l.* 7*s.* Prays a Privy Seal for 1,632*l.* 7*s.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

32. I. *Direction to the Lord Treasurer to give order for a Privy Seal for payment of what is due. St. James's, 25th February 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.] Annexed,*

32. II. *Statement of the accounts of the above petitioners, initialed by the King. [1 p.]*

Feb. 25.
His Majesty's
Commission
House,
Fleet Street.

33. Order of the Commissioners for the management of the King's revenue as Prince of Wales. There remain unsatisfied sundry bonds taken in the name of the late Prince Henry, for recovery of which process had been awarded out of the Exchequer. But it appearing to the Barons that the bonds were taken in the late Prince's name, they ordered a Supersedeas of the said process. The Commissioners desire Sec. Windebank to move his Majesty that an administration of the goods of Prince Henry unadministered be granted to any two or three of the Commissioners for his Majesty's use. [1 p.]

Feb. 25.

34. Capt. James Duppa to the Mayor of Nottingham. A petition had been presented to his Majesty, and referred to the Lord Treasurer, and by him to the writer, that Mr. Divall and Mr. Greaves might be the two brewers for that town. Intimates this that if the persons named are thought fit men, and have no other business, they may be preferred to be two of the brewers if more than two are allowed. [*Copy. Endorsed is a cancelled draft of a bond from Thomas Turner of Royston to Richard Palmer of Sibthorpe in 100*l.* Dated 23rd June 1637. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

34. I. *Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of Nottingham to the Council. The King provided in the commission for*

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brewing that in every corporate town the corporation should have the refusal of brewing. Griffen Divall, no burgess of the town, Robert Greaves, the town-clerk, are admitted brewers of the town. If they are continued the corporation will be outed, it being a town of small trading, very populous, and much indebted, the more by 300l. in repairing the bridge which last year fell down, besides the relief of 800 poor people weekly. The brewing being taken away, the number of poor will be increased, and the corporation ruined. Pray a grant to the corporation of the sole brewing. [Copy. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.] Underwritten,

34. 11. *The Lords conceiving it agreeable to his Majesty's instructions that the inhabitants in corporations should be preferred before strangers, refer the above petition to the Commissioners for brewing to certify to the Board. The Inner Star Chamber, 23rd May 1637. [Copy. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

Feb. 25.
Dodington.

35. Sir Thomas Delves, Sheriff of co. Chester, to the Council. States the difficulties he had met with in making his assessment for the ship-money, the constables not assisting him, and Sir Thomas Aston being absent in the Low Countries. Could not get one in ten of the constables to present such as were of gainful trades, money men, and rich dairymen. Determined therefore to levy on the land six mizes, and to put on those towns which failed to present men of personal estates, a seventh mize. Explains his difficulties in collection, but hopes to receive the money in April. The trades of dairies and salt-making are much hurt by the sickness above, so that money is hard to come by. Prays for power to charge some market towns to guard the moneys from one market town to another, which was the use for treasure in Queen Elizabeth's time, for the factors for cheese are some broken and generally have little or no dealings. He has received already 136l. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Feb. 25.

36. Account by Sir William Russell of what is paid, and what in arrear of the ship-money to be levied under writs issued in 1635. Totals received 190,290l. 16s. 6d. In arrear 12,293l. 11s. 2d [*Very much damaged by damp.* 1 p.]

Feb. 25.

37. Account by Nicholas of moneys levied and in the hands of the sheriffs on account of the ship-money for 1635. Total, 503l. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Feb. 25.

38. Account by Sir William Russell of ship-money for 1636, received since the 18th inst. Total 8,090l. [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]

Feb. 25.

39. Account by Nicholas of the whole money paid and levied and in the sheriffs' hands for ship-money under the writs issued 1636. In all 58,816l. [1 p.]

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Feb. 25.

40. Petition of Daniel Hardingborch, captain of the Abraham's Offering of Middelburgh, to the Lords of the Admiralty. States the circumstances of his capture of the Abraham's Offering of Middelburgh, and the litigation which ensued thereon between petitioner and Edward Carpenter, as the same are detailed in a petition to the King, calendared in *Vol. ccxci.*, No. 100, under the date of June 1635. The petitioners cite the case of the Earl of Warwick and Langthorne for the merchants of Genoa, which was determined by the Lords of the Admiralty, and prays that his case may likewise be sentenced by them. [1 p.] *Annexed*,

40. I. *Copy of Letters Patent appointing Robert, Earl of Lindsey, Edward, Earl of Dorset, Francis, Lord Cottington, Sir Henry Vane, and Secs. Coke and Windebank, commissioners for determining appeals against judgments of the Court of Admiralty, in cases of prizes taken by letters of marque. Westminster, 19th November in the 9th year of the King [1633]. [1 p.]*

Feb. 25.

41. List of his Majesty's Fleet appointed to go to sea this year. It includes 19 King's ships, and nine merchants' ships, four being set out by the City of London. [*Much damaged in the margin.* 1 p.]

Feb. 25.

42. Zouch Tate to Nicholas. Has long been troubled with sore eyes, so that he could neither write nor read. Thanks him for assisting his brother's lieutenant. When the writer had his despatch about inclosures, he left direction with a friend to get the Lords' order. His friend repaired to Mr. Boon and gave him 3*l.* to get it. But by reason of the sickness or otherwise he could not get it till this week, and now finds he should have paid 50*l.* in November last and 40*l.* this May. Would be glad to pay both together, but desires to know if it will be any danger or further charge to do so. [= 1½ p.]

Feb. 25.

43. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

Feb. 26.

Petition of Marmaduke Marshall to the King. The business of soap, and the proceedings of the company incorporated for making thereof have been accompanied with many inconveniences, and have not answered the first expectation of profit to the King. A proposition annexed to this petition was conceived to be an effectual rectification of all obliquity in the said business, and a probable means of considerable revenue to the King. Prays reference thereof to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, who calling before them the experienced men of that trade, may certify his Majesty; prays also that if it be presented as a fit object for the King's approbation, petitioner may be appointed receiver of the fines and clerk to the commission for managing the business. [*Copy. See Vol. cccxxiii.*, p. 62. 1 p.] *Underwritten*,

I. *Reference to the Lord Treasurer, who calling to him the Attorney and Solicitor-General, shall certify as above desired, and*

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the business proceeding, petitioner to have the employment desired. Whitehall, 26th February 1636-7. [Copy. Ibid., p. 63. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 26.

44. Petition of Marmaduke Marshall to the King. The King on 6th May in the 9th year of his reign granted to William Screven and Philip Eden a messuage called Blanch Appleton, and a tenement called Stewards Inn in the city of London at a fee-farm rent, and Screven and Eden granted over the same to Thomas Jay to the use of petitioner. The mayor and commonalty of the city make title to the same messuage and tenement under colour of some grant made by some of the King's progenitors; an information was thereupon exhibited in the Duchy Court at Westminster, and afterwards referred to a trial at the common law. The cause was to have been tried in Michaelmas term last, but upon motion by petitioner for a peremptory day, it was ordered to rest till next term. Prays a reference for hearing the cause or an order to the Judges to hear it in the ordinary course. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

44. I. *Command from the King to the Judges of the King's Bench to admit the cause mentioned in the preceding petition to receive trial in Easter Term next. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Feb. 26.

Copy of the preceding petition and reference with notes of alterations in both of them made in a subsequent petition and reference on the 27th November 1637. [See Vol. cccxxiii., p. 60. 2 pp.]

Feb. 26.
Whitehall.

45. Order of Lord Keeper Coventry, Lord Treasurer Juxon, the Earl of Dorset, Lord Cottington, and Sec. Windebank, referees of a petition of Capt. Millward, appointed by his Majesty. The referees intimated that they would proceed with the reference on the Wednesday then next in the Council Chamber at Whitehall, and that they specially required the attendance of the persons named in the schedule annexed. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

45. I. *Schedule containing the names of Christopher Wase, Jacob Price, Robert Willimote and Katherine Alston. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

Feb. 26.
"From my
house in
Llanddewi."

46. Evan Davies, Sheriff of co. Radnor, to the Council. Acknowledges receipt of writ, and directions for levying 493*l.* 10*s.* for ship-money in that county, whereof he has charged the hundred of Radnor, which includes New Radnor and Presteign, with 84*l.*, and each parish and clergyman in the county is rated as by the schedule within is expressed. Expects to receive the amount within a few days except that of Presteign which stands visited with the plague, and may not be collected without endangering the whole county. [Seal with arms. 1 p.] *Enclosed,*

46. I. *Assessment of every parish in the county, with a separate account of the amount charged upon each clergyman. [3 pp.]*

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[Feb. 26.]

47. Petition of the Inhabitants of the Hundreds of Bruton and Norton Ferris, Somerset, to the Council. Have heretofore informed the Lords with the great overcharge laid on them in levying the ship-money, whereupon the Lords referred the examination thereof to the Lord Bishop and the Sheriff. The referees have found truth in every part of the petition, viz., that Bruton and Norton Ferris pay one third part, Horethorne one third, and Catsash one third. In the ship-money, 1,280*l.* has been laid equally upon those four hundreds, 320*l.* upon each, so that petitioners pay one half more than they ought to do. Pray directions to the sheriff to levy the 1,280*l.* according to the ancient course of payment. [12 signatures. 1 p.]

Feb. 26.
Whitehall.

48. The Council to the Lord Chief Justice Finch, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir John Denham, Justices of Assize for Somerset. By a petition, enclosed, of the inhabitants of Taunton, they will perceive the cause of their complaint to the Board. Recommend it to the persons addressed to call the sheriff of the county and such of the petitioners before them as they shall think fit at the next assizes, and direct such a course for petitioners' relief as they shall find agreeable to the intention of his Majesty's writ and the instructions of the Lords. [1 p.]

Feb. 26.

49. Minute of application of Edward Sydenham to [the Council?], respecting certain money digged out of the sands in Portland. The Vice-admiral laid claim to it, and his deputy had imprisoned such as denied to deliver him the money. The applicant petitioned that the poor men who had been imprisoned above two months might be enlarged on bail, and that the Deputy Vice-admiral and the auditor might be called before the Council for deciding the question. [1 p.]

Endorsed,

49. I. *Minute of his Majesty's pleasure, that the Lords of the Admiralty should consider the business and take order therein according to justice.* [½ p.]

Feb. 27.
Westminster.

50. Warrant to the Exchequer to settle an assignment of 14,191*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, the amount of an estimate for the ordinary expense of the Navy during the current year, whereof to be paid to John Crane, the victualler, 2,947*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the remainder to Sir William Russell, the Treasurer of the Navy, monthly. [Damaged; 20 lines on parchment.]

Feb. 27.

Docquet of the preceding warrant. [Docquet.]

Feb. 27.

Grant to Sir William Savile to destroy the coney and their burrows in his walk in Sherwood Forest, by inclosing, ploughing up, and sowing for seven years so much of his own soil there as he shall think fit, according to the laws and ordinances of the forests. [Docquet.]

Feb. 27.

51. Sir John Harpur, Sheriff of co. Derby, to the Council. In obedience to the writ and directions, has assessed 3,500*l.* for ship-

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money on that county, governing himself in such assessment by such public payments as have been usual. Encloses an account of the assessment on every constabulary, with distinction of the charge upon the clergy : 100*l.* and upwards is yet to come to the writer's hands, but, in his desire for expediting the service, he has brought up the whole sum, desiring, that if he find any absolute refusal to pay the 100*l.*, he may have the assistance of the Board. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

51. I. *Assessment of co. Derby, with the amount taxed on every parish, and the names of all the clergy who were called upon to pay, and the sums at which they were assessed. [A paper roll.]*

Feb. 27. 52. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 3,500*l.*, received from Sir John Harpur, being the ship-money charged on co. Derby under writ of 12th August last past. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 27. 53. Sir Anthony Vincent, Sheriff of Surrey, to the Council.
Stoke. In answer to complaint of the borough of Southwark, respecting the pressure of the ship-money, and that they have not the benefit of the eighth part taken off from them, the writer conferred with the undersheriff of last year, who assures him that their rate was then 400*l.*, so that the present 350*l.* is equal and just an eighth part being subtracted. The county has paid and is still paying the borough such great sums in their calamity, that they may justly challenge an exemption from any further abatement. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Feb. 27. 54. The same to Nicholas. Sends the preceding letter for presentation to the Lords. The ship-money comes in slowly, but he has paid in above 1,000*l.*, and were it not for the assizes then in being, he should not doubt of a great proportion every day. Desires allowance of his payments made by George Price, merchant, to Sir William Russell. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

Feb. 27. 55. Sir Thomas Cotton, Sheriff of co. Huntingdon, to the same. Cannot yet send in the assessment of the county because some towns only brought in their assessments that day, but it is all assessed, and he will speedily make a certificate. He has not allowed the service to receive much hindrance by the backwardness of these few towns, having put out warrants to collect. Immediately after the assizes, which are that day fortnight, he will send up the moneys got in. The Countess of Westmorland has paid the assessment for her manor of Standground, being in co. Huntingdon, which she wishes the Lords to be informed, because she is assessed for some part of the lands of this manor by Whittlesey, in co. Cambridge, to which she never paid any layer to church, poor, constable, or otherwise. [*Seal with arms.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

Feb. 27. 56. Roger Vaughan, Sheriff of co. Hereford, to the same. Hopes
Hereford. the Lords were satisfied with his assessment. The country will bear him witness that he has not been negligent. Is not able yet to send the return of the clergy on account of the imperfect information from

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the constables. Will send it as soon as the assizes are past. With much ado he has raised 1,900*l.*, and wishes direction where to pay it in. Not knowing how safely to return it, he makes account to carry it up himself. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p.*]

Feb. 27.
Buckland.

57. John Button, Sheriff of Hants, to the Council. Has paid Mr. Holt 1,000*l.*, and the other 2,000*l.* shall be paid with all expedition. Cannot yet perfect his books for the Lords, but that shall be no hindrance to the collection or payment. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

Feb. 27.
Mincing Lane.

58. Officers of the Navy to the same. Mr. Rabenett, being, as he says, chosen to be master and captain of the Greyhound, by Capt. Pett, by leave from his Majesty, the writers refer him to attend the Lords' pleasure, and desire Nicholas to further his dispatch, conceiving him very able for a greater business. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

Feb. 27.
Whichcote.

59. Walter Long to Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Chamberlain. Has been lately advertised by the bearer, his brother, that the writer has been presented as a delinquent for not showing a light horse in Wiltshire the last summer. Protests before God, on the faith and honesty of a poor gentleman, that he never heard of any warning or had the least notice in the world. He lives in Shropshire, yet his occasions are oftentimes to be in Wiltshire, and he has a tenant dwelling in his house there, who affirms that no warning was left there. Hopes the Earl will impute the fault to those who should have given the warning. [*Seal with arms.* 2 *pp.*]

Feb. 27.
Oxford.

60. Dr. John Prideaux to Archbishop Laud. Thanks for sending the writer the petition against him, with the Archbishop's fair censure, and giving him time to answer. He can but second the Archbishop's judgment, that the petitioner uses the writer as he has done divers others, if not more causelessly and coarsely. Scarce a passage in the petition may be honestly justified. King James was never moved in the business; he is sure not by Dr. Goodwin. The writer only, after Dr. Goodwin's death, by mediation of the then Earl of Pembroke, whose vice-chancellor he was, but especially by the prosecution of Mr. Vice-Chamberlain (ever the writer's noble favourer), obtained the questioned prebend from Archbishop Abbot, with the vicarage of Chalgrove from Lord Chancellor Bacon. It is very likely that the hopes they had that the writer would be a help to his mother-in-law and her five children was used by them as a motive, but that he took it on any condition otherwise than he should think to do for them in kindness will never be proved. What he has done freely for the family, almost to his own undoing, he is loth to disclose. The petitioner was not put out of Christ Church for debt, but for misdemeanours that made him unfit for any society. Few places of this kingdom and Ireland but have been visited by him in a scandalous way, to the disgrace of his dead father, the writer, and the ministry. For two years this petition has been his brief to cheat by; his mother disclaims it utterly. The writer's promise of getting him something from the Lord Keeper or in Oxford, as it were to

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keep back this petition, is maliciously false. States the fact on which it is founded. As to the prebend, the writer depends upon the Archbishop's grace and justice that he may hold his own. [*From Dell's endorsement it appears that this letter is "concerning young Goodwin's petition." 1 p.*]

Feb. 28.
Whitehall.

61. The King to all Judges of Assize, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Justices of Peace, and all other the King's Officers. John Carrill [Caryl], of Harting, Sussex, son and heir of Sir John Carrill, is or may be subject to the danger of the King's laws for his recusancy, but Sir John has compounded for his whole estate, and has duly paid the rent reserved thereupon. The son has no lands of his own, but lives on some of his father's in the manor of Warnham, Sussex, which his father allows him for his maintenance. He promises, if he survives his father, to pay the same rent as his father does. The King extends his special favour towards John Carrill the son, and commands that no indictment or suit of any kind be preferred against him for his recusancy. [*Copy. 1 p.*]

Feb. 28.
Lambeth.

62. Archbishop Laud to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Hears a report in court that her Majesty was offended with a passage in a letter of his about the 12,000*l.* a year which his Majesty (as businesses stood at that time) thought fit to allow the Prince, her son, for maintenance, not then seeing so open a way, as since he has, to put the Prince into action. Is infinitely sorry that he should be so mistaken, and she knows better than he the malignity of courts. Let any rumour be spread, it will quickly increase, be the truth never so far from it. He wrote nothing but by the King's express command, and the like charge was laid upon the Earl of Holland and Mr. Secretary, and his Majesty assumed to write as much himself. It was the writer's hard hap that his letters came first, and perhaps spoke plainest. Other offences he has committed none, but in court reports he has suffered much, and is content to bear it, as he must do many things beside. He shall put the King in mind what he has promised concerning the King of Hungary's election to be King of the Romans, in case anything should be pressed that way. Is very glad that the way in which the King has put his affairs, in regard of the Prince Elector, gives her so good content. He prays it may have success. They are persuaded here that the States, finding how useful this may be to their ends, will add a proportion of ships. As to the King's forbearance in the fishing for this year, the truth is, his Majesty is so set to maintain the dominion of the sea, that the writer dares speak no more than he has already done. He much wonders that the Prince of Orange and the States should trouble themselves to gain an overt concession from his Majesty to leave their fishing this year, since it is more than manifest there will be so much other work for his Navy that the business of the fishing must needs fall asleep of itself. He would advise a silence of this business on all hands, and not to interrupt businesses with moving a question about that which will necessarily do itself without questioning. Since she

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invites him, he shall continue to write with his wonted freedom, and not labour to hide himself in clouds, though it be more suitable with the course of the times. P.S. Is glad to hear from Lord Goring that she is satisfied about the interpretation of his letters. He has done her such service as has been in his power, and shall be glad if that which was well meant be well taken. Her books are ready, and stay only for the brass cuts for her arms [*subsequently added*], which he received not until he had ended this letter. [*Draft. 1½ p.*]

Feb. 28.

63. Petition of Thomas Bowell, of London, weaver, to the Council. Four Persian merchants, viz., Augussen, Parralee, Mausoute, and Comall, men of great estates, on the 21st August, riotously broke and entered petitioner's dwelling in Whitecross Street, and there cruelly beat petitioner's wife, infant child, and apprentice named Henry Randall, whom they injured so that a month after he died of his hurts and bruises. Petitioner presented indictments at the next following sessions, where the riot and murder was found by the grand inquest, yet the Persians did not appear personally by reason that Sir Christopher Clitherow, then Lord Mayor, took their words without security, and endeavours to hinder petitioner in his legal proceedings. The Persians are in a short time to go out of this land. Prays the Lords to grant warrants and send messengers to bring them before the Council. [*½ p.*] *Annexed,*

63. I. *Affidavit of William Clarke, Margaret Bowell, and Joan Coxe, in verification of the facts stated in the above petition. Sworn 28th February 1636-7. [½ p.]*

Feb. 28.
Passenham.

64. Sir Robert Banaster, Sheriff of co. Northampton, to Nicholas. In his late letter expressed his hopes of bringing that county to a readier payment of ship-money at the last assizes than he now finds cause for. He the rather believed in their conformity for that the Judges' opinion being declared for the legality of these proceedings would have satisfied the people, but that prevailed so little that he is enforced to send recognizances of divers constables refusing to assess their towns, to whom he gave time to consider until after the assizes. Is forced to entreat him to make known his proceedings to the Lords, with his resolution which is speedily to collect the money, bind the neglectors to appear at the Board, or commit to prison such as refuse to be bound. He has also given his predecessors ample warrant for collecting their arrears as themselves desired. [*1 p.*] *Enclosed,*

64. I. *Recognizance, taken by Sir Robert Banaster, whereby William James, constable of Castle Ashby, co. Northampton, was bound in 20l. to the King to appear before the Council to answer his contempt in refusing to assess the inhabitants of Castle Ashby to the ship-money. 15th February 1636-7. [Parchment. 11 lines.]*

64. II. *Similar recognizance of William Daux, constable of Whiston in that county. 15th February 1636-7. [On the same parchment as the preceding. 1 line.]*

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64. III. *Recognizance of George Fisher, constable of Cogenhoe.* 15th February 1636-7. [*The like.*]
64. IV. *The like of Thomas Berrill, constable of Yardley Hastings.* 15th February 1636-7. [*The like.*]
64. V. *The like of William Houghton, constable of Little Houghton, in the same county.* 15th February 1636-7. [*The like.*]
65. VI. *The like of Richard Hilliar, constable of Courteenhall.* 15th February 1636-7. [*The like.*]
64. VII. *The like of Thomas Lacy, constable of Piddington.* 15th February 1636-7. [*The like.*]

Feb. 28.
Mincing Lane.

65. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. The ships appointed for the Fleet at Chatham are already graved, and forthwith to take in their sea-victuals as soon as the masters come down with the quartermaster to see it stowed in hold. The James at Portsmouth, and the Convertive and Bonaventure will all be ready next week, and stores proper to the office of the writers are ready to be put aboard. This week they are sending pressmasters abroad for men to appear the 10th April. The Sallee ships are gone from thence. The five merchant ships taken up for his Majesty are as yet most backward. They make one excuse or other to retard the sealing of their charter-parties. Some owners refuse to contract for their ships unless they give them 3*l.* a man, allowing 40 men in each ship for every hundred tons and tonnage, as the city did their ships the two last years, which increased the charge for the Sallee ships 20*s.* a man per month. [1 p.]

Feb.

The King to the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas and the rest of the Judges of those Courts and of Assize. That they, in every county on their next circuit, revive his Majesty's pleasure concerning the binding of all inn-holders and taverners, cooks, ordinary-keepers, and alehouse-keepers, not to dress any red or fallow deer, partridge, pheasant, or heathpoult. [*Docquet.*]

[Feb. ?]

66. Petition of the distressed merchants-prisoners, and families, fined of late in the Star Chamber, to the King. Sentence was lately pronounced against the petitioners and forthwith they were committed to prison, their "howsen" seized, their goods extended and sold, their debts researched and stayed, their wives and children frightened. Pray the King to grant them their liberty and to commiserate the wants of the poorer sort, the mean estate and ruin of the others, and the distressed estate of all. [1 p.]

Feb.

67. Petition of Capt. Thomas Dirdo, late prisoner in Sallee, to the Council. Petitioner, about April last, going for Ireland in a little bark, called the Red Lion, was, with his only son and others, taken by two Turkish men-of-war and carried prisoners into Sallee, and there prisoner and his son were sold for slaves. But petitioner,

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being sick in those parts, upon the entreaty of some merchants, was admitted to come for England for a ransom for his son and the rest. His son, not being above 18 years of age, has been tortured, and is like to undergo other tortures. Having been bred a seaman and formerly employed in his Majesty's service, he has remained about London in expectation to have been employed [in the expedition to Sallee], but the officers being appointed his expectation is frustrated. Prays that some speedy course may be taken for the release of his son. [1 p.]

Feb. 68. Petition of Elizabeth Lassells to the Council. Petitioner, the wife of John Lassells, eldest son of George Lassells of Elston, co. Nottingham, about three years since tendered her lamentable estate to the Lords, whereupon they granted the order annexed, by which George Lassells was enjoined to pay a mark a week to petitioners for their maintenance, and some Justices of that county were authorized to see the performance thereof. The Justices, with the consent of George Lassells, made an agreement for settling the same upon petitioner's husband and children for ever. Mr. Lassells having not paid the mark a week for 32 weeks, having refused to perform the said agreement, and done many cruel actions towards his son and his children, had brought his son into a distraction and petitioner into a state past hope of any relief but what the Lords shall confer. The Lord Privy Seal had granted his warrant for bringing up George Lassells before the Board, but he had given his bond, and petitioner had waited twelve weeks for his appearance. Prays order for payment of the moneys due, execution of the agreement, and an allowance for her charge in travel of 100 miles and twelve weeks continuance here. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

68. i. *Order of Council on a petition similar to the preceding. It recites many particulars of previous transactions between these parties, and orders the payment of a mark a week, the withdrawal of actions brought by George Lassells against constables who had distrained for the same, and his committal until he conformed himself. Whitehall, 28th February 1633-34. [2 pp.]*

[Feb. ?] 69. Petition of George Kirke, gentleman of his Majesty's Robes, to the Council. Edmund Clipsham, one of the chief rioters in the great riot in Lincolnshire about August last, stands committed at the instance of petitioner, until he should confess the principal actors therein. Clipsham has discovered the names of many of them and is very sorry for his offence, and has petitioned the petitioner to be a suitor for his delivery upon security for his forthcoming at all times hereafter. Prays his enlargement accordingly. [*Signed by petitioner.* 1 p.]

[Feb. ?] 70. Petition of Henry Darell and the Inhabitants of St. Giles in the Fields and the parts adjoining, to the same. The King's father granted to Trinity College, Oxford, six markets and twelve fairs

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towards the building of their hall, two of which markets and three of the fairs petitioner has purchased of the college. In December 1634 the King settled those markets and fairs, reserving a fourth part of the toll to the Duke of York, and after a writ of *ad quod damnum* the Attorney-General drew up a book, but upon complaint of some of the city of London it was stopped. The King in January last gave order to the Attorney-General to proceed and the opposers to be left to the law. Pray that since his Majesty has given order for the work's going forward it may have the approbation of the Lords. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

[Feb. ?]

71. Petition of William Emott, solicitor and servant to Robert, Earl of Leicester, to the Council. Sir Thomas Legh, Sir Thomas Lucy, and Sir Robert Lee, kinsmen to the daughters of Sir Robert Dudley, have taken divers examinations of witnesses concerning the Earl's being dispossessed, by the said daughters, of the manor of Balsall since his going ambassador into France, but have not restored the Earl to his possession according to the letters of the Lords to them, and returned a certificate sealed, so that petitioner could never see the same. By which, and two indictments found by jury upon oath and three affidavits annexed, petitioner hopes it will appear that the Earl has been dispossessed since his going into France, and that other tenants of the manor detain their rents in their hands. Prays that the Earl may be restored to possession. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

[Feb. ?]

72. Petition of Sir John Dryden and Charles Cockayne, late sheriffs of co. Northampton, to the same. By letter of 31st January 1636-7 the Lords required Sir Robert Banaster, now sheriff of the same county, to give his warrants to levy the arrears of ship-money in the time of the petitioners. They forthwith met at Northampton to agree upon the form of a warrant, and concluded on that which is annexed, and sent the same to the sheriff to be signed and sealed, but he refused the signing thereof, in regard the direction was not to the petitioners, but to the constables, &c., and sent petitioners another form also annexed, which they conceive not to be according to the intention of the Lords. For if they are personally to go about to collect the arrears, it will be an extraordinary toil, and will not be performed in six months, whereas if the constables were enjoined, they would speedily effect the same. State other objections of the sheriff, and pray direction to him to give such warrants as they shall from time to time desire for effecting his Majesty's service. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

72. I. *Form of warrant sent by the petitioners to the sheriff as above-stated. It is addressed to the constables of the hundred of Nassaburgh, and authorizes them to levy the arrears. Dated 14th February 1636-7. [1 p.]*

72. II. *Form proposed to be given by Sir Robert Banaster. It is addressed to the petitioners, requires them to take measures for levying the arrear, and offers to give warrants to constables to assist them. [1½ p.]*

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[Feb. ?]

73. Petition of the better sort of the Inhabitants of Buckden, co. Huntingdon, to the Council. Petitioners are cheerfully willing to pay to ship-money and all other services of his Majesty, but as there has lately arisen some difference in the town how the assessment ought to be made, by reason that one Shelley and some that take part with him, being but of the inferior sort, have rejected the ancients and better sort and proceeded to levy at their own wills, without guiding themselves by former assessment or any rule of land or cattle. Perceiving great inequalities in Shelley's assessment they disagreed thereunto and attended the Bishop of Lincoln, who used no reviling speeches to any, but wished them to make an indifferent assessment by some rule, and to lay him with the highest. The better sort afterwards made an equal assessment, but Shelley and some deride and give out that all other levies for church, poor, and other charges will be made in future no longer by law but by estimation, what they think fit. Pray that they may make their assessments by land or cattle, according to their ancient course. [18 signatures. 1 p.]

[Feb. ?]

74. Petition of Cadwallader Powell, one of the servants of the Bishop of Lincoln, to the same. Petitioner among other of the Bishop's servants was ordered to appear at this Board to answer the complaints of William Shelley. Protests that he is clearly innocent of the said complaint and submissive to the orders of the Board. Beseeches that the complaints against him may be referred to the same referees to whom the rest of the bishop's servants stand referred. Which he the rather prays for that he is one of the co-defendants with the bishop in the Star Chamber and necessitated to go down for preparing his defence. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Feb. ?]

75. Petition of William Shelley to the same. Upon the first accusation of petitioner by the Bishop of Lincoln, and upon his answer thereto and his information to the King and the Lords, such proceedings have been had as have appeared. This business has much impaired petitioner's estate by expense of time and money. Prays reparation. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Feb. ?]

76. Note of the particular charges which William Shelley has been put to by reason of his commitment and unjust complaint made against him by the Bishop of Lincoln. He states his travelling and legal expenses at 40*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and estimates his damages by loss of markets on the sale of 143 fat oxen at 50*l.* [1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Feb. ?]

77. Copy thereof. [1 p.]

[Feb. ?]

78. Petition of William Shelley to the Council. The Bishop of Lincoln, by their Lordships' order being ordered to pay petitioner 30*l.* costs, he and his servants have endeavoured to serve the bishop with the said order, but he will not suffer them to come at him. Several of his servants have seen and had notice of the order and have treated petitioner with great indignity. Cadwallader Powell

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the bishop's steward, Cadwallader Tudder, another of his servants, are especially mentioned as guilty of various acts of insolence. Richard Bull and two other of his servants had assaulted petitioner's brother, and Owen Owens had given out that they had not had justice at the hearing. Prays the Lords to take these things into their consideration and provide a remedy. [1 p.]

[Feb. ?] 79. Statement of the particular affronts and oppressions which have been put upon William Shelley, his brother and servants, since he petitioned the Lords. The facts mentioned in the preceding petition are here stated more minutely. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

[Feb. ?] 80. Sir White Beconsawe to the Council. According to their order on petition presented by Robert Rigges, on behalf of himself and others of Fareham, the writer has examined the books of John Burton the younger, collector of ship-money for 1634, in the hundred of Fareham, and finds that he has remaining in his hands his own assessment of 6*l.* 10*s.*, which he desires in allowance towards his charges of collection, and he had besides 55*s.*, which he had repaid to certain poor men. There is also remaining in the hands of William Brooke of Portsmouth 10*l.*; of Robert Newland, one of the collectors of the Isle of Wight (since dead), 6*l.* 10*s.*; of Stephen March, another collector of the same place, 6*l.* 4*s.*, which they detain for charges, and in those of Edward Coke of Fawley, 4*l.* 2*s.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[Feb. ?] 81. Certificate of all the towns and hamlets of co. York, and how they were assessed for payment of 12,000*l.* ship-money, under writ of the 12th August 1636, with the names of the clergy, and how much they were assessed. [32 pp. of which 5 are blank.]

[Feb. ?] 82. Similar certificate for Surrey. [$5\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

[Feb. ?] 83. Statement of reasons in favour of a restraint of eating meat this Lent and also of circumstances to be considered in reference to that subject. Beeves and muttons are at a great rate. Drovers and graziers keep markets all Lent in and about London. Butchers authorized to kill should only sell to those who are licensed. Muttons, veals, and lambs dressed in the country are privately conveyed into London and sold in inns and secret places. [1 p.]

[Feb. ?] 84. The Governor and Company of Soapmakers of Westminster to [the Council]. Report on a petition of certain persons, probably John Phineas, Roger Peares, Robert Drinkwater, and Thomas Williams, old soap-makers, who sought employment under the corporation. The answer is that these men have never been apprenticed to soap-makers, that they set up the trade in defiance of a decree in the Star Chamber and certain proclamations, and have ever since continued making and selling great quantities of soap. Before these men appeared to be such obstinate offenders they were offered entertainment under the corporation, but now they

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hope the Lords will not think it fit that the company entertain men whom they cannot trust. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

84. I. *Statement of the several facts already in proof in various legal proceedings against the persons above-named and presumed to be petitioners.* [1½ p.]

[Feb. ?]

85. Account made out by A. T. [Adam Torless], a servant of Archbishop Laud, of the charges of the King's entertainment at Oxford, 30th August 1636, with the presents sent to the Archbishop on that occasion. The whole charge amounted to 2,666*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* The provisions sent in as gifts were 7 stags, 63 bucks and does, 5 oxen, 74 weathers, 2 lambs, and one calf; besides which the Archbishop of York contributed 20*l.*; Dr. Newell, 10*l.*; Dr. Mountford, 10*l.*; the Bishop of St. Asaph, 10*l.*; Mr. Thomas May, 5*l.*; the Earl of Kingston, 100*l.*; and there were a great many smaller presents, as of melons, grapes, fish, poultry, and so forth. The Archbishop has added to the endorsement "all payed." [6 pp.]

[Feb. ?]

86. Heads of a proclamation for gunpowder, being suggestions for the preparation either of the proclamation of the 20th February inst., calendared under that date, or of some other contemplated proclamation on the same subject. Nicholas has written under this paper a request, as from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Attorney-General, to prepare a proclamation in accordance therewith, but the request has remained unsigned. [1½ p.]

[Feb. ?]

87. Another paper on the same subject, and apparently in the nature of suggestions for the preceding, or a draft altered by Nicholas in the course of preparation. [8 pp. 6 *being blank.*]

[Feb. ?]

88. Another similar paper, perhaps incomplete. [1 p.]

[Feb. ?]

89. Another similar paper, being in the nature of a report, but so altered and added to by Nicholas that it has been probably used only as a paper of suggestions for the preceding. [1 p.]

Feb.

90. John Phillips and Thomas Nash to the Lords of the Admiralty. Answer to the certificate of Thomas Heddoze [Leddoze] the present and John Cade, the late Mayor of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, for which *see Vol. cccxliii., No. 4.* Phillips and Nash altogether deny the truth of the complaints made by Leddoze and Cade, of their want of punctuality in coming to Weymouth, their drunkenness and incivility to the mayor. They declare that the late mayor was absent when one of them arrived in the town at the time appointed, and attribute the partial failure of the impressment to his absence and the ignorance of the constables. Taking advantage of a mistake in the name of the present mayor in the copy of the complaint transmitted to him (Heddoze for Leddoze) they further declare their belief that such complaint had been forged by the constables, that the name of the present mayor mentioned in it was unknown to them, and that they never had conference with him nor had seen him. They pray that the late and present mayor

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and John Samwaies, one of the constables, might attend the Lords to justify what is falsely and scandalously asserted in the certificate of the mayors. [3 pp.] *Annexed,*

90. 1. *Copy of the complaint of Leddoze and Cade above referred to. It is attested as accurate by Nicholas, but contains the mistake, Heddoze for Leddoze, above-mentioned.* [2½ pp.]

Feb.

91. Lawrence Fisher to the Lords of the Admiralty. Certifies that Willoughby Dixon, preacher for the last voyage in the Assurance, did not come into the ship at all until she fell down as low as St. Mary's Creek, before Gillingham, after her leak was stopped at Chatham. On that day, the 4th June last, Capt. Brett brought him about by Queenborough, and from that day the certifier entered him in the pay book. [1 p.]

Feb.

92-93. See "Papers relating to Appointments in the Navy."

Feb.

94-95. See "Returns of the Justices of the Peace."

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March 1.
Whitehall.

Minute of an order of the Council, that the Officers of the Ordnance should certify whether there be sufficient brass ordnance for supply of the Fleet besides those mentioned in their estimate of the 24th February last as intended for the Postmaster's frigate, the Speedy Post of London; and if not, to state whether that description of ordnance be needful for that vessel, and if not what other ordnance they have that is suitable. [See Vol. cccxlvi. No. 26. ½ p.]

March 1.

1. Sir Rice Rudd, Sheriff of co. Carmarthen, to Nicholas. Has sent to be paid in 360*l.*, viz., 30*l.* received from Carmarthen, 10*l.* from Kidwelly, and 30*l.* from the county. The other 400*l.* he will collect with all speed. [Seal with arms. ½ p.]

March 1.

Ridlington, co.
Rutland.

2. Sir Edward Harrington to the same. Finds the way he takes to succeed well. Some opposition he has now and then, but he spares them not, neither will he till he has perfected the work. As soon as he has signed all the assessments he will send a certificate. Hopes very speedily to get in all the money. Has now 400*l.* in his hands, and is busy procuring a safe return thereof to Sir William Russell. The carrier's name is Sicill; he inns at the Bell in Smithfield, and comes out of town every Monday. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

March 1.

3. The Journeymen Printers of London to Sir John Lamb. Petitioners have suffered great misery through want of employment in their mystery, one special reason whereof is the multitude of bibles and other books printed in Scotland and transported hither, as may appear from a note stated to have been annexed. Had those

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books been printed in London many of the poor petitioners might have received maintenance, with their wives and children, in this last disconsolate season, in which had it not happened that one great volume, not heretofore printed in England, was put to the press by one of the Company of Stationers, many of petitioners must have perished for want of bread; some of them, in their great necessity, being enforced to carry the corpses of such as died of the plague, others to carry water, which great miseries some of them still endure. Pray Sir John to stand their friend in the suppressing of the importation of all sorts of books out of Scotland. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 1. 4. Capt. William Rainsborough to the Lords of the Admiralty.
The Leopard in Received their order to waft the Grace of Weymouth, laden with
the Downs. munition, to Falmouth. She is not yet arrived; doubts not she will be there to-morrow. His surgeon is aboard her with his chest, the Company of Surgeons having detained him so long that he could not come to Rainsborough in the Hope. On her arrival they will not lose an hour's time, for he has an extraordinary desire to be where he may do the business he is set about. [1 p.]

March 1. 5. List of fourteen ships lent by the King to the Prince Elector.
Whitehall. They were the Bonaventure, the Mary Rose, the Unicorn, of London, the Industry, the Mary [May?] Flower, the William and Elizabeth, the Golden Eagle, the Margaret, the William, the Prudence, the Royal Defence, the First and Tenth Whelps, and the Swan. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 1. 6. Minute of an arrangement between the Lords of the Admiralty and Thomas Thornhill, the saltpetremen, for refining a quantity of rough and unrefined saltpetre, purchased from the East India Company. The terms were that Thornhill should deliver as much of the said saltpetre refined, as was equal in value to the sum paid for the whole quantity of saltpetre unrefined. He received 59 tons and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rough petre and returned 41 tons 3 cwt. 3 quarters, and 12 lbs. of refined. The overplus which Thornhill had might be about 3 or 4 tons. [1 p.]

March 1. 7. Certificate of Thomas Thornhill and William Blythe of further quantities of foreign saltpetre in the hands of the East India Company and of Mr. Briggs, and as to how much thereof would be wasted in refining. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

March 1. 8. Officers of Ordnance to Montjoy, Earl of Newport, Master of
Office of the Ordnance. Report on Mr. Bagnall's proposition sent to Lord
Ordnance. Newport by the Lords of the Admiralty. Cannot give any opinion thereon without conference with the propounder. Cannot understand what he means by made grounds. It will be a great grievance to the country that the price of carriages, which was settled upon a complaint made by the country in Parliament, should be abated, and the writers do not see any reason for it. Nor do they know what is the amount of saltpetre which Bagnall is bound to furnish, the contracts of the saltpetremen not being entered into with that

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office as formerly. If their opinions be desired, pray that they may first confer with the propounder. [1 p.]

March 1.
St. John's,
[Clerkenwell].

9. William, Earl of Exeter, to Sec. Coke. Lord Fitz-William has absolutely disobeyed the order of the Board in not showing his horses at the last musters in Northamptonshire, although the Deputy-Lieutenants allowed him time after the musters to produce them before the Earl. This is a second contempt, and the Earl cannot serve his Majesty if his commands be so affronted. Concerning the recusants' arms the town of Northampton says they were delivered by them to some of the former Deputies, now dead. The Earl has encouraged some of the recusants to lay to their charge the embezzling of their particular arms, for Lord Brudenell told the Earl that he delivered to that town 60 as good arms as are to be had in England. But he and the rest are fearful to aver anything unless they be brought to it by authority. [*Seal with crest and garter.* 1 p.]

March 1. 10. Statement of the case between Edward Tyringham and Anthony Tyringham respecting a lease of the parsonage of Tyringham granted as security for a loan which had been much overpaid. The particulars are stated in Vol. cccxvi., No. 39. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 1. 11-16. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

March 2. Office of Ordnance. Officers of Ordnance to the Council. There is not sufficient brass ordnance for supply of the Fleet and the Postmasters' frigate. There is no ordnance among the stores in the Tower for furnishing this pinnace, save six brass falcons which the writers think might be spared, but at Portsmouth there are some iron saker drakes which would serve, but that the requisite haste is such as will not admit of the loss of time in sending for them. [*See Vol. cccxlviii., No. 26.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 2. 17. Certificate of William Selby, bailiff of the hundred of Higham Ferrers, that together with Roger Tudor, steward to Charles Cockayne, and Richard Astell, an assistant to the writer, he went to Ringstead to collect ship-money. Going first to John Ekins to require his assistance being high constable, by virtue of warrant from Sir Robert Banaster, the now sheriff, Ekins refused except there should be occasion to use him, and being required to pay the money assessed on himself he absolutely refused payment, and chained up his stable door and put a lock thereon and his wife shut the door of the house, so that no distress could be taken. Ekins said that the writer should take no distress from him, but if Mr. Tudor would, he should upon condition that he should enter bond to try an action with him. [1 p.]

March 2. 18. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Appointment to consider Mr. Bagnall's proposition for renewing saltpetremen's deputations, for which purpose the Earl of Newport is to meet the Lords. Mr. Thornhill and Mr. Blythe to

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give account of the petre they have viewed. Appoint a day to consider the accounts of the Vice-Admirals. [*Margin*, Monday come sennight.] Mr. South has brought his proofs, and desires letters of reprizal against the Spaniards. [*Margin*, Instructions to be showed to the C. B. *i.e.* the Council Board]. Consider draft commission for sale of gunpowder, and having approved it order Mr. Attorney to prepare it for the King's signature. [*Margin*, Fiat.] Consider Sir Henry Mervin's two letters about the Garland; also a paper presented by the Spanish Ambassador, and his Majesty's reference on Mr. Ackworth's petition. Officers of Navy recommend Rabenett and Reuben [Brodd] to be masters and commanders in the Greyhound and Roebuck. [*Margin*, Fiat.] Order what shall be done on the Privy Seals for sale of the Anne Royal and Black George. [*Margin*, Fiat.] [1 p.]

March 2. 19. Edward Boate to Nicholas. The warrant the writer's son formerly had for his place of out-stores having been delivered to the Officers cannot now be found (Mr. Edisbury having delivered it to Mr. Fleming) wherefore the writer prays Nicholas to procure him another, with some words added to prevent any question as to the allowances the writer formerly had. The ships appointed for the present expedition are in part taking in their victuals. Doubts there is some mistake as to the Whelps. The First and Second are completely made perfect in the Docks but are left out, the Fifth and Tenth being appointed, the latter whereof is in so bad state that she can hardly be made fit in time. [1 p.]

March 2. 20. Petition of Peter White to the Lords of the Admiralty. Had been Master of divers of his Majesty's ships for 12 years and never put his Majesty to the charge of a pilot, nor ever lost mast, long boat, cable, or anchor, except one long boat when thwart of Beachy in the Red Lion, in that hideous storm when the Rainbow and the Bonaventure and many other ships were lost at Portsmouth, and one anchor only, riding in the Vanguard at the South head of Goodwin Sands by reason of the cables breaking, nor ever brought any ship into danger until this unfortunate mischance of the Anne Royal in which his own loss was exceeding great. Beseeches the Lords to solicit his Majesty on his behalf for receiving him again into his gracious favour, or if not that he may have the liberty that other prisoners enjoy, which is to go abroad with a keeper for the despatch of some affairs that mightily concern him. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 2. 21. Petition of Gideon Morris, attorney for the owners of the Swan frigate, of Flushing, to the same. On his application, the Lords lately agreed that the Swan, now at sea in his Majesty's service, should, on her return be "restituted" to petitioner, and an agreement made with him concerning the freight. It being uncertain when the ship may come in, and he being desirous to go home, he prays that an act may be delivered to him of the said resolution, that he may show his principals, and that the

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Commissioners of the Lords may agree with him as to the freight before his departure. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

March 2.

22. Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Henry Marten. Upon notice of wreck of Spanish money on the Isle of Wight, the Lords employed thither his Majesty's proctor, with a commission to seize the same for his Majesty, by which means much money and silver were found which the proctor has in his custody, and a good part is already adjudged to his Majesty. The Vice-Admiral of that place lays claim to the moiety thereof as due to him. Sir Henry is to take such claim into his consideration and advise the Lords what is the right of Vice-Admirals in such a case. [*Seal of the Court of Admiralty.* 1 p.]

March 2.
Whitehall.

Nicholas to Sir Maurice Abbot, Alderman of London. The Lords of the Admiralty desired him and the rest of the committee for setting forth the ships which the city was to find for guard of the seas, to attend the King and the Lords on Sunday next at 2 o'clock, in the Council Chamber at Whitehall, when the sheriffs of the city were to be there; also, he was to bring with him a list of the three ships agreed for that service, their burthens, number of men, ordnance, &c. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom., James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 143.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

March 2.

23. ———, a messenger from Lord Carlisle, to Sec. Coke. The Earl wishes Sir John to move the Lords [of the Admiralty] concerning the petition of Capt. Peter Canon. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

March 2.
Ludlow Castle.

24. Sir John Bridgeman, Chief Justice of Chester, to the same. Received his letter of the 12th November last, concerning the examination of a project of John Broughton, for making iron with less expense of wood than heretofore. At the receipt thereof being to continue in his Majesty's service at Ludlow, he wrote to the verderors and some of the regards of the Forest of Dean, to make trial thereof and certify him thereon. Encloses their certificate. Hears, by other persons, that the project is likely to conduce to his Majesty's service. Conceives Mr. Broughton to be an honest and discreet man. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.] *Enclosed,*

24. I. *Certificate of the Verderors and some of the Regards of the Forest of Dean, of their visit to Mr. Broughton's forge, and its favourable results, already calendared from a copy thereof, placed under its date (Vol. cccxlviii., No. 32). Little Deane, 17th February 1636-7.*

March 2.

25. Petition of the Journeymen Printers, being freemen of the city of London, to Archbishop Laud. Having heretofore made known to the Archbishop divers grievances which they suffered by the master printers through their breach of the decree made in the Star Chamber concerning the business of printing, and also of other private orders made by the master and wardens of the Company, they were remitted to the Bishop of London, who, by reason

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of some emergent doubts, determining nothing, they addressed themselves to the Company, who have thereupon composed certain orders, which are stated to have been annexed. Petitioners submit their case to the Archbishop's favourable consideration, and entreat that he would have an eye to them as poor men, and if he thinks meet, command these orders to be established by the master and wardens of the Company, and the other old order to be revived, and all of them to be recorded in some court of justice under a penalty for breach thereof. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

- March 3. 26. Petition of Sir Edward Lloyd and Rowland Pugh, the King's farmers of the manors of Arrowystly and Kevelliock, co. Montgomery, to the King. Petitioners are interested in the said manors during the remainder of certain leases granted by the late King, and are also seized of the inheritance by purchase,—Sir Edward Lloyd, of Arrowystly, from Sir Thomas Middleton, deceased; and Rowland Pugh, of Kevelliock, from Sir Thomas, the son;—both manors having been sold by the King's Commissioners for 1,000*l.*, in 1628, to Sir Thomas Middleton, deceased, with reservation of [a rent of] 143*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, to the King. Francis Herbert, who was in competition for the purchase with Matthew Price, Meredith Morgan, and some others, who are questioned by petitioners for unjust encroachments upon part of the said manors, have combined, with a common purse, to vex petitioners, and have instituted certain causeless suits against them in Chancery, with an information in the Exchequer Chamber upon a variety of untrue pretences. Pray the King to appoint any persons whom he shall think fit to examine the matter, and take order for petitioners' relief. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

26. 1. *Reference to the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, and Lord Cottington, or any two of them, calling to them the Attorney and Solicitor-General, to hear all parties and compose the differences, or certify where the impediment lies. Whitehall, 3rd March 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

- March 3. 27. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, "concerning Capt. Weddell's commission." Whether "they" should have 18 months to export their goods. "The adventurers" to sell unserviceable ships. The exportation of 40,000*l.* in foreign gold or silver in five years. Whether his Majesty will "consult it" publicly or have it despatched by Mr. Attorney privately. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

- March $\frac{8}{13}$. 28. Thomas Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. The ague he left at Rome he found again at Venice, the very night of his arrival. After two or three fits it changed into a quartan, which has persecuted him ever since, and doctors and apothecaries still worse; but they have indifferently recovered him, though they have brought his purse to a consumption. Within three or four days he means to go to Padua, and thence homewards. Hopes for letters at Paris. Spinola has furnished him with 300 pieces of eight rials, which comes to 67*l.* 10*s.* [1 p.]

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- March ³/₃. 29. Francis Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. Reports the intended removal of himself and his brother towards Paris. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
Venice.
- March 4. 30. Account by Edward Fenn of moneys received for ship-money for the current year, since the 25th February 1636-7; total, 4,160*l.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March 4. 31. Account of all moneys paid in on account of the ship-money for the current year; total, 43,054*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; with the further sums received by the sheriffs and remaining in their hands; total, 25,498*l.*; in all, 68,552*l.* [1 p.]
- March 4. 32. William Brooke to Nicholas. They are ready to set sail for Ireland, intending to take the first fair wind. Begs him to acquaint From the Ninth Lion's Whelp, riding at Bristol. Mr. Railton therewith, that "my Lord" [the Lord Deputy?] may be satisfied. Solicits Nicholas's favour to procure a purser's place for his son-in-law. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March 4. 33. Estimate of the charge of powder and other munition for the Postmaster's frigate, the Speedy Post of London, appointed to the seas in his Majesty's service; total, 130*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* [$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]
- March 4. 34. Capt. William Rainsborough to Capt. George Carteret, captain of the Antelope. Long expected him before the writer had news of him and thought long till his ship came down, which was Tuesday, and then they told the writer he would be down that night. Has all this while tarried for him, now his reputation lying at the stake, in being likely to lose a fair wind, he resolves to set sail this morning, but will go with an easy sail that Carteret may fetch him up. Gives him directions for joining the fleet at Falmouth, off the Lizard, or finally in the road of Sallee. Fears if he loses this wind the men-of-war of Sallee will be out before they get there, which would be a great prejudice to their employment. Encloses general instructions. At their meeting will give him further directions. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*
34. 1. *Instructions given by William Rainsborough, Admiral of the ships set forth for Sallee, to be observed by all officers and common men in the fleet provided for this expedition. Dated from the Leopard, riding in the Downs, 4th March 1636-7. [5 pp.]*
- March 4. 35-36. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."
- March 5. 37. Officers of the Navy to Nicholas. Capt. Harrison, captain Mincing Lane. of the Hercules, one of the Sallee ships in the Downs, has sent the names of about 30 seamen, pressed for that ship, who have neglected their appearance. If some number of these could be taken and the law executed on some now in the first of this year's service, it would terrify all that heard of it and cause them to be wary of such contempt. If any of the known ministers of the Navy should go about it, the plot would be suddenly discovered and no good be done. Suggests a warrant to some of the messengers of the chamber, as is

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usual in cases of Jesuits or the like, to make search in known parts about the Thames. What is to be done, the sooner the more likely. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

March 6.

38. List of Captains in the Navy employed last year in the King's service under the Earl of Northumberland, compiled for the King's information, and in order that he might select from it such as should be appointed in the fleet fitting out for the present year. Some alterations were made in this list before it was fair copied for presentation to the King. [*Endorsed, under date of the 9th March inst. is a list of 23 captains chosen by his Majesty for present service. They were Sir John Pennington, Vice-admiral, Sir Henry Mervin, Rear-admiral, Capt. Johnson, Sir Henry Mainwaring, Walter Stuart, Thomas Ketelby, John Mennes, Povey, Richard Fogg, David Murray, Henry Stradling, Lewis Kirke, Thomas Kirke, Jeremy Brett, Richard Fielding, Price, Sir Elias Hickes, Robert Slingsby, Lindsey, Fletcher, William Smith, Donnell, and Edward Popham. = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

March 6.
Workington.

39. Patricius Curwen, Sheriff of Cumberland, to Nicholas. Sends certificate of the assessment of his county for the ship-money. The greatest part is collected, and with all expedition will pay the same to Sir William Russell. None refuse to pay save Mr. Samuel Knipe, of the lordship of Millom, which the writer refers to his Majesty's consideration. [*Seal with arms. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.*]

March 6.

40. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 1,000*l.*, paid by Sir James Bagge on behalf of Sir Richard Buller, Sheriff of Cornwall, in part of 5,500*l.* assessed on that county for ship-money, under writ of 12th August last. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

[March 6.]

41. Petition of Thomas Shave, soldier in Upnor Castle, Kent, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Richard Tuck, petitioner's fellow soldier at Upnor, has recovered against petitioner a debt of 20*l.*, which petitioner is willing to pay but is not able to do it in one payment as Tuck exacts. Prays them to order the payment thereof in such proportions as they think fit, petitioner having little means besides his stipend of 8*d.* a day. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

41. 1. *Nicholas Bishop, Lieutenant of Upnor Castle, to Nicholas. Certifies to the honest behaviour of Thomas Shave, who has been six years at Upnor. Upnor Castle, 6th March 1636-7. [1 p.]*

March 6.

42. Officers of the Navy to Nicholas. Mr. Goddard, one of the master shipwrights, has written of the insufficiency of the Turkish frigate, formerly certified by James Robins that she might have been made serviceable for 57*l.* Goddard estimates the charge at 160*l.*, and yet she will be but a weak thing. The case being thus, the writers suggest, that there being stores of timber at Portsmouth, a new pinnace should be built by the middle of May, which would not exceed 500*l.* for the hull. [$\frac{2}{3}$ p.]

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March 6. 43. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. When the fleet was at sea
Mincing Lane. last summer, not knowing which or how many were to be prepared
for this year, the Officers certified that the Garland might have gone,
with the Triumph, into dock at Deptford, so that they might
have been launched together. But the Garland having continued
at sea, she may now be sooner repaired at Chatham and save the
charge of transporting her to and from Deptford. The dock at
Chatham is free and may very well receive the Red Lion and
Garland. Prays him to move the Lords thereon. P.S. If Sir John
Pennington appoint no new business to be made in the Swiftsure,
now he has gone to Chatham (by his Majesty's command as Edisbury
conceives she may be fitted in 14 days after warning. [*Seal with
arms. ¾ p.*]

March 6.
Oxford.

44. Dr. John Prideaux to Archbishop Laud. Was confident
that his brother Goodwin would prevail little in such a cause, before
such a Judge, after true information given, for the Archbishop's
acceptation of which he is engaged to be always thankful. Wishes
that after all this Goodwin could be sensible of his wanderings. Will
be ready to further him in any good cause. Mr. Chillingworth's
answer he has only heard of. When Dr. Potter returns the writer
will acquaint him with the Archbishop's pleasure. In that, or any
other thing wherein his endeavours may be serviceable for the
Church or common good, no man shall be more ready to execute the
Archbishop's commands. [*Endorsed by William Dell: "Dr. Prideaux
his undertaking to revise Mr. Chillingworth's book, &c." 1 p.*]

March 6.

45-47. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

March 7.
Westminster.

48. Warrant for payment of 238*l.* to René Augier, agent and
secretary of the King's Ambassador in France, for his extraordinary
expenses, post of letters, and voyages from Paris to the French
Court from 1st August 1636 to the 13th February last past, and
also for his journey into England in January last. [*10 lines on
parchment.*]

March 7.

49. Justices of Peace for Norfolk to the Council. In Christmas
last past there were brought down into Norfolk three letters from
the Lords, intended as the writers presume for the three limits of the
county. One directed to Sir William Denny, Dr. Corbet, Chancellor
of Norwich, and Thomas Knivett which concerned the limit of
Norwich; one other to Sir William Yelverton, Robert Bacon, and
Robert Walpole, intended for the limit of Lynn, but Sir William
Yelverton deceased about four years since, and Bacon and Walpole,
although formerly in the commission of the peace, were never sworn
and for some years have been out of the commission. The third
letter was directed to Sir Roger Townsend, Sir Hamon le Strange,
and John Coke, which concerned the limit of Walsingham, but Sir
Roger Townsend was deceased, and John Coke for some years out
of the commission. Sir Hamon le Strange had declared these
things at the assizes at Thetford that day, where by reason that

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formerly the Lords had made a general declaration of the matter of maltsters, the writers had consulted what answer might be returned, which by a schedule therewith sent they offer to the Lords. [*Signed by 18 Justices. Copy. 1 p.*] *Enclosed,*

49. I. *Breviat of the objections made to the new proposals respecting maltsters, by the gentlemen of Norfolk, with references to answers thereto. If it be considered by the Lords upon these objections that the observing of some of the articles is not so fit for Norfolk as for other counties, they pray the Lords to dispense with the observing of such articles for that county. [½ p.]*

March 7.

50. Sir John Carleton, Sheriff of co. Cambridge, to Nicholas. Sends certificate of the assessment of his county. No man refuses to pay, but they are backward and slow, as men that are loth to part with their money. He has received 1,000*l.*, of which he is very desirous to be discharged as soon as he has order for it. He hopes to have as much more within this month. [*Seal with crest. 1 p.*]

March 7.
Melay.

51. William Wynne, Sheriff of co. Denbigh, to the same. Sends certificate of the assessment of his county. There be considerable sums unlevied. He hopes very shortly to bring the same in, and then without delay will pay the amount to Sir William Russell, having no secure way to pay the money as he receives it, in regard of eight score miles distance from London, the danger of passage, and in that country (unless in summer time by drovers) there are no tradesmen that use to make return of money. P.S.—There being very few of the clergy for a personal estate considerable to bear share in the assessment, it was not thought of any avail for their temporal means at all to charge them. [*2 pp.*]

March 7.

52. Examination of Edmund Chillingden, apprentice to George Kendall, and prisoner in the Compter in the Poultry, taken before Sir John Lambe, Sir Charles Cæsar, Dr. Duck, and Mr. Bray. One Rice Boy, dwelling in Coleman Street, came about October or November to this examinant, and asked him whether he could help him away with some books that he had, of News from Ipswich and the Divine Tragedy, that lay on his hand. Deponent told him that he had some acquaintance in Norwich, and thereupon Rice Boy delivered him 50 of each of the said books, all which deponent sent to John Penton at Norwich, with a letter, to be sold. Penton shortly after wrote to examinant to send him the second part of the said News, whereupon he inquired of Rice Boy for the said second part, but he could not tell of any such. He was to pay Rice Boy 2*d.* a piece for the News from Ipswich and about 6*d.* for the Divine Tragedy, and was to receive from Penton 3*d.* for the News and 8*d.* for the Divine Tragedy. [*1½ p.*]

March 7.

53. Richard Farnam, a prisoner in Newgate, to Archbishop Laud. A petition similar in many respects to that of the 23rd February

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last (*Vol. cccxlvi*, No. 13). He states that he petitioned once before that he might come to his trial, but that the Archbishop would not vouchsafe to read the petition that was delivered into his hand, after he understood who the petitioner was, but gave this answer to the party that presented the petition, that she might deliver the petition where she would, for he would neither meddle with the petition nor with the petitioner. Remonstrates against a decision which he affirms to be neither true justice nor true religion, and argues that the Archbishop had no sound religion in him. If he will not bring him to his trial, solicits him to send his pur-suivant and free him out of prison, and leave him in Long Lane, where he found him, near Whittington's Cat. At that time petitioner had a house to put his head in, now he has none and his children are dispersed abroad; two of them the parish has taken, and the others a poor widow has received into her house. His resolution is, whatsoever he has written he will stand to maintain it to be truth against all the learned men in the world. He intimates, as before, that if he cannot obtain his request he intends to petition the King, and concludes with a prayer for the Archbishop, if he belongs to God's election: "for it is a sin to pray that the Lord would change his decree." [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 7.
West Dean.

54. Dr. Matthew Nicholas to his brother, Edward Nicholas. Had seen Edward Nicholas's friend Ashburnham with the Captain his brother there in Dean with Sir John Evelyn, but the writer could not draw them down to his house. Understands that there is some hope that Mr. Love may sell his farm of Norton. It will be a good pennyworth. Mr. Glanville being at the Assizes, sent to speak with the writer to acquaint him that he is at an agreement with Mr. Wroughton and Mr. Constable for the parsonage of Broad Hinton, and that he desires to change those lives of the Wroughtons in being for two of his own children and to add a third. The writer gave his consent, but Glanville voluntarily gave him respite to consider the value. Begs Nicholas's advice thereon. Chief Justice Finch at the last Assizes at Salisbury laid upon the Hospital of St. Nicholas to repair Harnham Bridge before Michaelmas under a penalty of 50*l*. The hospital was not indicted for it alone, the Close of Sarum and the neighbouring country were included in the same indictment, but he laid the load on the poor for the present, saying they should have a trial for the right when the bridge was repaired. A man more experienced could not have thought of so hard measure. No one had anything to plead for exemption but the hospital. He will pass through Salisbury on his return the 29th inst., and the writer intends to move him to reverse his order until the business be tried. If he cannot prevail he believes he shall not make any purchase with the money he shall have from Mr. Glanville. The writer has had conference with Sir John Evelyn concerning taking up his tithes in kind. He gave a very fair answer, but wished they might continue this year whilst he is full of trouble, to which the writer agreed. The other difference,

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concerning the exchange of glebe, they had agreed to refer, if they could think of an indifferent man. [*Seal with arms. 2 pp.*]

March 7. 55. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

March 8. 56. Warrant for payment of 300*l.* to William, Earl of Denbigh,
Westminster. Master of the Great Wardrobe, to be paid by him to Robert Hutcheson in part of a debt of 653*l.* due to him as perfumer to the late King, for wares delivered and other services done to the said late King. [*14 lines on parchment.*]

March 8. 57. Similar warrant for payment of 260*l.* to the same, to be paid
Westminster. by him to Thomas Lisle, on behalf of Anne his wife, widow of Alexander Hume deceased, who was shoemaker to the late King, it appearing by certificate of Sir Bevis Thelwall, that such 260*l.* was due to the said Alexander Hume, for wares by him delivered for the use of his said late Majesty. [*13 lines on parchment.*]

March 8. 58. Order of the King in Council. A petition was read of the
Westminster. Lord Chamberlain, Governor of the Royal Fishings of Great Britain, and Sir Thomas Roe, Chancellor of the Order, his deputy, made a relation how the stock first raised had been employed, what returns had been made, what losses had been sustained, and what courses had been settled for the better management in the future. It was resolved that this trade is very honourable and necessary for the kingdom, and likely to prove beneficial for the adventurers now "that the true management thereof is by experience discovered." His Majesty declared his resolve on all occasions to assist this trade and to accept the forwardness of those who expressed zeal therein. For a pledge of his favour he gives the governor and adventurers one of his own ships, and it was ordered that all the adventurers in arrear of their subscriptions, should before the 1st April pay the same to John Harrison, Treasurer of the Company. [*Copy. 1 p.*]

March 8. 59. The King to Lord Treasurer Juxon, the Earls of Lindsey and
Westminster. Dorset, Lord Cottington, Sir Henry Vane, and Secs. Coke and Windebank, and the Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being. The King having assumed into his own hands all the saltpetre in the kingdom to be converted into gunpowder, and being minded to sell to such of his subjects as desire the same so much thereof as shall not be necessary for his own service, and being also minded that the making of saltpetre and the sale thereof shall be hereafter managed by the same persons, recites the contract recently made with Samuel Cordewell and George Collins as gunpowder makers, and authorizes the Commissioners appointed by this commission to give warrant from time to time to the Master of the Ordnance to sell out of the King's stores, to such persons as the Commissioners shall direct, such quantities as shall be required, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound, the money to be paid to the Lieutenant of the Ordnance and to be accounted for in the way prescribed in this commission. [*Copy. ¾ p.*]

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March 8.

60. Consent of Edward, Earl of Dorset, to a grant to Thomas Twysden of the Inner Temple for the lives of Richard Crane and Robert Willett, clerk. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 8.
Widdrington.

61. Sir William Widdrington, Sheriff of Northumberland, to Nicholas. The constables in that place are much meaner than in other parts of the kingdom, both in respect of quality and abilities; he had therefore appointed meetings in every division with the justices of peace, whither were summoned two of the ablest men in every parish, with the parsons and constables, and according to information thus received he had assessed every parish. As soon as the whole money is collected he will be with Nicholas and give him the account required. On the 20th February he received 270*l.*, which with what more he shall receive in the interim he will bring up in the beginning of Easter Term, it not being in his power to get the money returned sooner. [*Seal with arms.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 9.
Westminster.

62. Warrant for payment of 800*l.* to Sir Richard Wynne, Treasurer to the Queen, to be employed for the use of her Majesty. [*Nine lines on parchment.*]

March 9.

63. Bond of Sir John Wentworth of Somerleyton, Suffolk, Robert Melling of the same place, esquire, and John Wentworth of Lincoln's Inn, to his Majesty in 500*l.*, conditioned for the appearance of Sir John Wentworth before the Council, on six days notice left at Somerleyton. [1 p.]

March 9.

Form of letter to be sent by Nicholas to the Churchwardens of various parishes in London and Westminster. Sends a copy of an order of the Council, with the names of persons in every parish who have compounded for buildings erected contrary to the King's proclamations. The Lords desire the churchwardens to send for these persons into their vestry and there to read to them the order which they are required to observe at their perils. [*Letters in this form were sent to 15 parishes on this day, and to nine other parishes on the 14th of March. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 143.*]

March 9.
From his house
at Perke.

64. William Lewis [of] Anwill, Sheriff of co. Carnarvon, to Nicholas. His deputy-sheriff will prepare the required account. Has received 400*l.* and all shall be brought to London, together with the certificate. Carnarvon is so far from London that he hopes he may be tolerated from sending the money up by piece meals and in sending every fortnight a certificate. It shall be all paid in Easter term. [1 p.]

March 9.

65. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 2,500*l.* paid by George Buller on behalf of Sir Richard Buller, Sheriff of Cornwall, in part of 5,500*l.* ship-money charged on that county under writ of 12th August last. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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March 9. 66. List of Captains of the Navy employed last year under the Earl of Northumberland. [*Endorsed by Nicholas*, "This is a copy of the list that was then presented to the King." 1 p.]

March 9. 67. Answer of John Crane, Surveyor of Marine Victuals, to the particulars complained of to his Majesty and the Council concerning the badness of the victuals this last year, 1636. After a minute reply to the several items of complaint which had been made, he informs the Lords that in victualling the King's ships he deals with the most able, honest, and substantial men of their trades in London, and those that are of the most experience in the victualling of the Navy, and that he gives valuable prices and provides his victuals in the most seasonable times of the year. Invites them to appoint some men of experience in sea causes to examine the beef and pork now in his Majesty's stores, and all the rest of the provisions as they are sent to the ships, to prevent future complaints. And to give orders to the Officers of the Navy to appoint sufficient men to approve of the victuals as it shall be put aboard, to the end that in future cases of fault the blame may be laid on those who are appointed to take care of the victuals. [3 pp.]

March 9. 68. Petition of Thomas Thornhill, saltpetre maker for London, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner having contracted with Edward Lee of Harwich, master of the Elizabeth, and John Moore of Redriffe, master of the William, for transporting coals from Newcastle to London for his Majesty's saltpetre works, prays warrant that none of the men employed in that service may be pressed. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 9. 69. [Lord Treasurer Juxon] to the Officers of the Customs in the port of London. To provide the deputy of the town of Southampton a room in the Custom House, London, for the collection of the duty of 20s. per butt on malmsies and other sweet wines brought into the port of London. [*Unsigned; perhaps only a suggestion; see Vol. cccxlvii., No. 49. = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.*]

March 9. 70.-73. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

March 10. 74. Charles Cockayne, late Sheriff of co. Northampton, to Sir William Becher. Is enforced once more to send his servant to attend the Lords touching warrants for levying the arrears of ship-money. Except he may have a supply of warrants from the present High-sheriff they shall not be able to effect the service. He has but one warrant to employ his servants and that no way directed to them. And withal, except a servant of the writer's be present, no officer will do any service; moreover all high constables and most petty constables absolutely refuse to make any distresses, so as the burden lies wholly on Sir John Dryden and the writer. There are some high constables that slight the service as this bearer can testify. [*Seal with arms. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.*]

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March 10. 75. William Wynne, Sheriff of Merioneth, to Nicholas. The
Glyne in certificate of the assessment shall be sent by Easter Term, together
Merionethshire. with the ship-money, if he can receive the whole by that time.
Has not yet paid in to Sir William Russell, which he hopes will be
excused, Merionethshire being so far off. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March 10. 76. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 700*l.* paid by William
Lowther on behalf of Francis, Earl of Cumberland, Sheriff of
Westmorland, being the sum charged on that county for ship-money
under writ of 12th August last. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- March 10. 77. Receipt, by Henry Kyme, messenger, for 15 of the letters
from Nicholas, to the churchwardens of several parishes in and
about London calendared under date of 9th March inst., with
further underwritten receipt of George Lewis, dated the 14th inst.,
for nine more of the same letters. [1 p.]
- March 10. 78. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Having
Mincing Lane. been eye-witnesses and received notice of how dangerously the
Vanguard and Rainbow ride at Chatham, "sewing" every tide, pray
warrant for removing them, without putting his Majesty to the
charge of entering into sea victual before the rest of the fleet. [1 p.]
- March 10. 79. Officers of the Ordnance to the same. By order of
Office of the 2nd inst. the writers were required to certify the state of the
Ordnance. ordnance provisions for the two new pinnaces to be employed
against the Turks in Sallee, as also for the 20 ships designed for guard
of the Narrow Seas. The estimate for the 20 ships amounting to
19,758*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, whereof 2,556*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* is for store and 17,202*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*
for emptions, was left with Mr. Nicholas, but no part of the money
being yet issued, the merchants refuse to deliver the provisions, by
reason of the great arrears which are owing to them. For the two
pinnaces, Mr. Browne, his Majesty's founder, assures them that the
ordnance will be ready by the time allotted, which is Lady Day.
[$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- March 10. 80. John Nicholas to his son, Edward Nicholas. Sends him a
copy of a condition in an old lease to satisfy counsel whether the
bishop's re-entry were legal. The question is whether if that be
not legal, the writer surrendering the lease to this bishop he may
not make a good lease to Edward Nicholas. Enters at length into
the legal difficulties, and concludes that this bishop will do any thing
for the writer, but he fears some about him will be apt enough (to
win favour of his successor) to put some thing into his head to
question the lease, and the clergy will have favour in their suits,
their colour being for the Church. [1 p.]
- March $\frac{1}{2}$ 0. 81. Pass or letters commendatory of Basil, Viscount Fielding,
Venice. ambassador from the King of Great Britain to the Princes and
States of Italy in favour of Thomas and Francis Windebank, sons
of Sir Francis Windebank, Privy Councillor to the King of Great
Britain, who are journeying to England. [*Latin. Seal of Lord
Fielding attached.* 1 p.]

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March 10.
London.

82. Sir Thomas Roe to Bernhard, Duke of Saxe Weimar. Having been victorious over his enemies, he has descended into the shades to subjugate by his courtesy the minds who dared not aim at the greatness of being reckoned among the number of his servants. Roe will not deny himself the honour to which all men of honour aspire, and therefore prays to be admitted among those who admire his great qualities and heroic renown. [*French. Copy. ½ p.*]

March 10.
London.

The same to Mons. de Ponice. The noble knight, the bearer, is despatched to make trial of the generosity of France, the stay of princes oppressed by tyranny. It is reasonable to hope that the offer of such a prince, the first in Germany, will be received with welcome. That will be the surest means to oblige the King, Roe's master, who is warmly inclined towards the Prince Elector, and all his friends. It will be for de Ponice to drive that nail to its head. He commends the cause to the prudence and skill of de Ponice and the management of this gallant gentleman. [*Written on the same paper as the preceding. French. Copy. ¾ p.*]

March 10. 83.-86. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

March 11. Grant to John Glassington of the forfeiture of a lease by the outlawry of Edward Foxley, until a debt of 140*l.* be satisfied. [*Docquet.*]

March 11.
Dodington.

87. Sir Thomas Delves, Sheriff of co. Chester, to Nicholas. Has had much trouble about the ship-money, from private wranglings betwixt neighbours, and difficulties to judge of moneys personal, which change from moneys to inheritance daily. He finds no great men to stand out against the assessment, but the moneys come slowly in by reason of the badness of trading. He has received 957*l.*, which he has endeavoured to return but cannot accomplish it unless he gives two months time, but he hopes to pay it wholly in before that time. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

March 11.
Pileton.

88. Sir Edward Littleton, Sheriff of co. Stafford, to the same. With much difficulty caused the high constables to bring in these assessments which are according to the customary taxes of the county. They were very unwilling that he should lay upon them the last 1,000*l.* Much fearing them, something, but little, he laid upon the country, by reason of the clergy having many prebends, and their moneys not easy to gather. If any of them should stand out, there being no distress of many of them to be taken, he prays direction what way he shall take. What is overcharged shall be equally repaid. Has received some more moneys which he has taken order for returning. Has taken order for distresses, which are hundreds; besides John Cocks, high constable of Seisden hundred, who has not paid in any money nor brought in his assessment. Doubts he shall trouble Nicholas with him before long. [*1 p.*] *Enclosed,*

88. i. *Account of assessment of co. Stafford. Lichfield was rated at 150*l.*, the Close at 10*l.*, and Stafford at 30*l.* The parishes are mostly thrown into groups of two, three, or more, and one amount set upon the whole. [Paper roll.]*

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88. II. *Separate assessment of the clergy. The Dean and Chapter of Lichfield are taxed at 13l. 15s. 5d. and a separate sum upon each of 29 prebends. [The like.]*
- March 11. 89. Account, by Edward Fenn, of sums received for the current ship-money since the last certificate; total 2,159l. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March 11. 90. Account of the whole sum received and levied on the same account; total received 45,213l. 13s. 2d.; levied but not yet paid in, 26,684l. [1 p.]
- March 11. 91. Sir Francis Nethersole to Mr. Savile. Requests him to pay Robert Osbolston 100l. on Sir Francis's annuity of 200l. due upon a debenture for the half year ended Michaelmas 10th Charles I. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March 12. 92. William Walter, Sheriff of co. Oxford, to Nicholas. Presently
Sarsden. after his last letter, wherein were inclosed the refusing answers of the chief constables of the hundreds of Bloxham and Banbury to assess the towns within their divisions, he received the like answers from the petty constables in those hundreds to his warrants for assessing the particular persons within their parishes, he having himself assessed the towns. Whereupon he summoned them together and went into those parts to meet them, where he prevailed so far that he has gathered instructions to make up a book for certifying what is set upon each parish and upon every clergyman. This book is delivered to the undersheriff to be conveyed to Nicholas's hands. Has not collected above 400l., and his undersheriff much less. Banbury, Woodstock, Chipping Norton, and Burford are backward, whereof the two last now begin to dispute the extent of their liberties, which has also troubled the business in the hundreds, but he has taken order that on both sides the money shall be deposited until the state of the question be agreed upon, and then he will petition for the opinion of the Lords, for that their common payments in the county (which is the rule given him to resolve such questions by) are in some cases the same and in others differ. The leaving this undecided has been one of the errors in the last year's proceedings which has retarded those of the writer. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March 12. 93. Officers of the Navy to all masters of his Majesty's ships, prestmasters, and others appointed to press for the Navy. The Prosperous of London, now in the Thames, is bound for the Straits, and at present laden with "merchandizeing goods," but by reason her men are daily taken from her she cannot proceed thereon, which tends to the disadvantage of his Majesty's customs, and a great prejudice to the merchants by hindering commerce. His Majesty having signified his pleasure that his subjects should not suffer in this particular, the persons addressed are to forbear pressing any of the 50 men whose names are mentioned on the other side. [1 p.] *Annexed,*
93. I. *List of the 50 men above mentioned. [= $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

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 March 12. 94. William Hapgood to William Watkins at Twickenham. The
 Southampton. writer and his sister Rigges, with the assent of Mr. Watkins, a brother of the person addressed, entreat him to procure a warrant for 32 men bound for Newfoundland on a fishing voyage, in the Charity of Southampton, master, Richard Gardner; charges and "gratulation" shall be paid. [1 p.] *Enclosed*,
 94. 1. *Names of the 32 men above mentioned.* [1 p.]
- March 13. 95. The King to the Mayor and Chief Officers of Worcester. The King is given to understand that the service in the quire of the cathedral there is very much neglected and almost utterly deserted by all that are of the best rank in the city. It is the King's pleasure, as well for the solemnity of God's service, as the preservation of due honour to the cathedral, being the Mother Church, as also for the maintenance of the public and outward state of the corporation, that the mayor and his successors, with the aldermen and all the chief officers of the city, shall not cease from time to time upon all Sundays and other holy days, morning and evening, to repair to the beginning of the Divine Service, and then to hear the sermon, after the manner observed in London, and therein they may not fail, without sufficient cause to be approved by the Diocesan or in his absence by the Dean, to whose cognizance the King commits the continual care thereof. And whilst in that holy place, they are expected to carry themselves as becomes them in all obedience and conformity to the canons of the Church and to the reverend customs of that and other cathedrals. This royal injunction is to be entered among the acts of their city, and a copy to be delivered to the Dean and Chapter to remain upon record in their registry, and by them to be transmitted to the registrar of the bishop. [*Copy.* 1 p.]
- March 13. 96. Minute of order of the King in reference to some proceedings
 Whitehall. in the Court of Honour "touching Mr. Copley," as is stated in the endorsement. The King well considers the most immediate relation which this court has to his own person, and will be very sparing in granting appeals. For this particular, that there may be expedition used for his Majesty to see the truth, and for saving charges to the petitioner, his Majesty is pleased that the Earls of Northumberland and Dorset, Mr. Comptroller [Sir Henry Vane] and Sec. Windebank shall hear whether, upon the proof made before the Earl Marshal, the petitioner has just cause of appeal from the sentence, as also shall examine petitioner's carriage and behaviour in the prosecution of the business, to the end that if there be just cause his Majesty may admit the appeal, or otherwise remand him back to the Earl Marshal for putting the sentence in execution. [*Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March 13. 97. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Appoint when ships now at sea shall come in. Officers of the Navy and the Victualler attend with answers to complaints of abuses in the Navy and the Fleet of last year. [*Margin by the Lord Treasurer, Respectuatur.*] Hear commission for sale of gunpowder and give order what shall be

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done thereupon. The Lords appointed to consider accounts of Vice-admirals. [*Margin by Lord Treasurer, Respectuatur*]. What shall be done with the Turkish frigate which came from Hurst Castle ; also upon Mr. Ackworth's petition for reversion of the office of Clerk of the Navy. [1 p.]

March 13. 98. Answer of Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, to sundry articles objected against him and John Holland, his paymaster. These are the articles adduced by the Earl of Northumberland on his return in October 1636 from the command of the fleet. They principally relate to some alleged hardships upon the sailors in the mode of payment ; to a per-centage of 2s. in the pound deducted upon advances ; and to the retention in the hands of the treasurer of sums owing to the chest at Chatham. The articles and answers are both here stated. [$4\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

March 13. 99. Answer of the Officers of the Navy to similar articles adduced against them. The articles related to the state of the King's ships and their cordage, the mean kind of persons employed as pressmasters, the impropriety of laying into ships so large a quantity as six months' store of victuals, and the necessity for sending out a treasurer with the Fleet. [3 pp.]

March 13. 100. Return by the same, of the names of all his Majesty's ships not appointed to go forth to sea for this year's service, with the reasons of their non-employment. [1 p.]

March 13. 101. Orders of the Lords of the Admiralty as Commissioners for the Sale of Gunpowder, that there should be taken by the Clerk of the Council for drawing, getting signed, and registering a warrant for sale of a last of gunpowder, or under, 13s. 4d., and no more, and if it be above a last, at the rate of 13s. 4d. a last, and the Clerk of the Ordnance and Clerk of the Stores should take a similar fee, and no more, for keeping the accounts of powder sold. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 13. 102. Draft of the same by Nicholas. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 13. 103. John Daulby and William Halford, High Constables of Rothwell hundred, to Sir Robert Banaster, Sheriff of co. Northampton, at his house at Passenham. Upon the "general's" complaint of almost their whole hundred of Rothwell, of the inequality of their former tax for the ship-moneys, they have, according to the direction of his warrant, made a new tax, which they send him, with the manner and way of taxing, which they hope will please the whole hundred. Pray him to return the former tax, and a warrant to levy according to this new one, made upon the true value of all the lands in the hundred. [*Seal with arms*. 1 p.]

March 13. Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Worcester to Archbishop Laud. Within the city of Worcester there are nine parishes, whereof many of the incumbents are not preaching ministers, whereby a great many of his Majesty's subjects are not so well instructed in the Word of God as they ought to have

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been. For remedy whereof the citizens, at their charge, with the consent of the bishop, and without exception of the dean and chapter, for many years past made choice of a learned preacher in the cathedral, to preach every Sunday after evening prayer done at the parish churches, and before evening service in the cathedral, there being no parish church sufficient to contain half the company that resorted thereunto, and would willingly continue but they are restrained by Mr. Dean, and the cause alleged is that they did not on Sundays and other festival days resort to the quire prayers in the cathedral, whereof, as soon as they were admonished, they presently did, and will apply themselves to be conformable to what the Archbishop shall command. Therefore they pray that they may continue their former liberty, and present to the bishop a sufficient preacher to preach in the cathedral. [*Fragments of the Common Seal attached. Case D., Car., I., No. 12.*]

March 13.
West Dean.

104. Dr. Matthew Nicholas to his brother Edward Nicholas. He was inducted into the prebend of Wherwell and read his articles on Friday last, and there remains nothing more to be done (if the young Lady Lawarr do not prosecute her pretended title) than the writer's thanks to his noble patron. The old Lady Lawarr withdrew her caveat and the young lady sent in no man at the day appointed by the bishop to show her title, whereupon the bishop took a bond of 200*l.* of the writer to save him harmless and gave him institution. The writer's father tells him that Dr. Henchman informed him that the bargain being made between Mr. Ashburnham and Mr. Strode in Edward Nicholas's house for the parsonage, he interposed on the writer's behalf for the prebend. His intelligence was by one Mr. Hinton, a neighbour to Mr. Ashburnham, who was an importunate suitor for the prebend. Ashburnham intends to survey Laverstock again, but the writer urges Edward Nicholas to see it himself. Gives him particulars of another purchase within three miles of Hungerford; the name of the place is Fosbury. It is a lease for 32 years in the possession of Mr. Mullens, a recusant, and holden of Edward Skilling, the value of 300*l.* per annum, the price 3,600*l.*, Lord Gorges is also selling New Court. Acquainted his cousin Lane of the hope Edward Nicholas had to get him sworn the King's servant, if he desired it. He intends to make use of it to keep off Toomer whose demands are unreasonable. Great grief throughout the family at the bad circumstances of "brother Butterworth," who seemed to desire Edward Nicholas to procure him a protection, which was thought to be neither just nor feasible. The writer intends to christen his child the next week. His intended gossips are his cousin Polden, his sister Kate, and Mr. Davy. [2 *pp.*]

March 13. 105-6. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

March 14.
Westminster.

107. Warrant for payment of 1,869*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, to Edward Bradburne, silkman, being the amount of three accounts, one of 1,326*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, for gold and silk laces and fringes delivered for the King's service in the

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stables, in 1633, and certified by the Earl of Denbigh, Master of the Great Wardrobe; another account of 374*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* for gold and silver fringes for making "a caroch" for the Queen against May Day 1636, certified by Lyming Dickenson; and a third account of 168*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* for suits and cloaks for the footmen, coachmen, and postilions of the Queen against May Day, certified by Sir Gregory Fenner. [19 lines on parchment.]

March 14.
Whitehall.

108. Copy of the form of letter to be addressed by Nicholas to various churchwardens, already calendared under date of the 9th inst. The present copy was intended to be addressed to the churchwardens of a parish in Blackfriars, and, besides a list of the compounders for buildings in that parish, who were to be specially affected by it, has prefixed to the letter a copy of the order of council of the 25th January 1636-7 which is referred to in the letter. [1½ p.]

March 14.
His Majesty's
fort at Plymouth.

109. Capt. Thomas Ketelby to [Sec. Windebank]. Sends under cover to the Secretary a letter for Sir James Bagg, which much concerns him. The Nicodemus is returned from the western coast. Her captain and company report her to be the most absolute sailer in the world. She runs from every ship she sees (to use the captain's own words) as a greyhound does from a little dog. On the 6th they met the Leopard and the two merchant ships bound for Sallee, off the Lizard, who had the day before convoyed a ship with ammunition into Falmouth, but the Antelope they saw not. But she touched at Plymouth and took in some men she wanted and went hence the 7th inst. [1 p.]

March 14.

110. Certificate of Sir Henry Palmer, that having received order from the Lords of the Admiralty to take bond of Capt. Goodlad, employed by the Greenland Company, not to carry in the said voyage any men belonging to his Majesty's fleet then ready in the Hope, he had done so, and that having taken Goodlad's muster-books from him, and examined them, he had found none of his men to have been pressed into his Majesty's service. [½ p.]

March 14.
Mincing Lane.

111. The same to Nicholas. The shipwrights who build the two new pinnaces have acquainted the Officers of the Navy that they intend on the Monday then next to launch them. There being none as yet warranted to take charge of them, the writer desires that the masters appointed for them may have order to that purpose. Expected to have heard somewhat concerning the five ships they nominated yesterday to the Lords. Unless the resolution be speeded they will not be able in the time proposed to perform the service. [Seal with crest. ½ p.]

March 14.
"My lodging."

112. Anthony Langston to Mr. Pike, servant to Lord Bayning. Angry letter, complaining of ill usage, and requesting Pike to pay the 40*l.* remaining in his hands to Sir Thomas Baker. [Underwritten is a memorandum that the payment was made to Sir Thomas Baker and Mr. Herring on the 18th inst. 1 p.]

March 14.

113-114. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

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March 15.

115. Examination of Humphrey Dymock, taken by Nicholas, as Clerk of the Council. Examinant states that his brother, Edward Dymock, being employed by Humphrey Fullwood, about three or four years since, to keep the papers belonging to the Council chest when examinant was sick, delivered to one Neland, a bookseller, one book of entries of the Acts of Council in the reign of Edward VI., which book examinant understanding to be in Neland's hands, he repaired to him for the same, when he told him that he had lent examinant's brother 5s. upon the same, and that there was a gentleman would buy the said book, and afterwards Neland brought him Mr. Hall, belonging to Sir Thomas Fanshawe's office, who gave examinant 4*l.* for the same. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 15.

116. Petition of the persons whose names are to the annexed certificate subscribed, and others of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, to the Council. Most humbly deploring the miserable estate they are in by the great increase of those of the Romish church in the said parish, where they are so exceedingly multiplied that in that part of the parish called Bloomsbury there are as many or more than Protestants. Pray the care of the Council of a reformation. [*Endorsed*, "Newton's petition in name of the officers of St. Giles's." $\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed*,

116. I. *William Haywood, rector, George Hope and George Nurse, churchwardens, and John Hyde, constable, of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, to the Council. Certify, at the instance of Francis Newton, one of the messengers, that by the instigation of Henry Morse, a Jesuit, John Souther, a prisoner in the Gatehouse, and James Smithson, a prisoner in Newgate, certain persons who are under-named, and many others, had been drawn to adhere to the Church of Rome. There follow the names of the persons who are stated to have been "perverted," most of whom were plague patients, who, in the time of their sickness, were reconciled by Morse. The converts named were about 20 persons, one half of whom had died of the plague. March 8th, 1636-7. [2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]*

116. II. *Order of the Lords on the above petition. They think fit that the parson of the parish and others who have certified as above should take care to have the persons complained of to be convicted as recusants, whereupon the Lords will give further order. Whitehall. 15th March 1636-7. [Written under the petition above-mentioned. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

March 15.
Ridlington,
co. Rutland.

117. Sir Edward Harrington to Nicholas. In his last letter certified that he had 400*l.* ship-money in hand. In this time of Lent, finds it very difficult to get any returned, and to bring or send it up is full of hazard and danger. He has now received the greater part of the money, except some few towns wherein some particular persons obstinately refuse to pay (as they pretend out of a matter of conscience), and so not only hinder the towns wherein they live, but

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encourage other towns to do the like. He has distrained some of them, and is resolved to take the same course with the rest, and he punishes the chief of them that have good personal estates by raising their assessments to a greater proportion than they were before. He is now busy in sending money to all the towns that have paid for easing the poorer sort that have contributed to this assessment, which gives the poor great content. Will send up a certificate, and endeavour to return to Sir William Russell what money he can, and about Easter send up all. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

March 15. 118. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 1,449*l.*, ship-money, paid by Morgan Price on behalf of Sir Lewis Mansell, Sheriff of co. Glamorgan, in part of 5,000*l.* charged upon South Wales. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

March 15. 119. Order of Council. Certificates having been presented concerning the great decay of the Turkish frigate, lying in the graving dock of the King's yard at Portsmouth, and Sec. Coke signifying his Majesty's pleasure that it should be sold, it is ordered accordingly. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

March 15. 120. Notes, by Nicholas, of Admiralty businesses, respecting which his Majesty was to be spoken with. Concerning giving the owners of merchant ships 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a man per mensem, to set forth ships for the King's service. Touching the proposition of the Master of the Ordnance to license retailers of gunpowder. [*Margin*: Fiat.] To show his Majesty the Lords' opinion on Mr. Ackworth's having the reversion of the office of Clerk of the Navy. [*Margin*: This not to proceed.] To acquaint his Majesty that the two new pinnaces appointed for Sallee will be ready to be launched on Monday next; that he will appoint some one to name them. [*Margin*: The Earl of Northumberland.] [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

March 15. 121. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Having considered the difficulty of procuring able mariners for the King's service, and that insufficient men are sent in, and many that are pressed appear not, but by stealth ship themselves away upon merchants' voyages, and render to the press-masters wrong names and false places of abode, so to prevent the ensuing punishment, the Officers request an order to the Deputy Lieutenants, Mayors, and Justices of the Peace, to undertake to send in such numbers from each place as the necessity of the service will require, and that if pressed men return home without a lawful discharge they may be sent up as delinquents for punishment. [1 p.]

March 15. 122. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of proceedings of a Committee of the Council for treating with the city of London, respecting the surrender of their lands in Ireland upon a remission of the fine in the Star Chamber, but the city to retain the fishing. The notes conclude with a suggestion of Archbishop Laud, that the city should offer 10,000*l.* and continue the fishing. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

March 15. 123-124. See "Returns made by Justices of the Peace."

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- [March 16?] 1. The King to the Mayor and Chief Officers of city of Worcester. Copy of the letter already calendared in *Vol. cccclix.*, No. 95, under date of 13th March inst. This copy has the present date endorsed upon it by Archbishop Laud's secretary, but probably the letter was really dated on the former day, and the present day was that of the receipt of this copy. [1 p.]
- March 16. 2. Sir Robert Banaster, Sheriff of co. Northampton, to Nicholas. Passenham. Entreats his lawful favour towards three petty constables sent for by the warrant of the Lords for not assessing the ship-money rated upon their townships, the rather in regard that since the coming down of the messenger they have not only conformed themselves to make the assessment but have paid in most part of the money. Two of them are so poor that the writer has prevailed with the messenger to remit the fees, the other has fully paid his demand. If the Lords require their personal appearance they shall attend upon notice. Hopes this example will make others more careful. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March 16. 3. Sir Anthony Vincent to the same. Has paid 1,000*l.* to Stoke. Mr. Price by Sir William Russell's appointment and 500*l.* more is now ready to be disposed of in like manner. Great backwardness in many, and wishes him to acquaint the Lords that he has found so much contempt from the constable and churchwardens of the parish of Reigate, that unless the Lords make them a present example, and that with much severity, he doubts many other parishes will follow their courses. They absolutely refuse to bring him a copy of their rate and stand out in defiance with him, concealing thereby their dishonest and unjust practices. Prays that such a course may be taken with these stubborn delinquents that the authority of the Lords be not despised, and the service suffer. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]
- March 16. 4. Lord Chief Justice Finch and Sir John Denham to the Council. According to order of the 26th February they have called the sheriff and petitioners of the town of Taunton before them, and find the petitioners have usually paid according to the rate in the petition expressed, and are satisfied that such rate is most just. They recommend the Lords to ease the borough of 70*l.*, and to cast it upon their hundred. But they understand by the sheriff that he is commanded to levy 100*l.* upon the borough, which the borough having due respect to his Majesty's service have paid until the pleasure of the Lords for their relief be further signified. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March 16. 5. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 360*l.* ship-money paid by William Beale on behalf of Sir Rice Rudd, Sheriff of co. Carmarthen, in part of 5,000*l.* charged upon South Wales by writ of the 12th August last. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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March 16. 6. Certificate as well of what is set upon each parish as particularly upon every clergyman for the ship-mise assessed upon co. Denbigh. [6 pp.]
- March 16. 7. Order of the King sitting in Council with the Lords of the Admiralty, and with the Earl of Northumberland, Custos Maris, and Admiral of the Fleet now preparing to set forth for defence of the kingdom. The complaints of abuses in the fleet employed last summer, and the answers of the Treasurer, the Paymaster of the Navy, the Officers of the Navy and the Victualler, having been read, an order was made by the King and the Lords upon each several item of complaint. Among the changes now directed the tickets upon which the sailors were paid were regulated; the deduction of 2s. in the pound from sailors' wages for collecting money for their creditors was abolished; the sixpence in the pound out of every man's monthly pay payable to the chest was ordered to be presently paid over to the Governor of the Chest, and not to be henceforth detained upon any colour or cause whatsoever. The Officers of the Navy were condemned for negligence in respect of the leakiness of the ships and the badness of the masts. New regulations were laid down respecting the impressment of sailors; and a reference was made for consideration of a course for trial of such pressed men as ran away from the King's service. A treasurer was ordered to be continually sent out with the fleet, and order was to be taken for his being supplied with a competent sum for necessary disbursements. [Copy. 3½ pp.]
- March 16. 8. Another copy of the same, but without the names of the Lords who were present. [5½ pp.]
- March 16. 9. Imperfect draft of the same, by Nicholas. [*Written at the back of a copy of a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Newport, Master-General of the Ordnance, requesting him to send a fresh supply of ordnance stores on board the Lion's Fifth Whelp then at Chatham.* = 1½ p.]
- March 16. 10. Petition of William Newland to the Lords of the Admiralty. In October 1635, near the Isle of Wight, there was a Hamburgher ship cast away, the captain whereof, called Jurian Tammes, sent for petitioner and acquainted him that there was treasure in his ship, and desired him to use means to save what might be. Thereupon petitioner built a watch house near the place, and caused the sea to be watched for a good time at his great charge, and by making engines, and employing men to wade into the sea, saved one wedge of silver and about 17,000 pieces of eight. The wedge and about 16,000 of the said pieces of eight were taken from petitioner by warrant of the Lords by Mr. Richard Wyan, all which were claimed by Flemings resident at Dover, but are now come to his Majesty. Prays an allowance of salvage. [½ p.]

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- March 16. 11. Account, certified by Anthony Percival, of money and goods transported by Capt. Henry Dunning, in the Minikin and the Swan, from Dover to Dunkirk. [1 p.]
- March 16. 12. Sir John Bridgeman and others, the Council of the Marches,
Ludlow Castle. to John, Earl of Bridgewater, Lord President of Wales. Report on a complaint made by certificate of Evan Evans, late Sheriff of co. Merioneth, against Griffith Lloyd, justice of peace of that county, for granting a warrant to apprehend two of the collectors of the ship-money for taking a distress of Humphrey Tudder for non-payment of 8*d.* imposed upon him for that service, and for encouraging Tudder not to pay the said 8*d.* The writers find that Lloyd is maliciously prosecuted by the sheriff and his deputy, and that in this and all other services he has been forward to perform the same. They have consequently dismissed the information against him in the Court of the Marches of Wales, but have forborne to assess costs until further directions from the Earl and the Privy Council. On the complaint of the sheriff or his deputy the writers also received directions to punish Edward Thomas and John Lewis who rescued distresses taken for ship-money. They sent a messenger accordingly, but he could not find Edward Thomas, and as to John Lewis, the sheriff told the messenger he knew no such man. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- March 16. 13. Master and ten Fellows of Emanuel College to [Archbishop
Emanuel College, Laud.] Certificate of the good behaviour of Richard Goodwin,
Cambridge. bachelor of arts of that college, during the five years of his residence there, and that during that period he gave such diligent attention to good letters as to make them hope that his studies would turn to the glory of God and the welfare of the Church. [*Latin.* 1 p.]
- March $\frac{16}{28}$. 14. Thomas Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. His
Padua. quartan ague has at length permitted him to advance as far as Padua, and he has found so much benefit by the change of air that he is encouraged to go on towards Milan by coach and so forward. He is informed that there is no danger in that passage, which is the common road of all English gentlemen towards France. Gave advice of a trunk sent from Leghorn to England to Mr. Ricaut. Sent not the keys, not desiring it should be opened until his coming home, because few of the things in it are his, but Cardinal Barbarini's to Mr. Con. [1 p.]
- March $\frac{16}{28}$. 15. Francis Windebank to the same. Makes no question that
Padua. they shall now come on homewards, his brother being much better. [1 p.]
- March 17. 16. Sir Thomas Roe to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. She
Cranford. having commanded him to tell her what he thought of the design of a fleet to be disposed to the Prince Elector, he will no longer defer his observance upon condition that she will receive it but as

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an opinion. Whoever takes more upon him may err, for none can discover the hearts of kings, and this business is managed by his Majesty with deep policy and art of State. Roe presumed to beseech the King to repose in him so much trust (for he graciously hears him) as to know his intentions. He opened himself to this sense. That he would give his nephew a fleet to concur with the foreign leagues and designs of France, from whence, Roe supposes, he must receive instructions how to employ it, and all that Roe can collect is, that having a force in the Narrow Seas under his own standard, he may use it either to cut off the commerce between Flanders and Spain for money, men, victuals, munition, goods (such as are contraband; as supplies in war to enemies,) or to second any attempt of the French conformable to the intentions of the new expected league, and that this fleet shall only thereto have relation. This Sir Thomas guesses to be the scope of this action, but as yet they hear not of the ratification in France on their part, which has been long expected. Roe fears their delay shows that they stalk under this countenance towards their own easier peace. His Majesty was further pleased to let Sir Thomas know that he would neither do nor avow any action that might directly break his treaties with Spain, but that he was not so in love with peace as that he would suffer any indignity. Therefore he would give liberty to any to aid the Prince by their persons, moneys, or adventures, in any course that did not contravert his treaties. So that if any would serve the Prince within the limits of Europe (the limits of his peace), they must take their power from another state, and have their retreat to other ports, but if any would make adventure into any other part of the world, where the king of Spain interprets he has no peace with the English, his Majesty would give leave that such should freely return into England and be by him avowed and protected. And in this case, if any king should take offence, he was ready to defend himself, his friends, and subjects. How to put these largesses into execution is the great difficulty. Roe advises that the Prince should make use of his fleet to concur with the league with France, and that some endeavours be made by adventures to the West Indies, so as to get means for future action, and to trouble the common enemy that he may be forced to give an honest peace. Roe enters at great length upon the expectations to be entertained from France and Sweden. Had expected Mons. Ferentz to be dispatched for France, especially when Duke Bernhard was at Paris, and his Majesty had once consented, but it is delayed, for which Roe cannot see any reason. Thanks her for her wish that Roe should be employed into Holland. He is of nothing more ambitious. Not in presumption to do much, as to satisfy his desire to see her once more, now approaching his last inn, his grave. But his Majesty will not begin with them, for if so they will collect that, seeing the English seek, they must retract the declaration of the dominion of the sea, which his Majesty will never do; only for this year, and at the request of the Prince, and in contemplation of concurrence expected with him, he will not trouble their fishing, to

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which end some counsel the Prince to go presently to Holland, which Roe thinks should not be urged before the consummation of the treaty with France. There are other projects to send Prince Rupert to conquer Madagascar, but that is absurd. It is a course to lose the Prince in a desperate and fruitless action, from which he desires the Queen to take him off. There is also a project ready for action that may yield the Prince 100,000*l.*, for which there are wanted 300 old hardy soldiers to be chosen out of the English and Scots troops, new men being supplied to their companies. These must be ready to put aboard the ships and must be kept secret and raised without alarm. Beseeches her to move the Prince of Orange to supply them, this being a true way to whip the common enemy with his own rods. [*Copy.* 3 *pp.*]

- March 17. 17. Petition of Reuben Conyngham, a distressed prisoner in the common gaol of the King's Bench, to the Council. Petitioner has continued prisoner 15 years and more at the suit of Francis Alp, and can by no means obtain mercy at his hands, although petitioner's poverty is well known to him and that petitioner's wife and children live on alms. Petitioner, hoping to be relieved by his Majesty's commission for relief of distressed prisoners, procured a warrant from the Commissioners for the appearance before them of his creditors, but Alp did not appear and scorned the Commissioners, as appears by the papers annexed. Prays relief. [1 *p.*] *Annexed,*
17. I. *Sir John Lenthall, George Long, and Thomas Sheppard, Commissioners under a commission for relief of poor distressed prisoners, dated 26th December 1631, to Francis Alp and John Masson. To make their appearance before the Commissioners on 17th February then next, that they may make a charitable end of matters in difference between them and Reuben Conyngham. Dated 20th December 1631. [1 p.]*
17. II. *Affidavit of William Housigo of the service of the preceding summons at the house of John Masson at Beccles, Suffolk, and of Francis Alp at his house in Burston, Norfolk. Sworn 28th February 1631-2. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*
17. III. *Affidavit of John Bucke, that neither Alp nor Masson nor any one on their behalf attended on the 17th February 1631-2, as required. Sworn 29th March 1632. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*
17. IV. *Sir John Lenthall, George Long, and Thomas Sheppard to the Council. Report the non-attendance of Francis Alp and John Masson as before stated, and leave the same to their consideration. Dated, Southwark, 6th April 1632. [1 p.]*
17. V. *Affidavit of John Bucke, that on the 15th April 1632 Francis Alp being appealed to for compounding his suit against Reuben Conyngham, replied that except he would pay 30*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* he would keep his body in prison during*

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his life, and added that he scorned the commission and to be brought before the Commissioners. Sworn, 29th May 1632. [½ p.]

17. VI. *Reference to Edward Nicholas to mediate and end the said business, or to certify to the Board. Whitehall, 17th March 1636-7. [Endorsed on petition. ¼ p.]*

March 17.
Westminster.

18. Nicholas to John Wolley at Raunson [Ravenstone] co. Derby. On Wednesday last his servant Humphrey Dymock was committed to the Fleet for having sold a book of the Acts of the Council of the time of Edward VI., so as there is no man at present to attend to that service, Sir William Becher has order from the Board to send to Wolley about it. Nicholas will cause his man Charles to look after the paper and pens in Wolley's absence. The sickness is much dispersed in London and the suburbs. It is in King Street within seven doors of Nicholas, which has made him think of removing his family. All his goods are already carried from Sunninghill to Thorpe, whither he purposes to remove his wife and children at least, but at present she is very much indisposed. Mr. Treasurer has married his maiden daughter to Mr. Mildmay of Essex. [1 p.]

March 17.
Whitehall.

19. Commissioners for Gunpowder, to Montjoy, Earl of Newport, Master of the Ordnance. To issue 25 barrels of gunpowder at the price of 18*d.* per pound for furnishing the Jonas, whereof Capt. Pyn is master, and the pinnace, the Eagle, whereof Thomas Stevens is master, bound for the East Indies. [*Copy.* ¾ p.]

March 17.

20. Account of quantities of saltpetre delivered by the saltpetremen to Mr. Evelyn, from October to March 1635-6, 1,448 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs.; and those delivered to Mr. Cordewell from October last to this day, 1,358 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs. [½ p.]

March 17.
Bore Atton.

21. Sir Paul Harris, Sheriff of Salop, to Nicholas. Sends a more perfect list of the taxations for ship-money in that county, and of the amount that every clergyman is assessed. In consequence of deaths and on other accounts he had raised up some of the allotments that would bear it, before granting his warrants for levying the amounts. He thus hopes to have some overplus, of which he has promised Shrewsbury 23*l.* Of the remainder he will make a perfect account to the Lords that they may appoint its distribution. He is "hit in the teeth" by the country for being too hasty in levying the money. Complains of the decision of the Chief Justice of Chester touching the assessment of Ludlow, and thinks that in his decision in reference to Newton and Edwards he dealt very indifferently. Since that time no more money will be had in the hundred where they dwell, Newton being reduced from 9*l.* to 4*l.*, and the two Edwardses from 20*l.* to 4*l.*, the writer directed the high constables and assessors to assess so much money in that hundred to make up the 21*l.* defalked, which they absolutely refuse to do, saying they will only assess the same parties again; and all those that are unpaid stay their moneys to see what will become of this business.

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Desires direction what course he shall take. Prays the Lords to make no more references pending the levying of the money, and then he hopes to have so much remaining as shall give satisfaction upon just complaint. Has not received 300*l.* since these references. Desires warrant where he may pay in the moneys from time to time as received. It is paid into factors who have undertaken to pay it in London on demand. [2 *pp.*]

March 17.
Greenwich.

22. Dr. Robert Mason to Nicholas. Sends draft of a petition. Speaks in his ear that the writer desires to be rid of his commission. Has kept two courts of inquiry in the Isle of Wight and at Portsmouth, and two sessions at Winchester, and all the profits of his place amount only to 7*l.* towards his charges, which bear some proportion to the honour of his commission, and himself, two men, and three horses cannot all feed upon hay and oats. The Archbishop of Canterbury has already moved the Lord Treasurer on his behalf and he accounts Sir Henry Vane and Sec. Coke for his friends and none of the Commissioners for his enemies.—P.S. Invites Nicholas and his family to the writer's hermitage if the Court come to Greenwich. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p.*]

March 17.

23. Richard Farnam, prisoner in Newgate, to the Council. Desires them, with all humility, to understand wherefore the writer suffers this long imprisonment. Petitioned the Archbishop of Canterbury twice; he would not read the petitions, but advised the party that delivered them into his hand to deliver the same at the Council table. Entreats them to peruse those two petitions, and to have pity on him, quoting Prov. xix., 17. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

March 18.
Westminster.

24. The King to Archbishop Laud and Lord Keeper Coventry. The Bishop of Oxford having heretofore obtained licence, dated the 4th June in the 4th year of the reign, to hold in commendam the vicarage of Cuddesdon (which is of the patronage of his see) with his bishopric, he finding the vicarage house mean and ruinous, was desirous to build a house for the residence of himself and his successors on the glebe-land of the vicarage. For his encouragement therein the King bestowed on him 50 timber trees out of the forest of Shotover, and remitted for his first fruits 343*l.* 7*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Having finished the building, and bestowed thereon 2,400*l.*, the King on the bishop's petition now declares his pleasure that the said vicarage shall be perpetually united to the see of Oxford, or otherwise annexed as Archbishop Laud shall find cause, and that it shall also pass in the Office of Faculties, and be confirmed by the Great Seal, the Archbishop setting down a tax for the same, and providing for the service of the cure of the said parish. Having further considered the great mischiefs which have been bred in the ecclesiastical state, by the frequent appropriating of churches in former times to monasteries and other ecclesiastical persons and places, the King directs that the Archbishop and Lord Keeper shall pass no such union without weighty cause first made known

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to his Majesty, and sufficient provision made for serving the cure in parishes to be appropriated. [*Impression of the signet attached.* 1½ p.]

March 18. 25. Petition of William Burden, master cook of his Majesty's ship the *Mary Rose*, to the Council. Petitioner, having earnest occasion to come ashore into London and returning back, was arrested by Rice Probert, a Knight-Marshall's man, at the suit of Henry Bruer [Brewer] for 3*l.* debt. Petitioner having paid the debt has been detained in prison nine days for 40*s.* charges. Prays that having been arrested without licence he may be released. [1 p.]

March 18. 26. Note, by Sir William Russell, of moneys received for ship-money since the 11th inst. Under writ of 4th August 1635, 100*l.*, and under that of 12th August 1636, 6,879*l.* [½ p.]

March 18. 27. Note of all the moneys received under the writ of 1636, 51,952*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, and 25,885*l.* more levied and remaining in the hands of the sheriffs, making a total of 77,837*l.* [1 p.]

March 18. 28. Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, to the Lords of Whitehall. the Admiralty. The King has entrusted the Earl with the Vice-admiralty of South Wales, where the judicature of matters incident thereto has not that free passage, either in respect of the King's service or the ease of the country, for that the Judge, Dr. Rives, is his Majesty's Advocate, and by reason of his attendance on his Majesty's service cannot perform the duties thereof as he desires. Prays the Lords to join Evan Owen with Dr. Rives, and that William Owen may be placed as marshal in the room of William Hawker, deceased. [*Seal with arms.* ¾ p.]

March 18. 29. Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House to Trinity House, the same. Certify the burthens of the Margaret, the William, the Ratcliffe. Prudence, and the Royal Defence, ships to be set forth for the King's service under the writ of the 12th August last. [1 p.]

March 18. 30. Peter Pett and Robert Clement, master-shipwrights, to the Officers of the Navy. Certify the burthen of eight ships now lying in the Thames; among them is the *Mayflower*, William Boddilow, master, then in Mr. Greaves's dock and to be ready next spring. She was of 350 tons, would carry 24 guns and 140 men. [1 p.]

March 18. 31. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. The new pinnaces will be Mincing Lane. ready to be launched on Monday next at 5 o'clock. Begs him to move the Lords to send their names to Sir William Russell, who has had the sole direction of that business, and to appoint the captains nominated by Capt. Rainsborough to enter on their charge. The writer has prepared their rigging and sea stores. The ships that may soonest be made ready to succeed the *St. Andrew* and *Garland*, are the *Swiftsure*, the *Unicorn*, the *Dreadnought*, the *Mary Rose*, and the *First* and *Fifth Whelps*. [½ p.]

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March 18. 32. Sir Ralph Sydenham to Sir James Bagge. Received from
Exeter. him a letter from the Council concerning the depositing of such evidences and goods as belong to the then Earl of Bath. Will acquaint Sir Lewis Pollard, and the rest to whom the letter is directed. Has acquainted Mr. Paget, who will be careful to keep such evidences as are in his custody. The late Earl has given by will all his personal estate to his wife, the now Countess Dowager. Received a letter also from the Earl of Bedford, and will perform his commands. In his letter the Lord Marshal's name was used, of whose commands also he will be very careful. Prays him to present his hearty service to Lord Cottington. They have had there a most glorious sheriff. [1 p.]
- March 18. 33. Certificate of William Rowland, one of the messengers of the chamber, that being commanded by warrant from the Lord Keeper to apprehend Richard Hammon, whom two Justices of Peace for Middlesex certified to have killed and sold flesh this Lent without licence, he did so, but Hammon refusing to go before the said Justices, the certifier sent for two constables to assist him, who coming were so far from aiding him, that, with a multitude of unruly people, they forced and haled the certifier into the Tower, and threatened to put him in the Hole, saying that no Lords could send warrants to arrest any man so near the Tower. In the end they released him, but took his prisoner from him. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- March 19. 34. Minute, by Nicholas, of an application by Mr. Brames, an agent in London for the fishermen of Schiedam, who furnishes them with lampreys. He desired to have a copy of the licence given last year by his Majesty to the subjects of the States to fish, with the rates payable for the same, saying that if they liked the licences and the price, they would come hither for them. By direction from his Majesty, but as from himself, Nicholas gave him the desired information. The price was 1s. a ton for every buss or fisher boat.
- March 20. 35. William, Earl of Newcastle, to the Council. By an enclosed
Welbeck. letter from the Justices of Peace for co. Nottingham it will be perceived that before they proceed to the execution of cominands formerly given concerning the exercise of the bow and pike, they desire direction in respect of the great charge it will bring upon the country, which is deeply charged already with arms, and secondly because the patentees have so long neglected the putting the same in execution. Humbly desires to know the pleasure of the Lords therein. [*Fragment of seal with arms.* 1 p.]
- March 20. 36. Sir Henry Skipwith, Sheriff of co. Leicester, to the same.
Cotes. Will not fail to pay in the ship-money remaining in his hands so fast as he can safely return it. Has returned 1,500*l.*, and what he cannot return between this and Easter he will bring with him the week after. Till then begs their pardon in regard of want of health all this winter, not doubting but by that time he shall be able to endure so long a journey. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

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March 20.

Passenham.

37. Sir Robert Banaster, Sheriff of co. Northampton, to the Council. Having received their letter with a petition from the two high constables of Rothwell hundred, complaining that he had charged a greater sum upon them towards ship-money than was by Sir John Dryden, or Mr. Cockayne (who never rated the county) and withal to show his reason, he replies that before he had any breathing time in his office he was wearied with the multiplicity of grievances presented unto him by the proceedings of his predecessor. Taking into consideration that very nigh 1,000*l.* per annum, paid for performance of his Majesty's provisions of household, was raised by particular assessment by mature consideration of the nobility and justices of the peace, and had been peaceably paid for very near 50 years without opposition, he thought it his safest way to walk in their paths, but first acquainted Lord Montague, who took no dislike thereto but directed him where to have the ancient assessment. His warrant to the high constables for the subdivision did not direct them in any way but to rate with indifference, which direction it would seem these constables of Rothwell have neglected, as appears by a letter from them which he encloses and which he doubts not "will retort their complaint." That Rothwell is charged with the payment of an eighth part of the county will not seem strange. It was thought fit by the ancient governors of the county in other services, and divers hundreds are not in true value worth one manor in Rothwell. Touching a petition from the hundred of Guilsborough it is a clamour raised by Mr. Knightley, and not warranted by the freeholders or farmers, the town of Cottesbrook only excepted. Appointing a day of meeting a great part of the hundred appeared, but Mr. Knightley came not to maintain his petition, whereupon it was agreed that the money rated should be raised by pound rate, but Mr. Knightley still endeavours to nourish contention to keep the high constables from a subdivision on the particular inhabitants. [*Seal with arms. 2 pp.*]

March 20. 38. Copy of the preceding letter. [*1½ p.*] *Enclosed,*

38. I. *Copy of the petition of John Daulby and William Halford, chief constables of the hundred of Rothwell, to the Council, being the petition above mentioned. They state that Sir John Dryden assessed their hundred at 446*l.*, which was raised by Sir Robert Banaster to 713*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* [*½ p.*]*

38. II. *Copy of the letter addressed to Sir Robert Banaster by the Council, to which his letter calendared above was the reply. Date not stated. [*½ p.*]*

March 20.

Claverton.

39. William Bassett, Sheriff of Somerset, to Nicholas. Last week he received 1,500*l.*, and is in good assurance to receive weekly more. Continual wrangling as to the assessments, which it is his greatest labour to reconcile. Most men force him to subscribe warrants of distress against them, which causes intolerable labour. Has not yet received all the assessments through factious spirits within hundreds.

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His cousin Dic Davy, who calls Nicholas brother, desires his service. [*Seal with arms; broken.* 1 p.]

March 20.

Saltry
[Sawtry].

40. Sir Thomas Cotton, Sheriff of co. Huntingdon, to Nicholas. Sends certificate of the assessment for ship-money in his county, and has also sent up 500*l.* to Sir William Russell. He is promised the rest before May Day. Prays to know what is due to the sheriff for gathering it up and sending it. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Enclosed,*

40. I. *Certificate above-mentioned. Huntingdon was assessed at 40*l.*; Ramsey, 20*l.*; Wistow, 14*l.*, whereof Mr. Philip Cromwell, rector, for his spiritualities, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; St. Ives cum Sleepa, 38*l.*, whereof Mr. Downall, vicar, for his spiritualities, 4*s.*; Kimbolton, 37*l.*; Little Gidding, 12*l.*; St. Neots, 40*l.*; Sawtry, 40*l.*; Godmanchester, 74*l.* Total, 2,000*l.* [12 pp., of which 8 are blank, save Nicholas's endorsement on one of them.]*

March 20.

41. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Appoint ships to go to sea in place of the St. Andrew and the Garland, which are coming in. Officers of the Navy to give account of what they have done touching finishing their contract with the merchants for ships taken up for his Majesty's service. Officers of the Ordnance complain that they have not received any money towards furnishing ships appointed for the Great Fleet, and say they cannot furnish the same until three weeks after they receive money. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 20.

42. Petition of Capt. John Fletcher, late captain of the *Mary Rose*, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner is informed that he has lately been traduced in presence of his Majesty and the Lords by Sir William Russell, with the advice of his servant the paymaster, concerning the undue signing of certain tickets, which petitioner utterly denies, and has good cause so to do as by the books of the muster-master and purser appears. Prays that Sir William Russell may appear before the Lords, and that if petitioner can justify himself he may have reparation. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Under-written,*

42. I. "*Let Sir William Russell . . . see this petition, and come prepared to make good his charge . . . on Thursday next . . . Whitehall, 20th March 1636-7.*" [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

March 20.

Whitehall.

43. Lords of the Admiralty to Capt. John Mennes. Warrant for his appointment as captain of the *Vanguard*, employed under Algernon Earl of Northumberland, Admiral of the Fleet appointed for the present expedition. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 20.

Whitehall.

44. The same to Capt. Walter Stewart. Similar warrant for his appointment as captain of the *James*. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 20.

45. Notes, by Nicholas, of the cost to the subject of a cwt. of gunpowder, including the fees to the clerks of the Council, the

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Ordinance, and the stores. The total sum was 7*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* for a cwt. The retailer was allowed to add to that sum 16*s.* 8*d.* for profit upon the cwt., and 4*s.* 3*d.* extra per cwt. for land carriage of 30 miles from any port. [1 p.]

March 20.
Deene.

46. Thomas Lord Brudenell to Sir John Lambe. Is better able to write now than he was last week. Entreats him as a friend to bear with his omission of informing him that if anything be turned over either to Mr. George of the Wardrobe, or Mr. Bass of Cheapside, it is but the tally the writer struck for the 500*l.* he paid on the imposition of the mulct. He desires no greater favour than that he may have respite till the term, unless the Lord Privy Seal would call for the petition in Mr. Meautys's hand. If he intend favour it will prepare him well. The Lord Treasurer may be most feared in his kind because he knows nothing but that so much money may appear due to the King. If Sir John says it is necessary he will send up his solicitor again. [1 p.]

March 21.

47. Recognizance in 20*l.* to the King, entered into before Sir Robert Banaster by Richard James of Castle Ashby, co. Northampton, constable of that place, whereby he was bound to make his personal appearance before the Council on the 28th March instant, to answer his contempt in refusing to assess the inhabitants of the same place to the ship-money. [10 lines on parchment.]

March 21.

48. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 500*l.* paid by George Buller on behalf of Sir Richard Buller, Sheriff of Cornwall, in part of 5,500*l.* ship-money charged upon that county under the writ of 12th August last. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

March 21.

49. Note, stated by Nicholas to have been sent by Thomas Smith from the Earl of Northumberland, of the names of such ships and captains as were first to go forth. They were the Swiftsure, Sir John Pennington; the Dreadnought, Capt. Stradling; the Fifth Whelp, Capt. Popham; the First Whelp, Capt. Donnell; the Greyhound, Thomas Rabenett, master; and the Roebuck, Reuben Broad, master. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

March 21.
Mincing Lane.

50. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Has been on board the five merchant ships taken up on a letter of the Earl of Northumberland, and then attended Sir Robert Mansell to see the launching of the new pinnace, the Providence, built by Mr. Tranckmore, which came off this last tide very fairly, and promises to be a better sailer than the Expedition, launched yesterday by Mr. Graves. Received six warrants from the Lords. The greatest haste he discerns is to speed away the Swiftsure and the other ships appointed out by the 1st April, which though he conceives it scarce possible, yet they will omit no endeavours to accomplish it. Wishes the warrant had enlarged their commands to send them to the Hope to be completely manned, which is their main obstacle. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

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March 21. 51. Proposal to the Commissioners for Saltpetre. Shows that one saltpetremen, who has eight counties besides London and Westminster, has failed in delivering his quantity to the extent of 6 tons 16 cwts. in the year; and another, who has four counties, has failed in 10 tons 4 cwts., and is now seeking to raise the price upon his Majesty. The propounder, who is not named, offers to take London and Westminster, and will not desire any higher price. [1 p.]

March 21. 52. Thomas Byrd to Edward Latham, at his house in Lichfield. Coven[try]. Being at Mr. Jesson's, the Lord Bishop's accustomed inn, he was sent for to a private room before Mr. Mayor and some others of the fraternity. The business was concerning the removal of the communion table from its ascent of three steps into the body of the chancel during the administration of that blessed sacrament; and they, fearing the writer and his thwarting it, moved "my Lord" to command him from either troubling them or altering that. How this can be effected without great inconvenience to minister and people, he knows not; the table and all other ceremonies then to be used being by these means obscured and taken away from the ears and eyes of the people. This is all (except his sermon) that "his Lordship" has done there. Desires him to make what use he can of it, but to conceal the name of the writer. [*Endorsed by Sir John Lambe as "concerning, &c."* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 21. 53. Petition of Arthur Nicolls to Archbishop Laud. There is a debt of 24*l.* 8*s.* due to petitioner from Richard Hodgkinson for letters and metal, after the usual rates that printers allow. Hodgkinson denying payment, petitioner sued to the Archbishop for relief, he being his Majesty's servant. The difference was referred to Sir John Lambe, but Hodgkinson soliciting petitioner to put the same to the arbitrament of two master-printers, petitioner condescended, with power to them to choose an umpire. The umpire awarded Hodgkinson to pay to petitioner 15*l.* on 18th March, which he now refuses to pay. Prays relief. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

53. I. *Reference to Sir John Lambe to ascertain why petitioner is not satisfied according to the arbitrament, and to let the Archbishop have an account. 21st March 1636.* [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

March 21. 54. Dr. Robert Aylett to Sir John Lambe. By the enclosed he will Feering. see that Mr. Vicar-General was no sooner going out of the country but one sets up to confute that he had delivered. Sparhawk heard him on Saturday at Kelvedon, on Monday at Braintree, and on Tuesday preached against him at Coggeshall. Sparhawk is neither licensed preacher or curate, but a suspended minister who has maintained conventicles in Coggeshall, where they refuse, both the first and second payment of ship-money, nor will yet be brought to make a rate, though their cousin Aylett, who is lord of the town, is as forward as any in the country. Suggests a letter from the Secretary of State by a messenger to Sir Thomas Wiseman and Henry Neville, with directions to search the studies of John Dod, vicar of Coggeshall,

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Nehemiah Dod, his son and curate, — Brewer, curate of Hedingham Castle, Edward Sparhawk, now resident at Coggeshall, Robert Crane, who married Sparhawk's sister, John Sparhawk, brother to Edward. The writer has these notes from one Durden, schoolmaster of Coggeshall. Mr. Neville goes the next week into Leicestershire, and if he be gone they have not so forward a man. Sir John Lambe's letter delivered to the writer's uncle has produced a small legacy to Paul's; he is not like long to continue, his meditations are all heavenly and he delights only in prayers, but most in those of the Church, which the writer mentions because Dr. Bastwick had done his utmost to corrupt him, but now he abhors his errors and follies. Sir John may see they give some physic this spring by the stirring of rebellious humours. It is dangerous to purge out all together, lest they weaken the body, but such topping overworking ones must be abated, else will they grow most perilous. Intends to send this week a firkin of oysters. Next week will send better. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

54. I. *Notes of a christening sermon preached by Mr. Sparrock [Sparhawk] at Coggeshall, on Jerem. viii. 20. The preacher adduced "the heavy impositions and cursed adorations" as calamities from which Christians hoped for delivery. There was no Jeremy left in the church to stand betwixt the altar and the temple, to pray for the safety of the people. The cause of this desertion was declared to be "our altars, and such superstitious adorations and bowing at names, and such new idolatrous mixtures of religion and the treading down of God's people." It is added that Mr. Dod the elder, on 9th November 1635, said "that the plague of God was in the land for the new mixtures of religion that is commanded in the churches." Some further particulars are also given of Sparhawk, as that he had been suspended in the diocese of Norwich, and since had been lecturer at Woolchurch, London, where he had also been suspended. [1½ p.]*

March 22. 55. Sir Anthony Vincent, Sheriff of Surrey, to the Council. The Lords having been informed that Sir Anthony had certain good sums of ship-money remaining in his hands, he certifies that he had paid 1,000*l.* to Sir William Russell, and that the residue yet received is so small that he has forborne to make payment thereof, but what it is shall be speedily paid in. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

[March 22 ?] 56. Humble remonstrations of David Angell, tailor, to the Council. Dr. Rhenanus, about a year and a quarter ago, desired petitioner to furnish his son with a suit of clothes, promising to pay part beforehand, which he performed, and the rest within a month after. After long waiting petitioner took the course of the law, but when he had arrested the Doctor he sought means and got out of prison, and then bade petitioner get his money where or how he could; and said, although he had money by him, he would not pay a penny, but would show petitioner another trick for it, whereupon petitioner

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arrested him again, lest he should escape and leave petitioner to pay the cloth merchants. Now he alleges that petitioner over-reckoned him, which he protests is contrary, the Doctor's son having been at the buying of everything, and having made the price himself. Would be content to take some money in hand and sufficient bail for the rest a year hence. Beseeches them to consider a stranger and poor tradesman's cause, that he may not for the same debt be put in prison. [1 p.]

March 22.

57. Petition of John Rhenanus, Doctor in Physic, then prisoner in the Gatehouse, to the Council. Relates his own version of the transaction mentioned in the preceding petition. Angell's bill was 28*l.* 17*s.*, of which Rhenanus paid down 8*l.* 10*s.*, but being informed by workmen that Angell had over-reached him very much, he intended to come to a composition with him. To prevent that Angell had thrown him into prison three weeks before Easter last, where he had endured a world of misery. About Christmas last, Angell came to an agreement that petitioner should give 5*l.* in hand and his own and his son's bond for the remainder, but afterwards refused the same, whereupon petitioner appealed to Sir William Brouncker and Sir Edward Wardour, commissioners, to mediate some conscionable end between them, whose certificate is annexed. Prays their pity and to send for Angell and take some order with him. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Annexed,*

57. I. *Sir William Brouncker and Sir Edward Wardour, commissioners for compounding debts of poor men who have lain long in prison, to the Council. Certify that they called David Angell before them, and that he being unconscionably hard hearted towards Rhenanus, had refused to accept 5*l.* down, and the bond of Rhenanus and his son for payment of 15*l.* odd money at six and six months. 22 [?] March 1636-7. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]*

57. II. [*Annexed to the petition of Rhenanus.*] *Reference to Nicholas to mediate an end of the business. Whitehall, 22nd March 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

57. III. [*Written under No. II.*] *Appointment by Nicholas to hear the business referred to him on the 30th March. 28th March 1637. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

57. IV. [*Written under the certificate of Sir William Brouncker and Sir Edward Wardour.*] *Minute of agreement between Dr. Rhenanus and David Angell, by which the latter was to withdraw his action on receipt of 10*l.* down, and a bond by Rhenanus for payment of 5*l.* at Michaelmas next, and 5*l.* at Lady Day following. 30th March 1637. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*

March 22.

58. Brief declarations of the state of Sir William Russell's accounts for ship-money received for the years 1636 and 1637 to this day. For 1636, Sir William had received 190,508*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, and had

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disbursed 208,671*l.* 14*s.*, leaving a balance owing to him of 18,162*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; besides which he was engaged for payment of 18,000*l.* more. For 1637, Sir William charged himself with 69,217*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* received, and claimed a discharge of 94,707*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, paid or to be paid, leaving a balance of 25,460*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* [2 *pp.*]

March 22. 59. Copy of the same not quite complete, endorsed by Nicholas. [2 *pp.*]

March 22. 60. Statement by Nicholas of how the account stands for the ship-money received by the Treasurer of the Navy, the Surveyor of Victuals, and the Lieutenant of the Ordnance. There remained to be issued to the Treasurer 13,089*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, to the Victualler 13,930*l.* 18*s.*, and to the Ordnance 17,789*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, which last, it is added, was reduced by 5,000*l.* paid whilst this paper was being made out. [1 *p.*]

March 22. 61. Draft of the same. [1 *p.*]

March 22. 62. Nicholas's first rough draft of the same. [1 *p.*]

March 22. 63. Commissioners for Gunpowder to Montjoy, Earl of Newport. Pray him to order that no more than after the rate of 13*s.* 4*d.* for a last be taken of persons who come with the warrant of the writers to buy powder out of his Majesty's stores, which 13*s.* 4*d.* the writers conceive should be divided between the Clerk of the Ordnance and the storekeeper. The writers have taken order that a moderate and certain fee should be taken for their warrants and the registry thereof. [*Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

March 22. Copy of the same. [*See this Vol., No. 19.*]

March 22. 64. Thomas Smith to Nicholas. Yesterday the Earl of Northum-
Dorset House. berland sent Nicholas a note of ships presently to go to sea with Sir John Pennington, and among them the First Whelp, Capt. Donnell. The Earl has changed his resolution, and determines to send in place of her the Second Whelp, Capt. Philip Hill. [*Seal with arms.* 1 *p.*]

March 22. 65. Note of the burthens of the five merchant ships (the Unicorn, the Pleiades, the Industry, the Mayflower, and the Richard and Mary) taken up for the King's service, measured according to the length of their keels, breadth from outside to outside of the plank, and their depth by a perpendicular line from the extreme breadth to the bottom of the keel, and divided by 94 as the shipwrights use, and by 100 as in Master Burrell's time, and likewise according to his Majesty's rule ordered by the Board 26th May 1628. [1 *p.*]

March 22. 66. Sir John Meldrum to Sec. Windebank. Requests him to ask Mr. Gore, when he shall attend for his Majesty's hand to the bill signed, whether the bargain for the sale of Winterton lights has been proposed to any other than himself. Acquainted Mr. Gore that as yet there was no convenient time for moving the King. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*]

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March 22. 67. Petition of Henry Holland and Nicholas Wainwright to Archbishop Laud, John Thierry, late of London, merchant, a bankrupt, and lately fined in the Star Chamber for transportation of gold, combining with Ursula Babthorpe, with intent to undo petitioners for giving advice to some of his creditors to sue out a commission of bankrupt against him, has sued petitioners in the Star Chamber, the King's Bench, and the Court of Arches, in four suits for pretended defamatory words. The causes in the Star Chamber and King's Bench were dismissed with costs, but petitioners have no hope to recover the same, Thierry being a prisoner in execution and far more indebted than his estate is worth, and Ursula having secretly conveyed away great part of his estate, shifting from place to place, sometimes as Mrs. Bell, as a widow, sometimes as Mrs. Jane and Mrs. Susan, as a maid. Thierry, being a married man, has long kept company with Ursula in suspicious manner since she came from Holland leaguer, where she was a common prostitute, and had a bastard child, now at nurse in Kentish town by the name of Constance Bell. Prays that articles being given into the High Commission concerning the said adultery, an attachment may be granted against Ursula, and that the causes against petitioners in the Court of Arches may be stayed until Thierry and Ursula appear and answer in the High Commission, and give bond to abide the censure of the court. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*
67. 1. *Reference to Sir John Lambe, if he have no exception, to let an attachment be awarded. 22nd March 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]*
- March 23. 68. Warrant for payment of 300*l.* to Susan, Countess of Den-
Westminster. high, to be disbursed for the service of the Queen. [9 lines on parchment.]
- March 23. 69. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 75*l.* ship-money paid by
Thomas Wharton on behalf of Thomas Hilder, bailiff of Pevensey, Sussex, in part of 5,000*l.* charged upon Sussex by the writ of 12th August last. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- March 23. 70. Directions given by his Majesty for painting and gilding the
St. James's. great ship building at Woolwich. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March 23. Nicholas's notes of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Nicholas is to give account of how the payments out of the ship-money stand; also of the difference between Capt. Bushell and Mr. Methwold. Appointment to consider the accounts of the Vice-Admirals. Nicholas has ready a list of names of persons recommended for officers in the great ship. Officers of the Navy desire order to send the ships appointed for sea into the Hope to man themselves. Also order to give warrant for pressing mariners for the ships furnished by the city. Capt. Fletcher and the paymaster of the Navy to be heard about paying some men of the Mary Rose. [See Vol. cccxlii., No. 98. 1 p.]

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March 23. Westminster. Nicholas to Captain Bushell. The Lords of the Admiralty required him to pay to Mr. Methwold, who served purser in his ship last year, after the rate of payments due to a purser serving in one of His Majesty's ships of the second rank, at which rate all the other officers were paid. The payment was to be reckoned from his impressment till his discharge. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 145. ¼ p.*]

March 23. Berwick. 71. Sir James Douglas to Sec. Windebank. He has told the Vicar of Berwick that the way he projected for repaying to Rosden his 400*l.* cannot hold, whereupon he has bethought himself of another course. The late King granted (soon after his entry to this kingdom) to the town of Berwick certain offices formerly serving for the garrison. The townsmen having little use of them, let them forth at 40*s.* per annum to tenants, who suffered them to run to much ruin, and it has lately been suggested to take them down but that they feared his Majesty's displeasure. The proposal is to take a surrender of these ruins and grant a commission to dispose of them towards Rosden's satisfaction, which they would well nigh reach unto, and then the King's letters may be directed to the Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Durham, for effecting "that so reasonable project." [1 p.]

March 23. 72. Affidavit of Nicholas Polhill, of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, merchant, that within six years last past he has necessarily expended 3,000*l.* in prosecution of the cause against the piratical facts committed by certain Dutch in the St. Peter of Rotterdam, whereof Michael Cornelius T'Kint was captain, upon a prize called Nostra Signora de Porto Salvo, taken from the Willing Mind of Weymouth 4th January 1630-1. The prize was valued at 30,000*l.*, the interest of which, from the said 4th January until the 24th March 1636-7, at eight per cent., amounts to 14,800*l.* [2 pp.]

March 23. Whitborne. 73. Bishop Coke, of Hereford, to Archbishop Laud. Upon the bishop's visitation there is a question about the fees of the dean's jurisdiction, to whom they belong—to the chancellor and registrar by virtue of their patents made before, or to the bishop's since made, and declared visitor under the broad seal. The bishop desired the question might be referred to the archbishop, to which the chancellor assented, but the registrar refuses as more desirous to decide it by common law. The bishop, deeming it a dispute tending to their disgrace, thought fit to beseech the archbishop's determination, in which he is resolved to rest. [*Seal with arms. 1 p.*]

March 23. 74. Certificate of Inigo Jones, one of his Majesty's justices of peace for Middlesex, that William Ducie, of the Middle Temple, had appeared before him and taken the oath of allegiance. [¼ p.]

March 23. Order of the Commissioners for Gunpowder, on petition of Susanna Angell, widow, and Elizabeth, her daughter, an orphan of

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the city of London. The Officers of the Customs are to permit petitioners to transport 52 barrels of foreign powder into parts beyond seas, on their putting in security to bring certificate within three months that they have disposed of the same in foreign parts. [See Vol. cccxi., p. 24. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 24. 75. Petition of Francis Smith and other Roman Catholics, his Majesty's subjects, to the King. His Majesty, on the humble petition of the present petitioners, complaining of the great oppressions suffered by them at the hands of pursuivants, referred the examination thereof to Sir Henry Spiller and others, and required them to certify, which they have accordingly done, as appears by the certificate annexed. Pray a reference of the certificate to such as shall truly inform his Majesty of the misdemeanors of the pursuivants, that order may be given for their punishment and for preventing the like oppressions. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed*,

75. I. *Certificate of Sir Henry Spiller, Sir Gregory Fenner, Lawrence Whitaker, and Thomas Sheppard to [Sec. Windebank]. State the names of the messengers accused in the petition referred to them (a copy of which is annexed), and that they had examined such of them as they could get to come to them; that they find they have abused the warrants committed to them for discovery and apprehension of particular persons, by searching all recusants' houses, and in such searches having taken sundry priests, they have released them for bribes. In the execution of their warrants they make yearly journeys into the several counties, searching recusants' houses, and if they find a priest the composition for his release is as great as they can raise it. Touching massing stuff, for the most part they sell it where they find it. There is no recusant's house into which they enter but they will have some gratuity before they will depart. Upon letting them know how great their offences were, and that the state had been thereby dishonoured, some of them made this answer: "They must live, and having no wages or allowance from his Majesty, are enforced to take money from whom they can get it;" or to that effect. Present a few particulars, in the papers annexed, of what has been proved against them. [See Vol. cccxvii., No. 36, where there occurs a duplicate of this report with much additional matter. 2 pp.] *Annexed*,*

75. I. i. *Petition of Francis Smith and other recusants to the King. Complain of John Gray, Francis Newton, Thomas Mafo, Thomas Wadsworth, and others, messengers of the Chamber, employed for the apprehension of recusants, who commit insufferable abuses under colour of executing their warrants. Pray the King*

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to nominate some justices of peace, or others, to examine and certify. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

75. i. ii. *Reference, as prayed, to Sir Henry Spiller and others before named, with the addition of Robert Moyle.* [13th July 1634. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

75. i. iii. [*Written under the certificate of the justices of the peace.*] *Statement of abuses and misdemeanors (among many others) which have been committed by certain of the messengers alluded to.* [5 pp.]

75. ii. [*Written under the petition first calendared above.*] *Reference to Archbishop Laud, Lord Keeper Coventry, Lord Treasurer Juxon, the Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal, the Earl Marshal, the Earls of Dorset and Holland, Lord Cottington, and Secs. Coke and Windebank, to call the parties before them and, after due examination, to report the truth of the abuses and the means to punish them.* Whitehall, 24th March 1636-7. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

March 24. 76. Petition of William Pryce, one of the grooms of the chamber, to the Council. By an order of the Board, Sir William Becher and Sir Dudley Carleton were required to treat with petitioner and Nicholas Hudson concerning the reuniting of certain new buildings in Holborn which were heretofore one, and if they could not settle the business to that effect, to certify in whom the fault is. Pray that the order and certificate of the referees may be read and a course taken for ending the business. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 24. 77. Thirteen articles set down by the Council, according to the commission of 27th February last, for merchants and owners who have leave from the Lords of the Admiralty to repair to the seas against the subjects of the King of Spain. These articles set forth the course to be taken by merchants and others desirous to obtain letters of reprisal, and how they are to act under them, and how ships taken by virtue of the same are to be proceeded against so as to be declared lawful prize. By the 4th article it is declared that it is not his Majesty's intention to infringe the articles of peace between him and the King of Spain, but inviolably to hold the same, and that the letters of reprisal now granted are but so many temporary dispensations agreeable to the law of nations, and necessarily afforded by his Majesty for a supply of that justice which has been wanting in the territories of the King of Spain; therefore no violence was to be done to the persons of Spanish subjects, except in case of resistance, and that such subjects, if hurt or wounded, should be used with all offices of humanity and kindness. [*Copy. Nicholas has written under the same that similar articles were ordered for letters of reprisal against the French King and also against the States General.* 12 pp., four of which are blank, save the endorsement.]

March 24. Copy of the same. [See Vol. cxxx., p. 59. 7 pp.]

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 March 24. 78. Account, by Sir William Russell, of moneys received since the 25th February last on account of the ship-money for 1636, 221*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; and since the 18th March, on the similar account for 1637, 14,375*l.* [1 *p.*]
- March 24. 79. Note of all the moneys received by Sir William Russell on account of ship-money for 1637—66,327*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; and of the further amounts levied and remaining in the hands of the sheriffs, 17,485*l.*; making a total of 83,812*l.* [1 *p.*]
- March 24. 80. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 350*l.*, paid by Job Harby on behalf of Roger Mallock, mayor of Exeter, and John Penny, sheriff of the same, in part of 9,000*l.* ship-money charged upon co. Devon under writ of 12th August last. [$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*] *Annexed,*
80. 1. *Similar receipt for 1,350*l.* paid by Peter Taylor, of Exeter, on behalf of Francis Crossing, mayor, and Robert Walker, sheriff of the same, for ship-money collected in that city, under writ of 20th October 1634. Dated 29th May 1635.* [1 *p.*]
- March 24. 81. William Burgis to Nicholas. Begs him to procure warrants from the Lords of the Admiralty for the masters of the four ships to be set forth by the city of London, to press men after the rate of 40 men to every 100 tons, the tonnage having been certified by the Trinity House. The ships were the Margaret, the Prudence, the William, and the Royal Defence; totals, 1,400 tons and 560 men. [$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*]
- March 24. 82. Account, drawn up by Sir John Lambe, of all the various Ecclesiastical Courts and officers by whom the Church of England was governed. It treats first of the officers of the Archbishop of Canterbury (1. The Official of the Arches; 2. The Judge of the Audience; 3. The Judge of the Prerogative; 4. The Vicar-General; 5. The Commissary of the Faculties, and 6. The Commissary of Canterbury), and of the nature of the several courts they held: secondly, of the officers and courts of each bishop; thirdly, of the High Commission Court: fourthly, of the Court of Delegates. [5 *pp.*]
- March 24. 83. Copy of the same. [5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*]

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March 25.

April 4.

The Hague.

1. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Archbishop Laud. Is glad that Lord Goring has cleared away the misreport that she was offended with him concerning the King's allowance of 12,000*l.* a year to her son. She explains how the mistake arose. Thinks herself extremely "beholding" to him for his free and kind way of writing. Begs him not to believe anybody that would persuade him to the contrary. Esteems him one of her best friends, and nobody shall make her have any other opinion of him. Thanks him for his assurance concerning the not acknowledging the King of Hungary. She especially entreats him to continue his endeavours now that, by his father's death, he takes the title of Emperor. Wishes the Archbishop's advice how her son shall carry himself in this. The Emperor being dead, and he not acknowledging this to be Emperor, there is a vacancy in the empire, and in that case he is "vicarie." Knows he is not in case to exercise the charge, but if he do nothing to seek to keep his right it may prejudice him. She therefore entreats to know the King's advice what he would have her son do. Concerning the fishing, the states will be well content so the King forgets it, and speaks no more of it, which she tells them she is confident he will not, having things of greater importance to do now. The bearer, Dinley, will tell him all that passes there. [2½ pp.]

March 25.

Bickton.

2. Denys Rolle, Sheriff of Devon, to the Council. By direction of Sir William Russell paid 6,300*l.* to Peter Taylor, of Exeter, agent for the tin merchants, at the end of February. Now returns by bills of exchange 1,789*l.*; Exeter has undertaken to return 350*l.*, and Plymouth 190*l.*; which is as much money as is collected; in the whole 8,629*l.* For the remainder there shall want no pains to collect it. [*Seal with arms.* 2 pp.]

March 25.

Barrington.

3. William Strode to Nicholas. The bishop has just come home and has promised he will very shortly appoint a time for hearing Strode's business, which he earnestly desires, as that he should do him right, which he fears not, if his busy adversary be not too powerful with him, whose malice is mightily employed to do the writer a mischief. He gave out that the writer was laid by the heels, which proving not so, mads him, and so it does that any honest man should speed well. The new constable has conformed himself to the ancient rates, and Strode's titling and most else of the hundred have paid their moneys, yet the knight animates the new rate makers to oppose it, and so disturbs the service, which he seeks to pin upon Strode. No man in the county has so much disordered the service as himself. If any complaint be made against Strode at the board, begs Nicholas to do his best that it may be deferred till he comes up, that shall be presently on the bishop's despatch. Lord Cottington will give his help. The knight presumes he has the two greatest at the board for him, but Strode believes they know him well enough. [*Seal with arms.* ¾ p.]

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March 25. 4. Certificate of Sir Henry Skipwith of the charge laid upon the several hundreds of co. Leicester for ship-money. Leicester was assessed at 200*l*. The total was 4,550*l*. [*Endorsed by Nicholas, by mistake, "25 March 1636," at which time Sir Henry Skipwith was not sheriff. ¾ p.*]
- March 25. 5. Nicholas's notes of business to be transacted by the Lords of London House. the Admiralty. The Lords appointed to speak with Sir Henry Marten about the petition of a Dutchman against one Carpenter touching an appeal. [*Margin by the Lord Treasurer :—Commission of review.*] To hear Peter White touching the loss of the Anne Royal. Appoint pursers and cooks for the two new pinnaces ready to be launched and going presently to the southward. Consider Mr. Evelyn's petition. [*Margin by the Lord Treasurer :—Make up the account.*] Consider petition of the Dutch West India Company and Richard Wyan's letter. Resolve when to give order for a second fleet of ten King's ships and five merchants' ships. Consider Capt. Bushell's answer to Methwold's petition. *The Lord Treasurer has added : Consider Sir William Russell's contract. ¾ p.*
- March 25. 6. Officers of the Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Crave their assistance, by writing to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to license Andrew Burrell to transport 200 loads of "squire" knee timber from Ireland for the use of the navy. [*1 p.*]
- March 25. 7. Samuel Cordewell to Nicholas. Prays him to move the Chilworth. Commissioners [for Gunpowder] that the East India Company may be sent to about their petre, and that Mr. Poole may certify whether the petremen have from November to March brought in the like quantity of petre as formerly. Has in every respect performed his contract ; therefore desires the Lords will [consider] in what [way] they may furnish him with petre. In six days he shall have wrought up all that he has, as well Barbary as English, and the standing still of his mills will disadvantage his Majesty in his profit. [*¾ p.*]
- March 25. 8. Brief declaration of the account of the farmers of the customs for one year ending this day. The rent payable by the farmers was 60,000*l*, from which there were to be deducted the balance of the last account, 4,590*l*. 8*s*. 11*d*.; defalcations by letters patent and other warrants from his Majesty, including 1,000*l*. for Lord Baltimore's annuity, 2,195*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*.; other defalcations on warrants, 5,185*l*.; money paid into the Exchequer, 57,945*l*.; leaving the farmer in surplusage 9,916*l*. 0*s*. 7*d*. [*¾ p.*]
- March 25. 9. Appointment by Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, Custos Rotulorum of Essex, of Robert Winckfield, of Ipswich, to be clerk of the peace and of the crown for Essex for such time as the earl shall be Custos Rotulorum. [*20 lines on parchment.*]
- March 26. 10. Order of the King in Council, that the burthen of the five Whitehall. merchant ships taken up by order from the Board—viz., the Unicorn, the Pleiades, the Industry, the Mayflower, and the Richard and

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Mary—shall be certified to the Officers of the Navy by the Trinity House, according to the same way of admeasurement as the Hercules and the Mary, taken up for Sallee, and the officers are to enter into contract with the owners at the same rate of 3*l.* a man, allowing 40 men for every hundred tons, as was contracted with the owners of the Sallee ships. And in case the owners shall refuse to enter charter party accordingly, the Officers of the Navy are to take up those ships by commission for his Majesty's service, according to the ancient rates for freight. [*Copy.* 1 *p.*]

March 26.
Whitehall.

11. Order of the King in Council, on a complaint made by the Sheriff of co. Northampton, that sundry persons, on pretence of an order of 13th December last, challenge to be exempted from payment of ship-money, as being resident in houses belonging to his Majesty, which order was made in discharge of Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, for his residence at Deptford belonging to his office, whereas it is manifest that Sir William is rated for his personal estate and residence in London and elsewhere, besides the assessment of his lands, and has no other benefit (as is alleged) but his residence in the said house belonging to his office. It was therefore declared that none other of his Majesty's servants are to take benefit of the said order, except they are assessed for their residence and personal estate in some other place, and make no other profit in the places where they reside in such King's houses or lodges, but only their being there for the execution of their offices. [1 *p.*]

March 26.

12. Petition of Edmund Bawne, postmaster at Ferrybridge, co. York, to the Council. After the death of petitioner's grandfather, who served as postmaster in the place abovesaid thirty years, petitioner, for 200*l.*, by his grandmother three years since paid Lord Stanhope, was admitted into the same place. Upon questioning Lord Stanhope's patent, petitioner gave Mr. Witherings 35*l.* more for his settlement, and was, by the signatures of Secs. Coke and Windebank and Witherings, admitted into the same. Petitioner's grandfather is owing for wages at least 500*l.* from his Majesty. Without any misdemeanour, being now sought to be outed, he prays relief. [$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*] *Underwritten,*

12. 1. *Reference to Secs. Coke and Windebank to take such order therein as shall be fit for his Majesty's service.* Whitehall, 26th March 1637. [$\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*]

March 26.
Whitehall.

13. The Council to the Keeper of Newgate. To receive into custody the body of Henry Morse, a Romish priest, and keep him safely until further order from the Board. [*Copy.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*]

March 27.
Westminster.

14. Warrant for payment of 470*l.* to Susan, Countess of Denbigh, to be by her disbursed according to the King's directions for the Queen's lying in. [11 *lines on parchment.*]

March 27.

15. Jo. Castle to Lord ———. Was present this morning when a message was sent by the Lord Chamberlain to the Archbishop of

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Canterbury about the christening of the lady, that is to be done on Thursday next at 10, in St. James's, in the Closet. News came likewise this morning to Court of a mighty overthrow given by the Swedes to the Imperialists, wherein were 15,000 slain, Leipsic taken, and the execution followed in the flight for two days by Colonel Lesley. The Landgrave of Darmstadt, on the Emperor's side, was taken prisoner, and on the Swedes' party, General Bannier was slain. This will be water to allay the wine of the new Emperor, happening so immediately after his coronation, although he has gained to his party the Elector of Tryer [Treves] and the Duke of Parma. Shall come to do his duty to "his Lordship" very shortly. [1 p.]

March 27.
Hereford.

16. Roger Vaughan, Sheriff of co. Hereford, to Nicholas. Has been put in hope from week to week of returning his ship-money. Has, in his hands, 2,360*l.*, which he purposes to send up to Sir William Russell. The keeping it in his custody has only been a care to him, lying in sealed bags from the time he received it. His care is, since he must either send it or carry it up himself, to raise as great a sum as he may before he sends it. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

March 27.
Windsor Castle.

17. Dr. Christopher Wren, Dean of Windsor, to Sec. Windebank. The prebends of Wolverhampton, being desirous to shelter themselves under his favour, have lately implored the writer to present "this small testimony of their annual bounden service" to him, craving his assistance in defence of their just rights, unjustly detained from them, as "this paper" will show. Craves pardon that he does this by another hand. [*Endorsed by Sec. Windebank, "Received by Dr. Stokes." Seal with arms, but broken.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 27.
Lichfield.

18. Edward Latham to Sir John Lambe. Their bishop [at his departure] left such a terrible noise behind him of threatenings against his chancellor, Mr. Jeffreys, Archdeacon of Salop, and the writer, as would make men that were anything obnoxious much afraid; but the writer fears him not, but will be ready to justify himself in anything he has done, and whatsoever has passed betwixt Sir John and him concerning the bishop he can well prove. St. Michael's, in Coventry, have raised their steps up to the altar with curious workmanship and stone, and have been at great charge in making a *septum* about the table; yet has the bishop commanded the table to be brought down into the middle of the chancel for this holy time. Perhaps he will say the *cancelli* are not fully finished, but they were so much up at his being there that he might well come up and receive the holy communion, and are now finished. Mr. Byrd would not be known of this, but will justify it, if need be. The writer sent some instructions for articles against Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Walker, concerning Lady Davies, to Mr. Mottershed, but he being dead, the writer never heard of them. Desires to know whether he should send any more up. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

March 28. 19. Warrant for payment to David Williams, made choice of by the King to serve the Queen as one of the grooms of her chamber,

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in place of Hill Rosse, deceased, an allowance of 2s. by the day in recompense of his service. [14 lines on parchment.]

March 28.
Bickton.

20. Denys Rolle, Sheriff of Devon, to Nicholas. Repeats the particulars of his collection of ship-money stated in his letter to the Council of the 25th inst., No. 2. The service has not passed without opposition, many suffering distresses to be taken of their goods, and some base people have not spared to spatter the officers employed by the sheriff with scandalous language; and some there are that have published their resolutions to bring their actions against the constables for taking distresses. Will collect what is yet unpaid with as much expedition as possibly he can. Many are so poor that he distrains not their goods out of commiseration; others are so refractory that their persons are fitter to be made examples than their goods. [Seal with arms. 2 pp.]

March 28.

21. Sir John Dryden and Charles Cockaine, late Sheriffs of co. Northampton, to Sir William Becher. By certificate inclosed he may perceive how their agents are used in his Majesty's service. They leave it to his consideration. [Seal with arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.] Enclosed,

21. i. Certificate of Richard Catesby and John Adams, servant of Sir John Dryden, and John Corderoy, servant to Charles Cockaine, that with one John Deacon, nominated a minister by them, they met at Litchborough, in the hundred of Fawsley, to levy the arrears of ship-money. Many distresses they made, and many locked up their doors and would not be at home. Coming to the house of Nicholas Fountaine and Arthur Green, they absented themselves, and Fountaine's wife locked her doors and gates, and taking a prong in her hand within her gates, threatened to mischief any that should attempt coming there to take a distress; and Green's wife, being with child, took a club in her hand, after locking her doors, and said they should have none of her goods, nor should her husband pay any money; he himself, being then in the street, presently obscured himself. Thereupon they had many women and boys about them, and were detained from further prosecution of his Majesty's service. This was 27th March 1637. [1 p.]

March 28.

22. List of suitors to be officers in his Majesty's great ship, now building, with the names of their recommenders. One (William Cooke, master attendant,) is recommended by the Lords of the Admiralty for master; there are five suitors to be purser; four to be boatswain; two to be gunner; five to be cook; two to be carpenter; one to be swabber; and two to be cabin-keeper. [1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 28.

23. Petition of William Burden, master cook of the Mary Rose, to the Council. Reiterates the complaint already made in his petition of the 18th inst. (see Vol. cccl., No. 25,) of having been arrested by Henry Brewer for a debt of 3l. He adds that about 12 months

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since, Brewer attached certain goods of petitioner's for the debt (among them a new perpetuance stuff gown); that he had notice given him before the arrest that petitioner was his Majesty's servant, and that the fees of his detainer now amount to 3*l*. Prays warrant for his release. [1 p.] *Annexed*,

23. I. *Certificate of Lewis Moody and Thomas Day, that they gave notice to Henry Brewer that he should forbear to arrest William Burden, in regard he was in his Majesty's service; notwithstanding which he caused him to be arrested by Rice Probert, who had like notice.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 28. 24. Petition of Henry Brewer to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner has been sent for, and is in the custody of a messenger, for causing William Burden to be arrested. Sets out his own great misery by reason of this and other bad debts, his goods having been seized, he with his wife and family thrown out of their dwelling, and himself into the King's Bench, where he is at this time a prisoner. Told the officer who arrested Burden that, if he could make the least knowledge that he was privileged, to release him without charge. Afterwards hearing that the officer had taken him to prison, he was content to take half his debt, and sent a discharge and money to pay Burden's then fees. Prays pardon and compassion. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 28. 25. Petition of Rice Probert to the same. Being servant to the Knight Marshal, he had a warrant delivered to him to arrest William Burden, which he executed, and then was told he was a cook in one of his Majesty's ships. After various inquiries, Burden stated that he had been such cook, but had sold his place for 22*l*., with which, when received, he would give his creditors satisfaction, but he would give no security, and voluntarily went to prison. Petitioner has been six days in custody of a messenger, to his great grief and charges. Prays discharge. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 28. 26. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Master of the Ordnance to meet the Lords concerning renewing the saltpetremen's deputations. Mr. Napper, Deputy Vice-Admiral of Dorset, sends a certificate of the difference between Mr. Sydenham and him about money found in the sand at Portland, and desires to have leave till next term to attend the Lords, being now busy pressing 250 mariners. Consider accounts of Vice-admirals. [*Margin by the Lord Treasurer: Respectuatur.*] Choose officers for the great ship. Two men in custody for arresting the purser [*sic*] of the Mary Rose without leave. Capt. Hawley desires order to deliver up to him the bond he gave for payment of wages to the Black George's men. [1 p.]

March 28. 27. Edward Boate to Sec. Coke. Sir Henry Mainwaring, being Chatham. come down to Chatham, has made choice of the Unicorn for his present employment, but finds himself neglected by the Officers of the Ordnance, who have a design to take from her six principal pieces

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of ordnance. Boate supposes this to be an act of malice against him. Prays the Sec. to put a stop to it. The ships for the present expedition are most of them ready, only men and some victuals wanting. The Rainbow and the Mary are this day appointed to go over the chain. The Swiftsure goes down on Thursday, and so into the Hope, as Mr. White reports.—P.S. The writer's younger son, to whom the Secretary extended his favour for his purser's place, desires to wait upon him to kiss his hand. [1 p.]

March 28.
Oxford.

28. Richard Bagnall to Nicholas. He told a messenger who was sent to him of his mischance and inability to ride up, as desired, to wait on the Officers of the Ordnance. The Earl of Newport discharged him of his attendance before Mr. Clarke, one of the Officers of the Ordnance. Has sent Nicholas a poor remembrance this Lent of a fitch of bacon. If there be any occasion of his attendance, on receipt of two words from him he will wait on the Lords. Begs he may not be sent for before the rest, for he has waited long to no purpose. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

March 28.

29. Certificate of Percival Hart and Henry Bosville, justices of peace, that John Swan, the elder, of Southfleet, Kent, was brought before them for refusing to carry a load of sea-coal from Gravesend to the saltpetre house in Northfleet. At the request of Francis Vincent, master of the saltpetre house, they have bound him over in 100*l.* to appear before the Lords of the Admiralty on the 14th April next. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 28.

30. Journal of a voyage begun with the ships the Dragon, the Sun, the Katherine, the Planter, the Ann, and the Discovery, for East India, set forth by Sir William Courteen and others, adventurers, and directed by John Weddell, chief commander, Richard Swanley in the Sun, John Carter in the Katherine, Edward Hall in the Planter. The ships sailed from the Downs on the 14th April 1636, crossed the equator on the 12th June, made the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th July, and Goa on the 6th October, where they remained until the 17th January 1636-7, when they proceeded onwards to Cochin, and as on this day set sail for Malacca. [*At p. 4 of the MS. there occurs the following passage in reference to a transaction which has already been noticed in an Order of the King in Council of the 6th January 1636-7 (see Vol. cccxliii., No. 19.)*]

“The ship Blessing, from Surat, had also been at Joana, and departed from thence about two or three days before the Mary's arrival, for whom she had there left letters, importing the loss of the Samaritan at Mohilla, and the death of Mr. Ofield, occasioned, as they relate, through discontent in being circumvented by an underhand private commission given to Capt. Cobb, which indeed hath proved the ruin of that design, for Cobb and Eyres proceeding with the Roebuck to the Red Sea, and there committing divers outrageous insolencies upon the bodies and goods of the Mogul's subjects, and other the Portugals' friends, have not only made the name of an Englishman odious in all those parts, but, moreover, occasioned the seizure of the English President and his Council at Surat, who, besides strict imprisonment and the payment of 107,000 rupees, we[re]

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hardly, after two months, released upon promise to send forth in quest of Cobb. Upon which design the Blessing came to Joana, though too late, where she understood that Cobb had been rifled by the Swan, and the sum of 8,000*l.* taken from him, by John Proud, master of that ship, for the use of the East India Company, his masters, and that Cobb and Eyres, with the Roebuck, were again proceeded for the Red Sea; which certainly was a very great oversight in Mr. Proud, who, if he had authority to seize the stolen treasure, might also have detained the pirates and their vessel. Howsoever it fell out, we are certainly lost in any design to the northward, for it will be impossible for us to land any goods or maintain any traffic in the Mogul's dominions without seizure both of our persons and estates, so that our intent of sending home large quantities of indigoes, &c., this year will, we fear, be wholly frustrate, and what other troubles in other parts may ensue is uncertain, though much to be doubted."

[13½ pp.]

March 28. 31. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

March 29. 32. Warrant for payment of 2,200*l.* per annum, being the estimated expense of the King's youngest daughter in her nursery, to Westminister. Cornelius Holland, clerk comptroller of the household of Prince Charles; 600*l.* thereof to be forthwith imprested by way of advance towards payment of liveries and other expenses of the Princess's servants, and the residue to be paid by monthly instalments. [14 lines on parchment.]

March 29. 33. Order of the King in Council. After hearing the Solicitor-General, together with the bailiffs and others of the portmen and chief burgesses of Ipswich, whom the Solicitor-General had warned, by his Majesty's appointment, to appear in the presence of the Bishop of Norwich to answer and abide the determination of his Majesty concerning the ministers of that town, for whose maintenance power was given by statute of 13th Elizabeth to assess rates and distrain for the same. And after such defence as the Recorder of London and other counsel of the town could make, and long debate, it was ordered that in the five parishes which were not denied to be within the comprehension of the statute, viz., St. Mary at the Tower, St. Mary at the Quay, St. Mary at the Elms, St. Nicholas and St. Lawrence, the bailiffs are to tax and levy competent rates for the maintenance of the ministers of the same. And because no title could be showed by the townsmen for their nomination of the stipendiary ministers of the said parishes, and it was acknowledged that the cures of the same were before the dissolution of abbeys officiated by friars or monks of the religious houses about the town, and what appertained to the religious houses is devolved to the Crown, it was therefore declared that the nomination of the said ministers is wholly in the King. And as touching other churches in the town which want a sufficient maintenance for the ministers and yet are impropriate, their case is left to the examination of the two Lord Chief Justices and the Lord Chief Baron, who are to certify their opinions before the end of the next term. And in case they shall find them to be comprehended within the said statute the bailiffs are to assess them a maintenance, assessing the impropriators proportionably to the profits they receive from their

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impropriations and having an honest respect to the poorer sort of every parish. [$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.]

March 29.
Whitehall.

34. Notes, by Sec. Windebank, of a meeting of the Committee of the Council for treating with the London Committee respecting their fine in the Star Chamber, and for a grant of the right of fishing. 10,000*l.* above the 100,000*l.* already offered, but to be eased in the payment. The 10,000*l.* to be paid at a year's end, and the other 100,000*l.* at five years. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 29.

35. Attorney-General Bankes to [the Council]. According to their direction he has perused the letters patent, dated 5th July 1607, granted to John, late Lord Stanhope, and Charles now Lord Stanhope, his son, of the office of his Majesty's posts, and also the indenture of deputation of the said place dated 24th September 1635, made to Endymion Porter and George his son. Conceives that Lord Stanhope had not granted to him the ordering of the carriage of letters by posts to be settled within the kingdom, at the charge of particular persons and not of his Majesty. And if the office were first granted by patent towards the end of Henry VII., then the patentees of the office cannot claim to have the carriage by posts of the letters of particular persons by any usage or prescription. Lord Stanhope has power to make a deputy, but such deputy cannot make deputies. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

March 29.
Aylesbury
Court.

36. Sir John Lambe to Archbishop Laud. Report upon the state of Kingston churchyard which was (four parts in five) surrounded with houses, each of them having a passage into the churchyard. These houses had encroached upon the churchyard from 40 to 50 years since first with a hedge, then with a pale, and lastly of late with a brick wall six or seven feet high, in which each man had his door into the churchyard, and paid 2*s.* a year to the vicar for it. There were 26 of these doors. Sir John considers which was the best course to adopt, to take down the wall and lay the churchyard back, or allow it to stand and call the 26 into the High Commission, where everyone might be fined or made to pay towards Paul's. Their encroachments are some more, some less, but the wall runs even. To let it stand were the best save for the precedent; to pull it down will cause a great clamour. At his return will inform the Archbishop more particularly. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.] *Enclosed,*

36. I. *List of occupiers of houses which surrounded Kingston churchyard, as viewed by Sir John Lambe and Dr. Mason on 27th March 1637.* [1 p.]

March 29.
Ridlington.

37. Sir Edward Harrington, Sheriff of co. Rutland, to Nicholas. Doubts not to return the money in his hands (800*l.*) at or a little after Easter. Is promised by a lord of his county [Lord Campden] to return it the first day of next term, but endeavours to do so sooner. Has sent out warrants to the constables to bring with them their assessments that he may be informed of the poorer sort that

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have contributed, that he may give them some ease so far as the overplus in his hands will reach. The trouble he has been put to has been such that were it not his Majesty's command, no profit or reward could draw him to adventure upon the like business again. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

March 29. 38. "A true relation of things that I, Bishop Wright, of Lichfield and Coventry, have done in every place (for the benefit of posterity) where God blest me with any means, since I left the University, as my soul shall answer at the last day." The places alluded to are Brixton Deverill, Sonning, Hayes, the Cathedral of Wells, his prebend of Henstridge, Martock, Bourton-super-Aquas, Bristol Cathedral and Palace, and the churches in the city, and finally in Coventry and Lichfield. [*The paper is endorsed by Archbishop Laud, for whom it was intended, "not for ostentation but to affront malice."* 3½ pp.]

March 30. 39. Petition of the Regent and Professors of the Museum Minervæ to the King. By commission out of the Exchequer directed to Philip Fursdon and others, for finding lands in the Lordship of Denbigh which were concealed from the King, Fursdon, at his own cost, has found divers lands concealed, the rent of which is but 3*l.* 10*s.* per annum. For the advancement of the Museum Minervæ, instituted by the King for the virtuous education of young noblemen and gentlemen in arms and arts, petitioners pray a reference to the Commissioners for the lands of the King when Prince (before whom these lands were in charge,) to make a lease to petitioners for 31 years, doubling the reserved rent and paying the first year's rent at present. [½ p.] *Underwritten,*

39. I. *Reference to the Commissioners above-mentioned to consider and certify.* St. James's, 30th March 1637. [½ p.]

39. II. *Reference to Sir Charles Harbord, his Majesty's Surveyor General, to take care that the parcels part of the common of Llewenny Green, co. Denbigh, compounded for by Edward Savage, be excepted out of the lands intended to be passed to petitioners.* His Majesty's Commission House, Fleet Street, 4th May 1637. [½ p.] *Endorsed,*

39. III. *Report of Sir Charles Harbord. Has put out all the parcels compounded for by Edward Savage and does not find any inconvenience in granting the lease prayed for.* 9th May 1637. [½ p.]

March 30.
Whitehall.

40. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Peruse two letters, one from the Lord Deputy and the other from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland. The commissions for letters of reprisals are altered and renewed, and divers men who suffered loss by the French, the Spaniard, and the States desire letters of marque. Sir Henry Palmer has certified that Mr. Goodlad did not take any prest men the last year, and therefore Goodlad desires he may have his bond given for that purpose. [½ p.]

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- March 30. 41. Edmund Crowne to [Sec. Windebank?]. By Lord Lindsey's command informs him that Henry Farrer, returned for not showing a horse at the musters in co. Lincoln, has signed a note promising to be conformable in the future, therefore Lord Lindsey entreats that he may be discharged. [$\frac{1}{3}$ p.]
- March 30. 42. Journal of a ship of the Fleet sent out in 1636 under the command of the Earl of Northumberland, which was also one of those which, after the Earl came in, continued out under the command of Sir Henry Mervin. The journal commences on the 6th April 1636, and extends to this day when the ship returned to Chatham.
- March 31. 43. Warrant for payment of 34*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to Harman Bouchaert, Westminister. administrator of James Heriot, the King's late jeweller, deceased, for jewels by him sold for the King's service, from 20th June 1631 to the 1st December 1633. [19 lines and one word on parchment.]
- March 31. 44. Jerome, Earl of Portland, to the Council. Received the Lords' order of the 22nd inst., for delivery of two of the Sallee prisoners to two women, petitioners to the Lords, for redemption of their husbands, prisoners at Algiers, but they were all formally disposed of by direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, according to which a merchant took them out of prison and covenanted for redemption of his Majesty's subjects, whom he need not seek further than in Sallee. Except there be some of the prisoners remaining in co. Dorset, he knows not how these women should be relieved. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.] *Written in the margin,*
44. I. Note by Sir Dudley Carleton, that Nicholas is desired by the Council to know of the Earl of Portland, the names of the merchants who took away the Turkish pirates. [= $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]
- March 31. 45. Sir Edward Hussey, Sheriff of co. Lincoln, to the Council. Hlonington. By their letters to Mr. Faldoe, a messenger, the writer was required to deliver to him the bodies of Edmund Clipsham and William Richardson, prisoners in the castle of Lincoln, for riots committed in the West Fen, co. Lincoln. Since they were committed to the castle he had received a writ of *capias* against Clipsham at the suit of Christopher Bushey, and two writs of *capias* against Richardson, one at the suit of Edmund Clipsham and the other at the suit of William Harrison. Under these writs he may be bound to deliver them over to the courts out of which the writs issued, yet in obedience to the Lords he has delivered them to Mr. Faldoe, desiring that they may remain under sure custody so as no action of escape be brought against the writer. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]
- March 31. 46. Sir Arthur Ingram to Sec. Windebank. Requests him to deliver York. to his brother-in-law, Mr. Grimsditch, the thousand pounds that he left with the Secretary. [*Seal with crest.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]
- March 31. 47. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. They Mincing Lane. have upon search found Oliver Pope, who has confessed that he

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had twice press-money to serve in ships provided for his Majesty's service in this present expedition, and since was entertained in the service of the East India Company, receiving money from them also, and never appeared there neither. The writers have committed him to the Marshalsea and sent his examination to the Judge of the Admiralty. Desire them to order a proceeding before the ships go out to sea. P.S. There are also William Bradford apprehended for running away from the St. Andrew in the Downs, and Richard Darby for coming away from Chatham after he was pressed. Both have been committed. [1 p.]

March 31. 48. Officers of the Navy to Nicholas. According to the Lords' plea-
Mincing Lane. sure, send one of their commissions to Sir Beverley Newcomen, to press better men for the Swallow, if the Lords think fit to send it to Ireland. Much marvel at the complaint of so many bad men, and that a captain and admiral of one of his Majesty's ships should desire a commission, seeing the King's ship is commission sufficient at sea to command men out of any other vessel when they are wanting. They gave a deputation to Mr. Nichols, master of the Swallow, to press men to man her, and received a certificate from the clerk of the check at Portsmouth that she was fully manned, without complaint of their insufficiency. Their commissions give no power to press in Ireland, but must be used by Sir Beverley in some part of England or Wales. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

March 31. 49. John Phillips and Thomas Lewis to the Officers of the Navy.
Dorchester. With the careful furtherance of Mr. Napper, Deputy vice-admiral of Dorset, they have endeavoured to levy the complement of men charged upon the same county, but shall come far short, without some speedy course for punishment of men who, upon rumour of a press, and some after warning, absent themselves and lurk in private men's houses, remote from maritime towns, until the press be past. Conceive this presumptuous contempt proceeds through neglect of the magistrates, who have been slack in inflicting condign punishment, through mistrust of their power. Unless the Lords express the punishment to be inflicted his Majesty's service will be condemned. [1 p.] *Underwritten,*

49. 1. *Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Prays him to consider the queries of Phillips and Lewis in the letter next calendared, that either by letter from the Council or advice of some of the Council, directions might be given for reform of these abuses.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 31. 50. The same to Kenrick Edisbury. Mr. Napper being timorous
Wareham. to do anything without good grounds, wishes to know: 1. Whether, being justice of peace, and having granted his warrants to constables for returning sea-faring men, upon their neglect he may not punish them according to his discretion. 2. Whether he may not do the same to those who privately lodge such as run away. 3. Whether, if a constable meet a sea-faring man and give him notice to appear, and he run away, may not the Vice-admiral

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raise hue and cry after such offender, and upon apprehension give order for punishment. Pray Edisbury to write his opinion thereon. [1 p.]

March 31. 51. Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Trinity House to Officers of the Navy. Report the certain burthens of the five ships, viz., the Unicorn, 470 tons, 188 men; the Pleiades, 390 tons, 156 men; the Industry, 400 tons, 160 men; the Mayflower, 364 tons, 145 men; the Richard and Mary, 361 tons, 144 men. [*Copy.* 1 p.]

March 31. 52. Minute of request of John Crane, Surveyor of Marine Victuals, to the Lord Treasurer, for a warrant to the Officers of the Custom House, for licence to take up 150 or 160 weys of Rochelle salt, then on board the Robert and Helen, of London, discharged of the imposition laid upon that sort of salt. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 31. 53. Account, by Sir William Russell, of ship-money received under writ issued in 1635; total, 190,512*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance due of 12,001*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* as made out by Sir William Russell. [*Damaged by damp.* 1 p.]

March 31. 54. Account of ship-money levied and remaining in the sheriffs' hands under writ of 1635, being 403*l.*, making with the 190,512*l.* paid to Sir William Russell, 190,915*l.*, and leaving an arrear of 10,792*l.* as made out by Nicholas. [*Ibid.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 31. 55. Account, by Sir William Russell, of ship-money received under writ issued in 1636; total, 68,572*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* [*Ibid.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March 31. 56. Account of ship-money levied under writ of 1636, and remaining in the hands of the sheriffs, 20,574*l.* making, with 68,572*l.* paid to Sir William Russell, 89,146*l.* as the total collected. [1 p.]

March. Grant to Edward Mountague of the reversion of the office of Clerk of the Privy Seal and Registrar of the Court of Requests, to take effect after the turns are served of those who have former grants. [*Docquet.*]

March. Grant to John Browne, during his life, of the office of Clerk of his Majesty's Parliaments, void by the death of Daniel Bedingfield, with the fee of 40*l.* per annum, payable quarterly out of the Chancery; and a grant thereof to Robert Parker, after the death of John Browne. [*Docquet.*]

[March ?] 57. Petition of Charles, Lord Stanhope, late Postmaster of England and Wales, to the King. There is due to petitioner for his fee of 100 marks per annum as Master and Comptroller of the Posts, being in arrear for 19 years and more, 1,266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which petitioner, when he enjoyed the said place, was in some sort better able to forbear, and therefore did not importune for the same, but now, having resigned the said office, full sore against his will, but in obedience to his Majesty's pleasure, signified to him by the Commissioners for the Posts, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord

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Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, Lord Cottington, and the Secs. Coke and Windebank, he has lost divers profits incident thereunto, which were a great help to his support, (his other means left by his father being small as yet, and most of it in his mother's hands,) whereby, since the loss of his office, he is disabled to maintain himself in the degree of an English baron. In consideration of his free yielding of his place, prays order for payment of the arrear, and some satisfaction for his office. A man of quality, an honourable knight, would willingly have given petitioner 5,000*l.* for his office. [1 p.]

March.

58. Petition of William Lockton to the King. Petitioner, upon a hearing before the King on the 20th February last, made it appear how the fen called Swineshead Fen, *alias* the Eight Hundred Fen, *alias* Holland Fen, might long since have been brought to the King by due course of law upon petitioner's title, briefly set forth in a paper annexed. Since which hearing, by a Commission of Sewers 8,000 acres of the said fen are decreed to the King. The fourth part of the said fen, belonging to petitioner as part of the demesnes of Swineshead Abbey, was long since granted to the King, and re-granted to petitioner at 100*l.* per annum rent. Prays the King, according to his wonted bounty to such as labour to do him service, to set down what number of acres shall for the present be allotted to petitioner until more of the fen be recovered. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

58. 1. *Brief abstract of the title of William Lockton to the manor of the Moor, late Swineshead Abbey. It appears by a supplementary note that the King's letters to Sir Robert Killigrew and others, authorizing them to drain Swineshead Fen, having been found inoperative, had been superseded on the 26th March 1635, by letters directed to the Earl of Lindsey.* [2 pp.]

[March ?]

59. Petition of Henry Morse to the Queen. Petitioner was apprehended by one Newton and John Cooke, pursuivants, on Monday last, on suspicion of being a priest, and was by them carried to an alehouse at Westminster, and detained all night. Next day Newton offered petitioner his liberty if he would give him 5*l.*, with some reward to Cooke, and gave him leave to go abroad to procure the money, upon his promise to return. Not being able to provide so much money, he accordingly returned, and still remains prisoner. Some few weeks past being seized by one of these pursuivants, petitioner was, for a small sum, released, as now he might if he could satisfy their avaricious desires, which his poverty is not able to do. Prays the Queen to obtain his release from the King. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[March ?]

60. Petition of the Mayor, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of Taunton, to the Council. Upon their former petition they showed their inability to pay the 100*l.* imposed on them for shipping, and prayed they might be joined with their hundred of Taunton Dean, as in all other rates. The Lords sent their petition to the Sheriff of Somerset, requiring him to inform himself thereof, and if he found they were over-rated, to give them ease. The sheriff has acknowledged it to

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to be right, and has been certified by John Coventry, Sir William Portman, and John Simes, (who reside within two miles of their town,) that they are over-burthened, and have evermore paid with the hundred of Taunton Dean, yet, notwithstanding, the sheriff has given them no relief. Pray relief. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[March ?]

61. Petition of the Mayor, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of Taunton, to the Council. On their petition, preferred the 26th February last past, the Lords referred the same to the Judges of Assize, willing them to certify, which they have done. Pray them to command the sheriff to ease their borough of 70*l.*, and raise the same upon the hundred of Taunton Dean. [1 p.]

March.
Claverton.

62. William Bassett, Sheriff of Somerset, to the same. Recites the above petitions and the reference to the Judges, and their direction that the borough should pay the 100*l.* for the present, and then they would make a certificate in their behalf. At this, the rest of the towns corporate are at a gaze, and some already have desired alteration, believing they have as much reason for such abatement as Taunton, which is conceived to be a rich place. If the towns be eased, the burthen will lie heavier on the country, who pay their money slowly. The augmentation of their assessment will beget as many clamours on their parts. The Lords should also notice that the towns corporate gave him no assistance in the assessment. [1 p.]

[March ?]

63. Petition of the Freeholders and Tenants of the hundred of Rowell [Rothwell], co. Northampton, to the same. On the petition whereof a copy is annexed concerning their being over-rated for shipping, the sheriff was required to answer their complaints. To his answer (*see Vol. cccl., No. 37*) they now reply. They endeavour to show that the way for rating provision for the King's household is no equal rule for rating ship-money, because enclosed grounds which feed fatlings for the said provision pay as much or more than "fielden" towns which are four times the yearly value; otherwise it would be no equal tax to that purpose, for one enclosed pasture ground of 100*l.* per annum affords more fatlings, and ought of right to pay more for provision than a "fielden" town of 400*l.* per annum. They illustrate the inequality arising from the application of this rule of rating in several instances, and point out that parsonages and moneyed men, and gainful trades, are no way charged for the provision, yet ought to pay to the ship-money. Cleley hundred, consisting of 19 towns, was rated by Sir John Dryden at 302*l.*, and reduced by Sir Robert Banaster to 126*l.*, whilst Rothwell consisting of 20 towns, and very little more in value, is rated at 713*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* which is more than is charged on five different hundreds which are three times better in every way. Pray relief. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Annexed,*

63. i. *Petition of John Daulby and William Halford, chief constables of the hundred of Rothwell, to the Council. This was the first petition on the subject, and sets out the complaint fully. The assessment of the two preceding sheriffs had been 446*l.* This petition is the one sent to Sir Robert Banaster, and in the margin are some observations of his in reply.* [1 p.]

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[March ?]

64. Petition of the Mayor and Corporation of Bridgewater to the Council. The inhabitants of the tithings of Dunweare and Bower, Horsey, Chilton, and Hampe, within the parish of Bridgewater, being, about nine years since, incorporated with Bridgewater, have complained that they were more charged towards the ship-money than they ought to have been in proportion with the hundred of North Petherton, pretending further that the borough was parcel of the hundred and ought to bear a third part with the hundred, which is altogether untrue. Believe that it was "emulation against his Majesty's charter of incorporation," and not inequality of taxation that occasioned the complaint, as in a former reference, when they made a certificate to the bishop of the diocese, thereby questioning his Majesty's prerogative royal. Will make it appear that the ancient borough, with a tithing called Haygrove, which has ever paid with the same, is not the tenth part of the hundred, and the borough much decayed. Pray reference to Sir John Stawell, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, John Coventry, John Symes, and Robert Cuffe, Justices of the Peace for the county, or some of them. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

Annexed,

64. I. *John Netherscott and 10 others to Bishop Hall, of Exeter. Certify that they believe that the tithings of Horsey, Hampe, Chilton, Dunweare, and Bower, have been of late made a corporation with Bridgewater, but not a borough. They conceive that albeit a borough incorporated might have tithings without the borough added de novo unto the corporation, yet it could not at that day have out-tithings added to the borough without an Act of Parliament, because antiquity made boroughs, and so, consequently, the members thereof. They therefore think they should not be taxed with the borough of Bridgewater, but as before, with the hundred of North Petherton. [Copy. 2 pp.]*

March.

65. Petition of Sir John Dryden and Charles Cockayne, late Sheriffs successively of co. Northampton, to the same. The Lords, by letter of the 31st January last, commanded them to levy divers sums of ship-money in arrear, in which they have proceeded accordingly, and according to the Lords' late commands, dated 22nd February last, wherein they afforded petitioners time till the 1st April. Conceiving their warrants to be out of date, they sent to the present sheriff to renew the same, which he refused to do unless they would first deliver up the old warrants to him. That they conceive to be unreasonable, the warrants being already executed by distresses taken from divers of quality and others. The Lords commanded the high and petty constables to assist petitioners, but they absolutely refuse, so that the whole service lies upon petitioners. Desire until the first day of next term for bringing in arrears, and also that their warrants may be without restraint of time, and that they may have power to alter assessments according to better information. Pray order also to the present sheriff to give authority to petitioners' deputies to make distresses. [1 p.]

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[March ?]

66. Petition of Richard Cartwright to the Council. Sir Robert Banaster, Sheriff of co. Northampton, sent warrant to Mr. Fruen, one of the high constables for the hundred of King's Sutton, with directions to assess the same to the ship-money for this year at six provisions and a half. Fruen made his warrant to the constables of Aynho and Walton pastures for levying 39*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, 6*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* more than last year, which was paid and brought to the sheriff. He refused to receive the same, and wrote a new assessment confirming the assessment made on all the townsmen of Aynho, only he took off 8*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* from Sir Thomas Pope, (his near kinsman, a man of great estate, and who has neither paid for this year nor last), and set it upon petitioner, who never yet refused. At the same time he took off 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from Cullworth, and set that also upon petitioner, being in all, 14*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* laid upon him by way of overplus, whereas last year he was assessed but at 3*l.* By this new assessment petitioner pays after the rate of 40*s.* the yard land, and the rest of the township but after 3*s.* 4*d.*, they having enclosure rateably with petitioner, and he paying a far greater tithe, as by the parson's certificate appears. Prays the Lords to require the sheriff to accept petitioner's first assessment. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Endorsed*,

66. i. *Certificate of Reginald Burdyn, parson of Aynho, that Mr. Cartwright pays 60*l.* for tithes of lands in Aynho, being 9 yard lands, by decree in Chancery. The certifier conceives that the said lands are very hardly charged, and finds that the lands of other inhabitants are not worth so much in tithes to the parson.* [1 p.]

[March ?]

67. Petition of Thomas Durnford, of Bedwin, Wilts, to the same. Petitioner being fourscore years of age, and having served in the office of high constable several times, has always been obedient to pay all taxes laid upon him, notwithstanding he has been rated far above his neighbours. Being lately assessed towards the ship-money, he has paid the same, notwithstanding which, by petition of Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Wells, two Yeomen of the Chamber, parishioners, assessors, and collectors of Bedwin, petitioner is sent for by a messenger. Petitioner has always been conformable; but if he has given any distate to the Lords or the collector, he is heartily sorrowful. Prays discharge. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[March ?]

68. Petition of Thomas Lord Arundel to the same. Having only a house with a garden in Odiham, which he holds at a rack rent of 16*l.* per annum, he paid for ship-money there in 1635, 10*s.*; but last year is assessed for the same 5*l.*, which he did not know until Michaelmas last that the late sheriff demanded it, and petitioner obtained some time to acquaint the Lords therewith. The Lords having given directions for payment thereof, he will pay it accordingly, but prays that the payment may not be prejudicial to petitioner in future assessments, and that the Lords will give directions that he should be indifferently charged. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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[March ?]

69. Petition of John Stacy and Edmund Pakeman, prisoners in the messenger's hands, to the Council. Petitioners are illiterate, ignorant men, not able to speak for themselves, and unprovided of counsel, but have got a true breviat of their cause and a letter from the Sheriff of Essex to one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's gentlemen, desiring him to inform the Archbishop of the truth. Pray that they may be heard, and that the said breviat and letter may be read.—P.S. Also that Mr. Thurman, their parson, may inform the Lords of the truth. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[March ?]

70. Remonstrance presented by some person unnamed to the same, of abuses in collecting the ship-money. More is collected than by the writs demanded; witness, St. James, Clerkenwell, wherein was received 114*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, yet the writ went forth but for 75*l.* In Dorset it is currently reported that nearly 1,000*l.* more was collected than was demanded; and in St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, nearly 300*l.* Distresses were precipitately made, and no account rendered of the surplus. Great part of the money was levied on the poorer sort of people, by which means they rely on the parish for relief, insomuch, that many of the better sort offer, upon a just tax, to pay it among themselves. [1 p.]

[March ?]

71. Petition of the Mayor and Burgesses of Bristol to the Council. In Trinity Term 1635, certain alehouses and cottages erected at Crewkerne Pill, co. Somerset, were by decree in the Exchequer declared to be prejudicial to his Majesty in his customs, a hindrance to seamen towing ships, and a damage to Bristol. Therefore according to divers precedents, they were ordered to be demolished. Richard Morgan, and his tenants, owners of the said houses, have been served with notice but have not obeyed it. The sheriff of the county, by process out of the court, in Trinity Term last was required to demolish them, but did nothing. In December last the Lords thought meet that some gentlemen of the county and aldermen of Bristol should treat for an accommodation of the inhabitants of the said cottages, in that cold season, and that their houses might stand until the spring. Pray that the decree may now be put in execution, the now sheriff be enjoined to see it done, and the old sheriff be fined for his neglect. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[March ?]

72. Petition of John Chapman to the same. About a year since John Woolfall, of London, confectioner, deceasing, Margaret Hinse, widow, being, as was conceived, next of kin, took out letters of administration, and assigned the same over to William Medley, late servant to Woolfall. Woolfall having adventured 100*l.* in the fishing business, and there being now 50*l.* upon every 100*l.* to be raised, your petitioner in marrying Margaret is sent for by the Lords for nonpayment of the said 50*l.*, notwithstanding he has never received above 100*l.* from Medley, and has given notes to repay the same, in case other of the kindred who now prosecute for the estate shall recover the same. Prays his discharge until it be found who shall enjoy the estate, or that he may have time for payment. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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[March ?]

73. Petition of John Mowter, Robert Anchor, Thomas Reade, William Taylor, William Hamond, Roger Hodges, Alexander Howe, Richard Bell, and George Bradford, to the Council. Petitioners in September last were hired by Thomas Ayres and John Austin for a voyage to "the Lewis country in Ireland" in the Hopewell about the fishing employment, and were out four months in very great peril oftentimes, through tempestuous weather. At their coming home petitioners were quarrelled withal by Ayres and Austin concerning their wages. Petitioners brought the same before Sir Henry Marten in the High Court of Admiralty, where Ayres and Austin were adjudged to pay the wages and 4*l.* costs, according to the writ annexed. Upon which writ being taken in execution they were delivered out of custody by order of this Board, signified by Sec. Windebank. Petitioners being very poor people and having lain at expense eight weeks attending this business, they pray order for Ayres and Austin to pay them, or otherwise to give leave to them to proceed with their arrest. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

73. I. *Writ addressed out of the Court of Admiralty to Solomon Smyth, marshal of the same court, to warn Thomas Ayres and John Austin to pay the wages and expenses mentioned in the above petition, within three days, and in default thereof to arrest them wherever they shall be found. Dated at London, in the Court of Admiralty, 24th February 1636-7. [25 lines on parchment.]*

[March ?]

74. Petition of Thomas Powell, one of the churchwardens of Wolston and Marston, co. Warwick, and William Radborne, one of the overseers of the poor of the same, to the same. By a fire in Wolston divers houses were utterly consumed, and among them the cottages of Joan Chadd and Anne Ashley, two poor widows. Afterwards order was made at the sessions that the churchwardens and overseers should build two other cottages for them where the others had stood, which order was confirmed by the Justices of Assize. Petitioners began to build the said houses, but George Warner, lord of the manor, not only opposed them in perfecting the same, but commenced suits and arrested the workmen. Pray them to send for Warner to answer his contempt and order him to withdraw his suits. [1 p.]

[March ?]

75. Petition of William Terry, of London, mercer, to the same. On the 20th March 1617-8 Edmund Traves demised about twenty tenements upon old foundations in Blackfriars, London, to Edward Allen, for 50 years, at a rentcharge, which tenements Allen took down and in lieu thereof, contrary to the proclamation, built 13 houses of timber, for which offence 100*l.* fine was paid by Traves about two years since, who was not the offender, nor had the full profit, there being a lease in being of 30 years which Sir James Carroll now enjoys. After the fine paid*petitioner bought of Traves the rentcharge, and since was served with the order of the Lords of 25th January last to sue out a pardon by Whitsuntide. Petitioner

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prays that as he was not the offender he may be spared from that order. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

[March ?] 76. Petition of William Pryce, one of the Grooms of the Chamber, to the Council. Howsoever petitioner's offence has merited the punishment which, by the order of the Lords, he now undergoes and has submitted himself unto, yet, not being at his hearing prepared with counsel to answer the many things he found unexpectedly urged against him, he prays the Lords to cast a favourable eye on certain excuses of his fault here enumerated, and which will make him an object of their commiseration. The offence of petitioner was for building houses upon a new foundation. He explains, that at his marriage he settled upon his wife an old ruinous inn, called the Antelope, in Holborn, with an undertaking to rebuild it. The premises were no longer suitable for an inn, the hospital [St. Bartholomew's], having let the stables to another tenant. He therefore built six new houses on the site "in a fair broad street, an eminent place and fit for habitation, . . . 14 rooms apiece, fit for persons of quality . . . by means of which he has quit the parts adjoining, especially the garden of Lincoln's Inn, that lieth close thereunto with a low brick wall only between, of divers great annoyances." Being upon former foundations he conceived not that these buildings came within the order of the Lords, and afterwards stayed the work and endeavoured to present a petition for allowance thereof, but was hindered by circumstances here stated. His buildings, and the loss of 800*l.* by the deceit of Massy, a scrivener, who had run away, had involved him in 3,000*l.* debt, wherefore he prayed that on payment of a fine he might dispose of his houses. [1 p.]

[March ?] 77. Petition of the Clerks of the Council to the same. The "dispose" of the books and papers belonging to the Council Board, and the appointing of one to provide paper, pens, and standishes, is in the Lords, but since the books and papers appertaining to the Board are the proper study of petitioners, whereby to enable them to serve his Majesty and the Lords, and the use of those things necessarily requires that the party that executes that charge be subordinate to petitioners, and forasmuch as there has never been any officer hitherto sworn in that place, petitioners pray that no such officer may now by oath be established. The swearing will not secure the things committed to his care, he being not able so to attend it in person, but that he must commit the care thereof to a servant, whom it will be as necessary should be sworn as his master. The late great fault was committed by the servant without the privity of the master. If he offer to give bond for the trustiness of his servant, so may he be enjoined for himself and servant without being sworn. The swearing and creating such an officer will (as it has done some of the chamber-keepers of late, who were never sworn till within these few years) make him so presume of his office as petitioners shall not have the command of him for the services which lie upon them, as is requisite on all occasions of searches, &c.,

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but will distract them exceedingly in despatch of the services of the Board. Pray order that whoever shall serve the said place, being nominated by Mr. Secretary, may remain as he was wont, subordinate to petitioners, and without being sworn. [*Draft by Nicholas. 2 pp.*]

[March ?]
Whitehall.

78. The Council to the Sheriff of London and Middlesex. Information has been given to the Board by the Commissioners for Buildings, that there have been erected in Wapping in a place called Pease close or field, the last summer 200 new buildings, by the opportunity that was taken in regard of the time of infection, and by reason that the Commissioners for Buildings and most of the Justices of Peace were out of town. Require him according to an express decree in the Star Chamber for pulling down all new buildings upon new foundations, forthwith to demolish all the said houses be they 200 more or less, and such other buildings as are certified by the Commissioners to have been lately erected, more especially the sheds and buildings in Lincoln's Inn Fields mentioned in the certificate of the Commissioners and heretofore ordered to be demolished. [*Draft. 1½ p.*]

[March ?]

79. Suggestions that persons who have compounded for buildings should pass their pardons by a certain day, so that it may appear what houses and how bounded were pardoned, lest others may be maintained under colour thereof, and that the pardons should contain the terms of years for which the compositions were made that so after the expiration thereof a proceeding may be had against the houses. [*¾ p.*]

March ?

80. List of 14 persons, with the wives of several of them, living at Upwell, Norfolk, who had made an insurrection and mutinously disturbed the draining of the Fens. It was proposed to the Council, or ordered by them, that two messengers should be sent down for their apprehension. [*Endorsed, "Ea. of Bedford." ¾ p.*]

[March ?]

81. Account of the rates for ship-money assessed upon every corporate town, hundred, and parish in Dorset, in 1636, Richard Rogers, sheriff. Dorchester, 45*l.*; Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, 85*l.*; Shaftesbury, 5*l.*; Bridport, 20*l.*; Lyme Regis, 40*l.*; Wareham, 25*l.*; Corfe, 40*l.*; Poole, 24*l.*; total, 5,000*l.* [20 *pp.*, of which six are blank.]

[March ?]

82. Similar account for Hants; John Button, sheriff. Porchester, 12*l.*; Portsea, 12*l.*; Southwick, 13*l.*; Christchurch, 5*l.*; New Lymington, 5*l.*; Old Lymington, 6*l.*; Basing, 28*l.* 10*s.*; Basingstoke, 60*l.*; Alton, 40*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; Selborne, 23*l.*; Alresford, 15*l.*; Andover, 50*l.*; Romsey, 29*l.*; Southampton, 195*l.*; Portsmouth, 60*l.*; Winchester, 170*l.* [13 *pp.*]

[March ?]

83. Further account for Hants, being the assessment of the clergy in the year 1636. It contains the names of every clergyman, with the nature of his incumbency and the amount assessed. [8 *pp.*]

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- [March ?] 84. Account for co. Hertford, which contains a list of the parishes, the amount assessed upon each, the name of the incumbent, and the amount taxed upon him. [*Paper roll. 1½ sheet.*]
- [March ?] 85. Similar account for co. Merioneth. [2 pp.]
- [March ?] 86. The like for co. Carnarvon. [3½ pp.]
- [March ?] 87. The like for co. Monmouth; Thomas Morgan, sheriff. [28 pp., 13 blank.]
- [March ?] 88. The like for Somerset; William Bassett, sheriff. Bath, 70*l.*; Minehead, 58*l.* 19*s.*; Crewkerne, 53*l.*, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Frome, 49*l.*; Glastonbury, 56*l.*; Bedminster, 47*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Taunton, 100*l.*; Ilchester, 30*l.*; Wells, 60*l.*; Yeovil, 30*l.*; Bridgewater, 70*l.*, total, 8,000*l.* [46 pp., of which 43 contain writing.]
- [March ?] 89. Account for Sussex; Sir Edward Bishop, Sheriff. Contains a list of the parishes in every hundred with the sum assessed on each, and a note that the clergy paid about 470*l.* of the whole sum. Chichester, 77*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; Arundel, 20*l.*; Shoreham, 10*l.*; Steyning, 18*l.*; Broadwater, 20*l.*; Findon 12*l.*; Lancing, 8*l.*; Bramber, 3*l.*; Horsham, 60*l.*; Lewes, 68*l.*; Brighthelmstone, 16*l.*; Hurstpeirpoint, 36*l.* [6 pp.]
- [March ?] 90. Nicholas's drafts of three forms of postscript to be added to letters to several sheriffs, directing them to give authority to their predecessors to levy arrears of ship-money which remained outstanding for their years of shrievalty. [1 p.]
- [March ?] 91. Information by Sir Henry Skipwith, Sheriff of co. Leicester, of various petty and high constables who had refused to assess the ship-money upon their districts, and also that Sir Arthur Hazelrig had arrested Thomas Burditt and Andrew Collins, two of the head constables of Gartree hundred, for taking a distress for ship-money in Mr. Saunders's shrievalty, which has set such a fear on them and all officers of the county that none dare venture to take a distress of him. [1 p.]
- [March ?] 92. Notes, by Nicholas, concerning the difference between 3*l.* and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per man for merchant ships. They relate to the hiring of the Unicorn, the Industry, the Golden Eagle, the Mayflower, and the William and Elizabeth. [1 p.]
- [March ?] 93. Estimate for setting forth 23 of his Majesty's ships, manned with 3,620 men, for eight months service on our own coast, as also of a magazine of timber for repair of the hulls of his Majesty's ships, and of seven merchant ships manned with 1,113 men, contracted for at 3*l.* per man, per month, for eight months, and also of the surcharge of moneys issued in 1636 more than was received from the sheriffs upon that year's collection. Total, 181,658*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* [3 pp.]

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- [March ?] 94. List of his Majesty's and other ships appointed to be set forth for guard of the coast this summer. [1 p.]
- [March ?] 95. Minute of agreement with the Committee of the city of London for setting out 1,400 tons of shipping for the King's service. The ships were to be the Margaret, the William, and the Prudence, having a total tonnage of 1,479 tons with 170 men to each vessel. They were to be ready on 20th April next for six months' service. [*The King has written on the paper, "1,400 Tunnes besydes Tunnage & 40 men a Tunne with all things answerable."* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March. 96. Draft order made by the King and Council, in the presence of the Aldermen of London, Committees for setting forth ships for the city, and the Sheriffs of the same. The city is to set out in shipping according to the King's writ 1,400 tons besides tonnage, to be rated by the Trinity House and to be manned with 640 men, allowing 40 men to every 100 tons. They are to be fitted with ordnance. And because the Margaret, the William, and the Prudence are not esteemed to be full 1,400 tons besides tonnage, it was agreed that the said three ships shall be supplied with a pinnace. The committees in their contract are not to exceed the rates of 3*l*. a man per month, and 10*s*. a man for rigging, and 1*s*. a man for prest. [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]
- March. 97. Minute of agreement similar to the last article but one, but without the King's memorandum, and substituting the Unicorn for the Margaret. Nicholas has written on this paper, "These ships were ordered to be accepted only according to their tons, besides tonnage." [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March. 98. Petition of Capt. Thomas Bardsey, late Lieutenant of the Victory, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Since his late being before the Lords, by the advice of the Earl of Dorset, he repaired to Capt. Stewart to know if he could impart any kind of satisfaction to petitioner. Finding, by his absolute answer, he will do nothing but what shall be ordered, petitioner prays the Board to consider his five months sufferings and great expenses, and order that out of so large a sum as Capt. Stewart received, there may be set out so much in the pound as a reward for petitioner's faithful services. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March. 99. Petition of Henry Bludder to Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal. Petitioner has drawn his petition to the Lords of the Admiralty, praying to be relieved concerning moneys disbursed in building the house where he lives, in the King's storehouse at East Smithfield, which he is advised to avoid by Lady Day. Prays the Earl's favour and assistance. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- March. 100. Account by Sir Nathaniel Brent, Vicar General, of his metropolitical visitation of the diocese of London, which commenced at Brentwood on the 28th February 1636-7, and ended in the city of London on the 15th March following. The other places where the visitation was held were Chelmsford, 1st March; Colchester,

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3rd; Kelvedon, 4th; Braintree, 6th; Dunmow, 7th; Bishop Stortford, 8th; Barnet, 10th; Christchurch and St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, 13th; and the two following days were spent in visiting the remainder of the city churches. Among the persons specially mentioned the following may be noted :—

“One Mr. Sanders, whom your Grace suspended for inconformity when you visited London Diocese, lurketh about Brentwood, and, as it is thought, doth much hurt amongst people inclined to faction. In case he could be apprehended, it were good, under favour, that he were questioned in the High Commission Court.”

[When your Grace visited as Bishop of London] “you then suspended two curates, whose names I do not remember now. They wander up and down in these parts [Chelmsford], as I am told, and do much hurt. No good course, in mine opinion, can be taken against them but in the High Commission Court. There is no other way to punish them sufficiently. I can easily learn their names, but I fear it will be hard to find the parties.”

“Mr. Rogers, of Messing, (mentioned in your Grace's paper,) came not to me for an order for the setting up of a rail about his communion table. But I gave a general order for it, both there and in all other places where I passed.”

Mr. Marshall, vicar of Finchingfield, (mentioned in the paper) is held to be a dangerous person, but exceeding cunning. No man doubteth but that he hath an inconformable heart, but externally he observeth all. I could not prove upon him the omitting of the blessed name of Jesus, (as is expressed in the paper) nor anything else concerning the ceremonies of the church. It is fit, in mine opinion, that Mr. Chancellor of London should have a watchful eye over him, in regard he governeth the consciences of all the rich Puritans in those parts and in many places far remote, and is grown very rich. In the search of Dr. Stoughton's study some of his letters were found. He confessed that the Lady Barnardiston gave 200*l.* to be bestowed by his direction, whereof I was advertised by Mr. Neville, of Cressing Temple. Of this sum he gave 150*l.* (as he saith) to one Mr. Duræus, who is said to labour in making a pacification between the Calvinists and the Lutherans; [*Margin written by the Archbishop*: “Qu. of Mr. Dury,” which business, if any such be in agitation, I suppose your Grace better understandeth than myself. The other 50*l.*, as himself told me, he consented that it should be given to one Mr. Anthony Thomas, who lectureth in Wales, and preacheth in the Welsh tongue, of which he saith there is great necessity. I dismissed him with as many admonitions as I thought fit, and he promised obedience in the highest degree, yet I fear it will be but superficial.”

“Mr. Dampont [Devonport] hath lately been in these parts [Braintree] and at Hackney not long since. I am told that he goeth in gray like a country gentleman.”

“One Mr. Harriscn, a lecturer where Sir Thomas Barrington dwelleth, prayed and preached above three hours in the time of the fast, and curtailed the prayers set out by authority. He is a very old man and seemed to be very sorry for what he had done. He scaped with an admonition because divers did testify that he was very conformable.”

“The communion table in the chapel of Highgate (mentioned in your Grace's paper) is already placed at the upper end of the quire and a decent rail made about it, as I am informed by divers. In the parish church of Edmonton a fair monument is set at the upper end of the chancel, which I have ordered to be taken down without delay, and the communion table to be set in the place of it, with a comely rail about it.” [*Margin, written by the Archbishop*: “See it be done.”]

[10½ pp.]

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[March ?]

101. Articles objected by the Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical against James Hannum, of St. Clement Danes, London, wax-chandler. It is charged against him that he knows that such persons as print, vent, sell, or utter books not first licensed to be sold, are by the laws ecclesiastical, and especially by a decree of the Star Chamber, in the 27th of Queen Elizabeth, to be censured in this court. That notwithstanding from March 1635-6 to the present month he has vented, uttered, or sold two books, viz.: "Apologeticus ad præsules Anglicanos criminum ecclesiasticorum in curia celsæ Commissionis Quæsitores, authore Johanne Bastwick, M.D. &c." and "The Lord's Day, the Sabbath Day, or a brief Answer, &c." He is required, by virtue of his oath, to set down how many of the said books he had uttered, vented, or sold, and of whom he had them, and to whom he sold them. He is also articulated with knowing that these books were never licensed to be printed or sold, but were printed by stealth by some friend of his. Also that one or more of the said books was lately taken in his house. [*Note of admission of these articles by Sir John Lambe. 2 pp.*]

[March ?]

102. Reasons why the parishioners of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, are not able to set up "the organs" again. The organs were never used in the church since Queen Mary's days, and when the rood loft, where they stood, was taken down, they were also set aside. They are old, rotten, and decayed, so that no workman can repair them. The inhabitants are poor handicraft tradesmen and not able to maintain a pair of organs. Considering the heaviness of their necessary charges, such as ship-money and for the maintenance of the poor and visited, they humbly desire Sir John Lambe not to put them to this charge. [1 p.]

[March ?]

103. Memorandum relating to a suit, probably in the High Commission Court, between a husband and wife who are not named. After separation an agreement had been come to for their living together, but the performance of the same went off on account of the husband not having lodged a bond in the court to treat her properly as a wife. The husband at the same time threatened to carry the wife forthwith where she would never see any of her friends more. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March.

104. Answer of Sir Basil Brooke and Sir Richard Weston and others to a petition exhibited against them by Sir William Ford. It relates to some question of potashes and soap, but the facts mentioned in the petition are referred to and not stated. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

March.

105. Capt. Thomas Bonham to [Robert, Earl of Warwick]. Having received precept from the Earl, about Midsummer 1636, to exercise the trained band in Becontree hundred, he assembled his company at Romford and commanded the constable of the liberty to provide a place fitting for the soldiers' exercise, whereupon he threw open a field gate where was pasture indifferently well trodden down, which belonged to one Cosset, of Romford. Cosset commenced a suit against the constable and had a verdict of 20s.

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damages, the costs of suit being 3*l.* or 4*l.* Respect for the writer's reputation engages him to provide for the indemnity of the constable, whereupon he prays the Earl to take such a course with Cosset as a contempt of so high a strain requires, lest the country should in time think the common highway place good enough for the King's soldiers. [1 p.]

March. 106-116. See "Returns made by Justices of Peace."

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April $\frac{1}{11}$.
Florence.

1. Thomas Windebank to his father, Sec. Windebank. Has removed from Padua to Florence with almost as much health as he parted from it, and is upon his departure for Leghorn and Genoa. Thought to have passed by Milan, but the Spaniard is drawing forces from that state for the Valteline. Expects to find letters from Windebank at Paris. [1 p.]

April $\frac{1}{11}$.
Florence.

2. Francis Windebank to the same. His brother Thomas is in perfect health, so that they would daily proceed onwards. Hope to have no stay till they arrive at Paris. [1 p.]

April 1.
Doddington.

3. Sir Thomas Delves, Sheriff of co. Chester, to Nicholas. Has returned by tradesmen of Manchester 1,880*l.* ship-money which he is to receive by bills of exchange of 22nd April. Hopes by that time to have received more. Has in hand 220*l.*, and the constables are busily collecting the rest. Particular differences in towns and hamlets have put him to some trouble to settle them in ways of peace. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 1.

4. Daniel Needhurst, John Fenner, and Robert Hubbert, with the rest of the church of God at Egerton, to their most loving and dearly beloved sisters in the Lord Jesus Christ. Rejoice to hear of their boldness in the truth, always praying that they may go forward to the revenge of the enemy, who aim to raze out their names from under Heaven, that so they may go forward in their antichristian proceedings. Have received a letter from brother Best, by which they understand that Mr. May claims 30*s.*; viz., 10*s.* for their dear sister Elizabeth Adam's diet in prison, and 20*s.* for taking of her. The 10*s.* they think lawful to be paid, since she received the good creatures of God of him, but for her attachment they judge it wicked, and so dare not give consent to give money for doing of wickedness. The 10*s.* was already paid to Mr. May. [*Endorsed by Archbishop Laud, "A letter from the separatists to their godly sisters, &c."* $\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

April 1.
Exsom?

5. Richard Rogers, Sheriff of Dorset, to Nicholas. 3,000*l.* of the ship-money was received but none yet paid over to the Treasurer of the Navy. Will not defer the returning of it any longer than the Friday in Easter week when the collectors make their next account. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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 April 1. 6. Robert South to Nicholas. The ships for which he desires letters of marque are the *Discovery*, of 300 tons, master, John Man, and the pinnace the *Despatch*, 100 tons, master, Samuel Lee, both of London. [1 p.]
- April 1. 7. Names of the ships intended to be employed with letters of marque by the owners of the *Pearl*; viz., the *Jonathan* of London, 300 tons, Capt. John Whetstone, and the *Rebecca* of London, 180 tons, Capt. John Checkley. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]
- April 2. 8. Petition of his Majesty's subjects and tenants of North Berkhamstead, Hemel-Hempstead, Langley Regis, Tring, and other townships of the greater division of the hundred of Dacorum, co. Hertford, to the King. Ralph Freeman, sheriff of that county, by warrant, dated 13th November 1636, to the high constables of the hundred of Dacorum, directed them to levy 800*l.* for ship-money. They divided the same according to the course formerly observed; viz., two thirds upon the greater division, under the constabulacy of John Bunn, and the other third on the lesser division, under John Marsh, which sums have been in part collected. The sheriff, by a second warrant directed to the said John Bunn, dated 20th December, apportioned 508*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* upon petitioners' division, which with 25*l.* rated on Berkhamstead St. Peter's amounts to the just two third parts rated by the high constables, yet on the 9th of January, when John Bunn tendered to the sheriff the former rates made in accordance with his warrant, and the money in part collected, the sheriff refused to confirm the same, but took off from the lesser division 38*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* and cast it upon petitioners, interlining the same in his second warrant, and causing John Bunn to send forth new warrants enforcing payment. Pray relief, being ready to make payment according to the former warrant. [1 p.]
Endorsed,
8. I. *Order of Council, that the said petition be showed to the Sheriff of co. Hertford, who is to make answer thereunto, and till then to forbear further proceedings. Whitehall, 2nd April 1637.* [$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- April 2. 9. Copy of the preceding petition and order thereon. [$1\frac{1}{4}$ p.]
- April 2. 10. William Walter, Sheriff of co. Oxford, to Nicholas. The Lords had referred to him a petition from the hundred of Chadlington, co. Oxford, concerning the assessing of Over Norton, for ship-money, with the hundred and not with the corporation, and the Lords had directed that the towns which have usually paid with the hundred be now accordingly assessed. They had had several meetings thereon, and finding that sometimes their payments had been distinct and sometimes joint, and that both sides had much confidence in their reasons, he had made respite of adjudging the matter, and had made choice of this course, that both sides should set down their reasons in writing, which he enclosed, entreating the decision of the Lords thereon, or if they

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would not be troubled therewith, that some might be joined with him for his assistance. Requests Nicholas to direct him herein, or to commend the inclosed to the Council. They have now received about 1,000*l.*, and shall shortly receive as much more, which attends Nicholas's directions. [1 p.]

April 1².
The Hague.

11. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Archbishop Laud. He will understand the Chancellor of Sweden's answer. He also desires her to give him what assistance she can that the King, her brother, may assist the crown of Sweden, so as it may not be forced to make a peace. She need not spare much time to persuade the Archbishop to this, since it is so much for her children's good, which he has been so careful of hitherto. [*Seal with arms.* ¼ p.]

April 3.
Westminster.

12. Warrant to pay 1,050*l.* to Sir Richard Wynne, the Queen's Treasurer, in full of all charges for works done about the chapel at Denmark House, certified by Inigo Jones, surveyor of the King's works, to amount to that sum, over and above the first estimate and Privy Seal. [10 lines on parchment.]

April 3.

13. Sir James Douglas to Sec. Windebank. Once more solicits Windebank's help on behalf of the vicar of Berwick. Entreats him to let the Archbishop of Canterbury be acquainted with the contents of the enclosed. He will be careful to reform such disorders. Prays Windebank to prosecute the project of the paper he left with him concerning the said vicar. [¾ p.] *Enclosed,*

13. I. *True relation by Gilbert Durie, vicar, of the distracted estate of the church of Berwick, as touching the present government of the Church of England. For 40 years there had been in Berwick a sect of Puritans who endeavoured to reduce the Church to the model of their own imaginations. A main support of the new platform of these "novellists" has always been the different judgments of the two ministers, being men of equal credit among the people, the vicar having the only odds of a bare title, without any other means to keep the other within compass. These two ministers were formerly maintained by an equal exhibition of the soldiers of the garrison, and since by equal pensions of the King and contributions of the people, but of late there has been provided for the assistant lecturer by the Company of Mercers, at London, 50*l.* per annum, besides well nigh 10*l.* from the town, the vicar having no other means save a stipend of scarce 20 marks per annum from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the impropiators, and a pension of 40*l.* from his Majesty, which is uncertainly paid and with large defalcations. Now the assistant, being called to a benefice of better value, is about to quit, whereupon Robert Fenwick, who is the prime man of that faction, went purposely to London for procuring from the Mercers' Company such another to*

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succeed as might best serve to hold their faction on foot, and had procured one Mr. Jemmet to be sent down within this month. The readiest way to reform these disorders would be for the Archbishop, by his own authority or by his Majesty, to deal with the Mercers that the 50l. per annum might be conferred on the vicar, a man not altogether unknown to his Grace, and one of the late King's chaplains in extraordinary, and he shall be bound to entertain a sufficient curate for his own assistance, such as the Bishop of Durham, or the Mercers, shall assign to that place, paying the curate yearly 30l. or 40l., if either that project for bettering the vicar's means, wherewith the Archbishop was of late acquainted, can be effected with the Dean and Chapter of Durham, or his Majesty's pension of 40l. per annum be still continued. [1½ p.]

April 3. 14. Thomas Reade to his uncle, Sec. Windebank. Evil fate has
New College, made him appear rash and ungrateful. Prays his uncle's forgiveness.
Oxford. [Latin. ½ p.]

April 3. 15. Petition of Robert Smith, messenger, to the Lords of the
Admiralty. In June last the Lords sent for John Walker, a bailiff, in Kent, for having arrested Jenkins, a gunner in Upnor Castle. On submission he was discharged, paying petitioner his fees, for payment whereof he took Walker's bill. Petitioner was forced lately to arrest Walker for recovery of the amount, but he had removed the suit into the King's Bench, of purpose to wear out petitioner by tedious courses in law. Prays them to send for Walker and take order for supplicant's payment. [½ p.]

April 3. 16. Kenrick Edisbury to Nicholas. Stuff for wadding of ordnance
Mincing Lane. was much increased in quantity beyond former allowance. The gunners have a great proportion delivered to them at their going out, yet Edisbury finds much junk, part of worn cables, delivered to them at sea by their captain's command. Desires Nicholas to move the Lords to write to the Master of the Ordnance to require the Officers to certify what quantity of stuff for wadding is a fit proportion to deliver to a ship of each rank for six months' service at sea. [Seal with arms. 1 p.]

April 3. 17. Sir William Pelham, late Sheriff of co. Lincoln, to the Council. The day after he received the Lords' letter of 19th February, at the assizes, he required the chief constables and collectors for 1635 to appear before him. On demanding bonds for their attendance at the Council Board, most of them refused; others who had failed to appear were summoned to come before him at another time and place, but none came. Presents in a paper apart the several neglects of the delinquents, with an account of his charge, receipts, and money in hand. Craves directions for disposing of the money. Last term he twice tendered 32l. 15s. 8d. to Mr. Fenn, receiver of Sir William Russell, but he refused to accept it unless paid towards the shipping for 1636. The reasons that his receipts

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exceed his charge are, that Sir Walter Norton gave him the charge in gross, and the chief constables and collectors have since made it appear that the assessments upon particular persons came to more than his charge. The sums uncollected cannot be levied but by the officers formerly employed, because some offer discharges under Sir Walter Norton's own hand, and none but those collectors know who are to receive the benefit of such discharges; further, divers chief constables have assured the writer that some of the collectors have received the money of persons whom they have returned as delinquents, especially Simon Buck, one of the collectors for Fleet, whom he has always found the most refractory and negligent. [1½ p.]
Enclosed,

17. I. *Account of the service of Sir William Pelham, late Sheriff of co. Lincoln, under a letter from the Council of the 19th of February 1636-7. States the names of the collectors who refused to be bound to appear before the Council, and of those who, being summoned to appear, failed to attend. 3rd April 1637. [1 p.]*

17. II. *Account by Sir William Pelham, of moneys received of Sir Walter Norton, his predecessor, or totted over by Sir Walter to him to collect, for ship-money in 1635. After payment of 175l. 3s. 1d. to Sir William Russell [as the remainder of the ship-money of 1635], there remained in his hand, 40l. 1s. 11d., and there were various amounts outstanding, of which he gives an account. 3rd April 1637. [1 p.]*

April 3.
 Chesterfield.

18. James Webster, Under-sheriff of co. Nottingham, to Nicholas. His sickness had delayed the ship-money. Finds much remissness in the chief constables and collectors. In February last 660l. was paid to Sir William Russell, and there is 1,300l. more in hand. Hopes that all the 3,500l. will be paid in before Whitsuntide. Now that he is recovered, there shall be distresses taken apace. Nottinghamshire is a much poorer county than others that are charged with the like sum. Desires instructions in the following cases:—1. Where there is an impropriation assessed and nothing to levy upon till corn harvest, and landlord and occupant dwell out of the county. 2. Where there is nothing upon the land till hay harvest, and the man not in the county. 3. Where a man, assessed for an impropriation or lands in one town has goods elsewhere in the county, whether the writer may distrain upon them.—P.S. The carrier of Chesterfield lies at The Castle in Wood Street. [½ p.]

April 3.
 Rushton.

19. Charles Cockayne, late Sheriff of co. Northampton, to Sir Dudley Carleton. He would perceive by the enclosed certificate the slighting of his Majesty's service by ill-affected persons. Unless the Council afford relief, neither he nor Sir John Dryden would be able to effect the Lords' commands. Many of the high constables would

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not pay their proportions assessed upon them, but enforced the sheriffs to distrain. [*Seal with arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Enclosed,*

19. i. *Certificate of Roger Tudor and Humphrey Morton. They, with William Silby, bailiff of Higham Ferrers, went to Stanwick and distrained two beasts of John Atkins. He violently withstood them, and rescued the beasts by shutting up his gates. They then distrained a nag of John Ekins's, and locked him up in a stable at Ravunds. That night he was taken thence, the lock of the stable being broken, and was seen early the next morning in Ekins's own yard; since then he has not been found. These distresses were made on 27th March 1637. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

April 3.

20. John Grymesdych to Sec. Windebank. Has concluded with Sir Arthur Ingram, whose letter he encloses (*see 31st March 1637, Vol. cccli., No. 46*), authorizing the writer to receive the 1,000*l.* deposited in Windebank's hands. Enumerates various sums out at interest, which he desires Windebank to have paid for him, viz., to Mr. Blower, 250*l.*; 200*l.* to Mr. Savage of Highgate; 300*l.* to Mr. Dethick, a proctor, in Knightrider Street, for which the writer's brother Read stands bound; 131*l.* to his sister Woodward, lent to pay Mr. Lucas; and 50*l.* lent by Windebank to the writer's graceless son, who is still in London, choosing rather to lurk there disreputably than to make true use of the favours of Lord Goring and Windebank. For that trick Grymesdych will no more (God willing) acknowledge him as his. [1 p.] *Enclosed,*

20. i. *Receipt for 1,000*l.* in part payment by Sir Arthur Ingram for the purchase money of Grymesdych's house at Knottingley, his leases of Knottingley Mills, the Minster Mills of York, and the inheritance of the Abbey Mills in Pomfret. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

April 3.

21. John Nicholas to his son, Edward Nicholas. Is glad that Edward intends to send his man to teach his boys to write. Essington had brought down the commission for sale of the coppice [Pyton coppice], with respect to which he gives various particulars. Hopes to do some service to his Majesty, though Essington be not willing he should know the secret of his place. Edward's mother exceeding weak. P.S.—Hears that the bishop's cause is to be heard before the Lords. Prays Nicholas to let the bishop see his willingness to do him service, also that he would use Mr. Henchman kindly; they might have use of him, as the bishop does nothing without him. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

April 3.
The Tower.

22. Capt. Francis Coningsby to the same. Has received from Sir Thomas Glemham, one of the deputy lieutenants of Suffolk, money for 13 barrels of powder, for which he desires Nicholas to procure warrant. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 3.
Whitehall.

23. Notes, by Nicholas, of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Consider the saltpetremen's commissions, now

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nearly expired; also the accounts of the Vice-admirals. Give order for sale of prize goods brought into the Tower in the beginning of the King's reign, the account to be returned into the Court of Admiralty. Agree with the East India Company for their saltpetre, for that the gunpowder maker has not petre enough to keep his mills in work six days. Mr. Crane desires that 150 wey of salt imported from Rochelle may be taken up without paying the new imposition. The King's fishermen to be exempt from being pressed. Mr. Hawley desires his bond to be delivered up. [1 p.]

April 4.
Whitehall.

24. The Council to Sir Robert Banaster, Sheriff of co. Northampton. In February last the sheriff bound over to the Board, William James, constable of Castle Ashby, for neglect of duty concerning the assessing the ship-money. Making his appearance that day he stood upon his justification, and produced two warrants from the high constable of that hundred, the one dated 18th January 1636-7, for the sum of 19*l.* and the other of 3rd February following for 22*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, the latter warrant not discharging the former. He alleged that he followed his first warrant, and that the sum therein required was tendered to the sheriff but by him refused, he pressing the constable to assess the sum in the second warrant, which he not doing, the sheriff caused him to enter into recognizance. The Earl of Northampton assured this to be the truth, and also that he had sent to the sheriff for redress therein but was refused, the sheriff saying that he would take care to have one to answer for his proceedings at the Board, when the matter should come in question, which he had omitted to do. The Council had for the present discharged James, and expected to receive a more particular account from the sheriff. [*Seal of Council affixed.* 2 pp.]

April 4.
Bury St.
Edmunds.

25. Richard Gipps, Alderman of Bury St. Edmunds, to the Council. According to letters of 3rd February, he sent for all the maltsters, being about 70 in number, and read to them the same letters and the articles sent therewith, which, when they had privately conferred, Hugh Grove said he would give his answer before the Commissioners, and all the rest answered that they are willing to be conformable and to live under government according to law, but do not desire to be incorporated, most of them alleging that they are of poor estates, and if they be put by, their malting offices will be of no profit to them, and themselves be left destitute. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 4.

26. Attorney-General Bankes to the [Council]. Report on petition of William Lewin (*see Vol. cccxxiv., No. 27*). Recites charter of incorporation of the New River Company, whereby King James nominated Lewin to be first clerk to the company, he behaving himself well in the execution of his office. Also that on 6th June 1634, upon information that petitioner for misdemeanors had forfeited his place, and that the company intended to choose another in his room, his Majesty recommended

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to them Josias Barners. Also that at a court held on 9th June 1634, the company removed petitioner, and that Barners was chosen in his place, but it does not appear how petitioner misbehaved himself to forfeit his place, or that he is legally removed, or that the company have power to put in a new clerk until the death of petitioner. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 4.

27. Officers of the Ordnance to Montjoy, Earl of Newport, Master General of the Ordnance. By letter of the Lords of the Admiralty of 2nd of last month, the writers are required to search for all Mr. Evelyn's contracts from 20th James I., and to certify whether any inoneys were imprested to Mr. Evelyn; whether Mr. Evelyn was not obliged when the King did not take off his powder, to sell it to the subject at a certain price; whether upon sale of powder he was accountable in any sort to his Majesty; and lastly whether the former contracts have been duly performed. The writers report fully on the contents of all the contracts, and the variations between them, and on all the other points above indicated. They also insert tabular statements of all the powder Mr. Evelyn was bound to bring in, and how much he had actually delivered. Upon the whole contracts they report that there was wanting of the total quantity which Mr. Evelyn contracted to bring in, 1480 lasts. [13 pp.]

April 4.
Whitehall.

Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Henry Marten. Warrant to cause letters of marque to be issued to Gregory Clement, Robert South, Maurice Thompson, and others, to set forth the Discovery, of 300 tons, John Man master, and the pinnace the Despatch of 100 tons, Samuel Lee master, to apprehend at sea ships and goods of the King of Spain or his subjects. This warrant was granted on proof of the taking of the Robert Bonaventure, Richard Gilson master, by Capt. Peter Norman and his company, Dunkirkers, whereby Clement and the others sustained loss to the amount of 18,600*l*. [See Vol. cxxx., p. 1.* 1 p.]

April 4.
Whitehall.

The same to the same. Similar warrant for letters of marque to Gilbert Keat, Thomas Jenings, Richard Leigh, and others, to set forth the Jonathan of London, of 300 tons, Capt. John Whetstone master, to apprehend at sea ships and goods of the French King or his subjects, in compensation for the taking of the Pearl, Luke Whetstone, captain, by Mons. Chelart, to the loss of petitioners, of 10,861*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*. [*Ibid.* p. 2.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 4.

The same to the same. Similar warrant for letters of marque to the same parties, to set forth the Rebecca of London, of 180 tons, Capt. John Checkley master, for satisfaction of the same losses. [*Ibid.* p. 3.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 4.

28. Signification by William Moris that his Majesty had granted to Miles Dodson and Edmund Fuller the nominating of 20 denizens. [*Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ v.]

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April 4.
West Dean.

29. Dr. Matthew Nicholas to [his brother, Edward Nicholas]. Reasons assigned by Mrs. Evelyn for the warning given to their cousin Hunton to leave her service, which the writer suspects was owing to an attachment between his cousin and young Mr. Downes, a match of which the writer would have been glad. Came yesterday from Mr. Ashburnham. The writer performed the divine service of the Sunday at Wherwell, in his hood and surplice, which were taken, among certain refractory men, for the marks of the beast, and his calling upon the communicants to come up into the chancel, drove many out of the church. The writer did not think there had been a congregation in Hampshire so refractory to good order, but the fault was in the vicar, who did not only himself connive at their inconformity, but is himself so inclined, howsoever he makes a show to the contrary. Would have left to Mr. Ashburnham the half-year's rent as rather belonging to him in whose hand it was, than to the writer who was scarcely invested in this prebend before it was due, but he abhorred it as sacrilege to meddle with it. Offered him also the loan of 100*l.* intending it as part of the writer's thankfulness, but he could not be deluded into the entertainment of any thanks from him. The only opportunity left will be when Ashburnham makes any alteration of his estate in the corps of this prebend, when the writer engages himself to be as free to Ashburnham as he has been to him. Proposed sales of lands by the Earl of Hertford in Shropshire, and by Lord Gorges at West Grimstead. Mr. Ashburnham much perplexed by inquiries of Sec. Windebank after Laverstock. Illness of the writer's elder girl, and weakness of his wife. If Mr. Ashburnham should have need to take up any money, begs Edward Nicholas to persuade him to make use of the writer's 100*l.* His mother goes abroad again. [3 pp.]

April 4.

30. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 300*l.*, paid by Samuel Chapman on behalf of Thomas Baker, Mayor of Norwich, and the sheriff of that city, in part of 8,000*l.* charged upon Norfolk for ship-money, by writ of 12th August last. [$\frac{1}{4}$ p.]

April 5.

Dorset House.

31. Thomas Smith to Nicholas. Sir John Pennington being to go away tomorrow, there was the more haste for Mr. Fox's commission, who was to go as his lieutenant. The Earl of Northumberland wishes Nicholas to fill up a commission for him. Thinks tomorrow to send Nicholas a list of all the rest of the captains as they are appointed to their ships. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 5.

Berwick.

32. Sir James Douglas to Sec. Windebank. Desires a letter procured from his Majesty to the town of Berwick, by his means. For the reasonableness of his demand refers Windebank to the late Earl of Dunbar's grant and the exception set down in the town's charter. Will endeavour to recompense Windebank's pains to the utmost of his power. [1 p.]

April 6.

Rid[lington].

33. Sir Edward Harrington to Nicholas. Agreed with a man to return a good part of the ship-money to Sir William Russell, but he not finding Sir William, who had gone out of town, had brought it back with him into the country to his great hazard. The writer

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thereupon thought it the safest way to take Lord Campden's offer to return the whole 800*l.* in the first week of next term. Is now busy returning money to every town so far as the overplus will reach, for easing the poorer sort. So soon as this is finished he would return certificates of his assessments. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

April 5.
Wells.

34. George Warburton and Pa. Godwyn, Justices of Peace for co. Somerset, to the Council. According to letters of 26th September 1636, they called before them all the maltsters of the hundreds of Bruton, Whitstone, Whitley, Bempstone, Wells Forum, Frome, Kilmersdon, Brent, Winterstoke, and Glaston, and acquainted them with his Majesty's resolution as well to reform certain abuses among them, as also to lessen their number and to reduce them under government, with the several articles enclosed in the said letters. Present the names of such as are willing to conform. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

34. 1. *Names of the maltsters in the above hundreds who are willing or desire to conform; 19 in Frome, 1 in Brent, 3 in Kilmersdon, 2 in Winterstoke, and 1 in Bruton. All the rest in these hundreds, and all in the other hundreds, refuse to conform, and say they will use the trade of malting no more.* [1 p.]

April 6.
Whitehall.

Commissioners for Gunpowder to Montjoy, Earl of Newport, Master of the Ordnance, and in his absence to the Lieutenant and the rest of the Officers of the same. To deliver 13 barrels of gunpowder at 18*d.* per lb., for replenishing the magazine in Suffolk. [*Copy. See Vol. cccl. No. 19.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 6.
Westminster.

Nicholas to the Officers of the Navy. Complaint is made to his Majesty and the Lords that, notwithstanding their order for hastening forth the ships appointed to go with Sir John Pennington to sea, there is none of them ready but only the Swiftsure, and that the rest of the fleet, appointed for the 20th, cannot be fitted by the end of the month. This backwardness is not occasioned only through want of men, but that they are otherwise unprovided. The Lords desire a particular note, in what forwardness the fleet is, and particularly how soon the ships appointed to go with Sir John Pennington will be ready. Advises them to take effectual order for hastening the ships to sea according to their several times, that the blame be not laid on them. Likewise to certify in what forwardness the contract is for the five merchant ships, and how soon they would be ready. [*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book, Dom. James I. Vol. ccxix., p. 146.* 1 p.]

April 6.
Dorset House.

35. Thomas Smith to Nicholas. An inclosed list of captains appointed would have been long ago sent him had not the difficulty of agreeing with the merchant ships retarded it, now the Lord General has commanded him to send it, and to desire Nicholas to prepare commissions for the captains and lieutenants. P.S. The commissions to be dated from 20th March, and Nicholas to send a

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perfect list of the ships, with their burdens and number of men.
[1 p.]

April 6.
London.

36. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to [Sir Thomas Roe]. Has only seen the Archbishop of Canterbury once since his coming out of the country; will take an occasion to say something to him concerning Mr. Doughtie, who is going to settle himself upon the two small livings which he has. If the writer had occasion to keep two chaplains in his house he would gladly receive him whom the person addressed recommended to him. Sir John Watts has been discoursing to the Earl of a design he has upon some part of the West Indies, which he conceives to be very hopeful, when his Majesty shall think fit to undertake any such work, and has desired the Earl's assistance to make it known to his Majesty. The proposition may be thought not seasonable at this time, yet it can be no inconvenience for the King to understand it, therefore the Earl has promised him to present either his paper or himself to the King. From France they have no resolution; the delay makes him doubtful of their intentions, though the last week's letters are fuller of hopes. Expects to see him shortly. P.S. Presumes that his Majesty's resolution for keeping of St. George's feast at Whitehall is not unknown to him. [1½ p.]

April 6.
Lambeth.

37. William Dell to [Sir John Lambe]. Received his letter of the 3rd inst. Though he has sufficiently abused both Dell and his, it does him good to see him so merry. He takes it as an argument of his health. Has delivered his account concerning Kingston churchyard to his Lord [the Archbishop of Canterbury], who thanks him for it, and desires that whilst he is among his papers at Rowell he will look up the Bishop of Gloucester's letter and send it him, as he has great use of it, and wonders that Lambe should be so careless in a matter of that consequence. Dr. Barkham, whose ring Lambe had left with Dell, had been like to die. Will expect an answer from Dr. Aylett at his leisure. Lambe had need help him with aid and counsel as he lives amongst nettles. When the writer was a little boy, his father taught him to grasp them hard and they would do him no harm. For Lambe's gown, Dell will thank him when he has it. He would rather have one of those at Rowell which would fit him well. No gown is to be found at Lambeth, neither at the porter's lodge, nor in Lambe's chamber. Mr. Aylett left it but fetched it away again. P.S. Remembers that Lambe told him that his gentlemen were good musicians. Prays him to present the enclosed song to the best of them, or if not to burn it. The Bishop of Peterborough had perused and approved the papers concerning Mr. Bird. The week's bill is not so great as was feared. The total is but 250, whereof of the plague 98. [*There is a good deal of jocular matter in this letter from which it seems that Dell had his colt and his parrot and his hedgehog, and that there was a rattoon kept at [the Bishop's Palace?] at Fulham.* 1 p.]

April 6.
Huntingdon.

38. Sir Sydney Montague, Sir Oliver Cromwell, Robert Bernard, and James Ravenscroft, Justices of Peace for co. Huntingdon, to the Council.

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By letters of the 26th of March they were required to inform themselves of the truth of complaints expressed in a petition of William Shelley. They had met this day at Huntingdon, where William Shelley was with his witnesses, ready to be examined, but Powell, Martin, and Catchmay, three of the Bishop of Lincoln's servants, and all the defendants' other than Mr. Walker being present alleged, that their witnesses were not ready, divers being in attendance on their lord [the bishop] who was detained at London, and therefore prayed a further day, which the writers yielded unto, the rather because they take it not to be in their power to examine witnesses upon oath against the King, without a commission under seal. That the petitioner may not be prejudiced by the delay, they had directed defendants to attend the Lords for such commission, and be at the charge of dispatch of the same and of re-bringing the complainant's witnesses. [1 p.]

April 6.

39. Petition of Thomas Swadlin, clerk, to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner supplied the reading of a lecture for Richard Worme, late rector of St. Michael Royal, and after his decease had the same conferred upon him by the feoffees in trust of that part of the will of John Heydon, the founder. Has deferred to seek his Grace's confirmation because he did not know whether the succeeding rector would read it himself, but now finding that the present rector, Mr. Luke Proctor, is content that petitioner shall read it, petitioner prays the Archbishop's licence, so long as he shall behave himself as a true son of the Church of England in conformity, and a servant of God in sobriety. [*Dr. William Bray has written in the margin* "Examinavi et approbavi; April 6, 1637." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.] Underwritten,

39. 1. *Fiat of the Archbishop that a licence be granted during such time only as petitioner shall behave himself peaceably and conformably, and the incumbent be content to give way thereto. 6th April 1637. [1½ p.]*

April 6.
Lambeth.

40. Archbishop Laud to Bishop Coke of Hereford. Is sorry that his bringing the exempts of the Dean of Hereford under the ordinary power of the bishop's triennial visitation should cause so much noise among his officers, but he sees that matter of fees is in too much respect everywhere, to say no more. The best is that he finds that the bishop himself, the Dean and the Chancellor, are content to refer the business to him. At the beginning of term, when his counsel for the canon law are about him, he will make a final order. The Registrar, the bishop tells him, refuses, and would have a trial at common law, his ground being because he got a patent sealed since the time that the exempts were reduced under the bishop's triennial. The Archbishop thought fit to acquaint his Majesty with this circumstance who best knows what himself intended and what the writer moved. Assures the bishop that the King is very ill satisfied with the business, which what it may produce the Archbishop knows not. In the meantime, his Majesty has commanded him to write to the bishop to call his registrar once more, and know his answer

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whether he will, like the rest, refer the case to the writer. If he will, the Archbishop will make an end of all as he began it; if not, then his Majesty will think upon another way with him. In the meantime, his Majesty thinks fit that no bishop shall hold his visitation longer than the ordinary time of six months from his inhibition, unless upon urgent necessity, approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that the Dean shall not visit the exempts in that year in which the bishop visits, his Majesty intending reformation, not pressure. Lastly, in his Majesty's name the Archbishop requires that for the present visitation the registrar of the Dean and Chapter discharge that office, which, if the bishop's registrar withstand, he is to be suspended till the whole cause may be heard and settled.—P.S. Whatsoever concerns the Chancellor's right, or the registrar's, or any others, the Archbishop will not fail to take care of it when he comes to draw up his general binding order. [*Draft in the handwriting of the Archbishop, all but the P.S., which was written by Dell. 1 p.*]

April 16.
The Hague.

41. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Sir Thomas Roe. Was glad to have his sense of affairs, which he had given so freely that she gave him many thanks for it. She will be as free with him, and confess truly that she has no great opinion of any expedition by sea, she means for the main action; but beggars must be no choosers, therefore she dares say nothing, but tell him the opinion of the Landgrave of Hesse. He thinks the counsel for sea was given by some states whose greatest interest goes that way. She thinks he is deceived in it, for she believes he means the States. He cannot see it any way fitting for the first prince of the empire, and now in right vicar, to go by sea to regain by reprisal his right, but if the King would give her son 6,000 men, the Landgrave would join as many more, and he hopes they can get the States to add somewhat to it, so, if God will be pleased, he is confident to do some good service—at least make her son appear like himself in Germany. He suggests to send Rupert with the fleet that is preparing, and still offers himself to be her son's general. This project pleases her best, but she fears it will not be liked, because some do not love to change what they have once determined. Sir George Fleetwood is returned from Sweden, and showed her the Chancellor's answer to the King, which is either to give assistance of men or money, and they will continue the war, or else that the King would send a little army into Germany, and he would deliver all the places between the Rhine and the Weser into his hands. Wishes the King would accept this last offer, but she fears it is too good to be done. As for Rupert's romance of Madagascar, it sounds like one of Don Quixote's conquests, where he promised his trusty squire to make him king of an island. States what she had written upon the subject. She has moved the Prince of Orange respecting the project mentioned in Roe's letter of 17th March last (*see Vol. cccl., No. 16*) but without success. Comments on the delay in concluding the treaty with France. It is reported that the King made a delay in propounding

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an assembly to be made at Hamburgh, where all the Princes and States interested should send to make a league together; others say it is the French have made this proposition, to put off the conclusion of the treaty. The Prince of Orange asked what the project before-mentioned was; she answered that very few knew, and those that did were sworn to secrecy. There will be no good thence, which she takes a little ill, it being so small and so reasonable a request. Sees from what Roe writes that the King thinks his honour is engaged not to break with Spain. She thinks his honour is more engaged to break, since when he made the peace he promised it should not stand if the Palatinate was not restored. For her son's coming over she has written him her mind, to be sure what to trust to, that he may tell the States what the King will do for him, and also to bring assurance that if they assist him, their fishing shall be free for this time at least, else he will get nothing there. She has also written to him to do all he can to get Roe leave to come with him. He desired Lord Goring, and it was denied. She wishes to see them both, but especially Roe. Explains to him the circumstances out of which the rumour arose that she had taken ill the letter of Archbishop Laud. Hopes she has satisfied him. [*Seals with arms.* 4 pp.]

April 6.

42. Petition of James Chaloner to the Council. Petitioner's brother having lately escaped from Edward Stockdale, messenger, to whose custody he was committed by Sec. Coke, petitioner is there-upon restrained of his liberty, upon the affirmation of the messenger that he undertook to find out his brother and bring him to the messenger. Petitioner was no way privy to his brother's escape, nor made other promise than to do his endeavour to find him, which he did, seeking but not finding him; he prays order for his enlargement. [1 p.] *Annexed,*

42. I. *Affidavit of the above petitioner, in verification of facts stated in his petition. Neither knows nor can imagine where his brother is. Sworn 6th April 1637.* [1 p.]

April 7.
Mincing Lane.

43. Officers of Navy to Lords of the Admiralty. Have caused the Providence, the Expedition, the Greyhound, and the Roebuck to be measured by his Majesty's rule, and now certify their burthen in tons, with the numbers of men they will require for sea service. [1 p.]

[April 8?]

44. Petition of Thomas, Lord Arundel of Wardour, to the Council. Petitioner is Lord of the Manor of Christchurch, Hants, in which there was anciently a Portreeve, who of late has been called Mayor, and being yearly chosen by the inhabitants, and presented at the Michaelmas Court Leet, has been sworn by the Lord's Steward, and has been always one of the Burgesses inhabiting within the borough. John Hildesley, an attorney-at-law, being no burgess or inhabitant, procured himself to be chosen Portreeve at Michaelmas 1635, but the Steward refused to admit him. At Michaelmas 1636, by a factious combination he was again chosen, and again refused by the Steward, but having by indirect practice got the mace from the old

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portreeve, he has taken upon him the office of Mayor without authority. Hildesley being now in town, petitioner prays that he may appear before the Lords to answer the premises. [1 p.]

April 8.
Claverton.

45. William Bassett, Sheriff of Somerset, to Nicholas. Has received 3,500*l.* which shall be sent in very shortly to Sir William Russell, having taken order for its return. Daily expects more. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]

April 8.
Mincing Lane.

46. Officers of the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty. By letter of Nicholas (*see* the 6th inst.) understand what complaints are made to the King and the Lords. In answer, certify that the Swiftsure sailed for the Downs that day, the Dreadnought, and the First and Fifth Whelps, and the Greyhound pinnace are at Gillingham, furnished with men and stores, only the captains and directions to go out are wanting. The Second Whelp, for which they received orders the 5th inst., wants victuals and gunner's stores and 40 tons of ballast which will be despatched in four or five days. The rest of the ships appointed for the great fleet will be ready by that time for all that concerns their office and the victuallers, and as they are informed the office of the Ordnance also. If the Lords hereafter have any complaints against them they desire to know in what particulars, that they may prosecute the neglect where it justly falls. Are confident that if the commanders were on board and their own provisions, in season, the ships might be sooner out, but where the captains are absent and the inferior ministers and company unsettled in their charge, the business is always retarded. They have a list of the men belonging to ships at Chatham, and there wants but 659, which, if the pressed men from the country appear, will soon be furnished. The two new pinnaces are promised to be ready within ten days. The Triumph (at Deptford) stays for a fair wind, to bring her to Erith, when she would be fitted in 7 or 8 days. The Roebuck, at Portsmouth, is ready, and the James, the Convertive, and the Bonaventure will be, against the time prefixed, if the captains go down in season. For the five merchants ships taken up for the King's service the masters aver that they will be ready against the 20th April, at the rate of 3*l.* a man *per mensem*. Their greatest doubt is for men. When all is ready they will enter into charter-party. The masters of the four city ships promise they shall be ready against the time appointed. [*Seal with crest.* 2 pp.]

April 8.

47. Sir Henry Marten to the Lords of the Admiralty. Report upon petition of George Henley and Augustine Phellips, of London, merchants. An English ship, the Pelican, having taken into her, at Fayal, 170 whole and 6 half chests of sugar, for petitioners, in her return from thence in July 1633, was taken by a man-of-war of Flushing, whereof Adrian Clauson was captain, and carried to Flushing. The sugar, with interest at 8 per cent., since giving the first sentence in Zealand, was worth 6,131*l.* 5*s.* Petitioners prosecuted for restitution and had sentence in their favour, which

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1637. was afterwards reversed in manner formerly certified. [18 lines on parchment.]
- April 8. 48. Receipt of Sir William Russell for 789*l.* or 1,789*l.*, paid by John Perrin, on behalf of Denys Rolle, Sheriff of Devon, part of 9,000*l.* charged upon that county for ship-money by writ of 12th August last. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- April 8. 49. Account by Edward Fenn of ship-money for 1636, received since the 31st March last; total, 2,850*l.* [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]
- April 8. 50. Thomas, Earl Rivers, to the King. Going now on his last days, with so much weakness that he can never hope to come into his Majesty's presence. He thanks him for favour done his daughter, the Lady Savage, who has the honour to serve his Majesty. He has disposed of his estate upon her, for want of heir male, and has made it as sure as he can in law, but the best assurance he can have is his Majesty's favour and protection, which he implores, if any question should arise. If the King please that he may rely upon his gracious word and promise in this his desire, he shall with more comfort pass the rest of his few and evil days. [1 p.]
- April 10. 51. Richard Pulley, Deputy Vice-admiral of Essex, to Nicholas. The bearer, Mr. Santye, was lately employed by the Officers of the Navy for impressing 150 mariners, in which service he met with many hindrances. The greater part of the mariners in that vice-admiralty are residents in Colchester and Harwich, where 50 might have been well had, yet the warrants were so trifled with that they did not furnish him with 15. The next let was a warrant from Sir Henry Palmer, who exempted the most able inhabitants of Barling and places adjoining, alleging it was the desire of the Greencloth that some boats might be freed to carry oysters for the Court, a copy of one of these warrants the bearer has, with the price, which is 17*s.* 2*d.* per annum; some are freed by one of the Avery, and one ship's company by Mr. Fleming and Mr. Edisbury's warrant. Prays that in future a less number of mariners may be required out of those parts unless the corporations be informed of their duties, and the number of men freed by Sir Henry Palmer's warrant be reduced, and all seamen pressed out of that county who do not appear be returned to the Vice-admiral to be punished. Richard Haddock, of Leigh, appointed master of one of the King's ships at Portsmouth had relinquished the seas in regard of the failure of his sight. He is a very unfit man for so great a charge. Nicholas would be doing his Majesty service beyond the writer's expression if he procured a more able man to be appointed. [*Seal with arms.* 1 p.]
- April 10. 52. William Bassett, Sheriff of Somerset, to the Council. In that county there are many young gentlemen or their lands assessed for ship-money, who are his Majesty's wards and who generally plead the same and hope to be excused. Desires to know their Lordships' pleasure herein. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

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April 10. 53. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, to Sir John Pennington, Vice-admiral of the Fleet for the present expedition, on board the *Swiftsure* in the Downs. His Majesty is pleased, at the request of the French king, to accommodate Mons. D'Avaux with a ship to transport him to Hamburg, whither he is sent from France as ambassador to treat with Sweden and others. Pennington is to give order for a Whelp or other small ship to receive him in the Downs, to carry him to Hamburg, and to return thence to the Downs. The *George*, of Rochester, of about 60 tons, is taken up by the Office of Ordnance to transport munition to Portsmouth. Pennington is to order the captain of one of his Majesty's ships appointed for the west to waft the same into Portsmouth harbour. [1 p.]

April 10. 54. Petition of the Inhabitants of Saffron Hill and Field Lane, in the parish of St Andrew's, Holborn, to the Council. The said places are the possessions of four persons, and inhabited by poor people who are unable to pay taxations. Being assessed at 16*l*. for ship-money, and not above 12 persons that are tenants able to pay towards the same, they entreated the four landlords, who are not resident, to be contributors, to which three were willing and paid, but William Hancock, vintner in Fleet Street, who has in these places 236*l*. per annum, which is a larger proportion than any of the others, refuses. The landlords of other parishes who have poor people as tenants are contributory, and petitioners have retained Mr. Snapes, a counsellor-at-law, to make their grievances known to the Lords. Pray them to call for Mr. Snapes, and if they conceive that Mr. Hancock should contribute, to order that he may pay so much as Lawrence Whitaker, George Long, Thomas Shephard, and Nathaniel Snapes, justices of the peace for Middlesex, shall assess. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 11. 55. Warrant to pay 154*l*., being the charge of the alterations and additions made in the scene, apparel, and properties employed for setting forth the new play called the *Royal Slave*, lately acted at Hampton Court, together with the charge of dancers and composers of music, the same to be paid as follows, viz., to Peter le Huc, property-maker, 50*l*.; to George Portman, painter, 50*l*., and to Estienne Nau and Sebastian la Pierre for themselves and 12 dancers, 54*l*. [14 lines on parchment.]

April 11. 56. Depositions of witnesses on the part of the defendant, taken at North Walsham, Norfolk, by virtue of a commission out of the court of the duchy of Lancaster, at Westminster, in a cause between his Majesty by the relation of Sir John Heydon, plaintiff, and Thomas Doodes and others defendants. The depositions on the part of the plaintiff were taken on the 19th September 1636, and are calendared under that date [see Vol. cccxxii., No. 89]. The cause related to the right to wreck at Sidestrand, Norfolk. [71 pp.]

April 11. 57. Inigo Jones to Archbishop Laud. Certificate that Ralph Bunn and John Elliott who wrought in the quarry at Portland

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about the stones for the west end of St. Paul's Cathedral, had been pressed by the Deputy Vice-admiral; besides which the ships employed to carry the stones last year had their men pressed, notwithstanding a warrant from the Officers of the Navy, which was not sufficient, not having the seal of the Admiralty. Prays order to Mr. Nicholas that sufficient warrants be given. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.] *Underwritten,*

57. 1. *Minute, by Archbishop Laud, of his Majesty's express pleasure that sufficient warrant should be given as was desired. 11th April 1637. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]*

April 11. 58. See "Returns of Justices of Peace."

April 12. 59. Declaration by Sir William Russell of the state of his accounts for the ship-money for the present year. He had received 77,711*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* and had disbursed 80,633*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, besides which there remained to be forthwith paid, charges amounting to 34,641*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* [2 pp.]

April 12. 60. Nicholas Saunder to George, Lord Goring. Understands by Sir Nonsuch Park. Sackville Crow that Lord Goring had given him a note (forgotten behind him) for the writer, about the Lords' letter concerning Nonsuch, which letter could not effect what was aimed at, for it only commanded that no inmates should be suffered to come into any town near her Majesty's house of Nonsuch, nor other adjacent place, and if any be come there already, to cause them to be removed, so that from any place infected, sojourners or lodgers, as many as will, may be and reside there freely without control. If the sickness should increase in London haglers and market folk of those adjacent towns might resort thither without restraint. Comments on other points in which he deems the letter in question inadequate, and returns the same to Lord Goring. [1 p.]

April 12. 61. John Clark to [his cousin]. Calls upon him to rejoice that London. God has put it in his mind to question his standing, whether it be true or false, if of God or the Devil. Exhorts him not to fear the faces or the power of men. The practising of God's truths brings reproach, disrespect, and light esteem of friends, but we are not to care for these things; we shall receive the crown of glory hereafter that will make amends for all. Does the Church of England pretend to be the Church of Christ, that little flock and number? When does this church suffer any persecution or affliction? No; but this church persecutes a little flock and number, and so it is a persecuting church, which is a special note of a false church. Who but a whore, or at least a dishonest woman, would kill or destroy her own children, as "your church" persecutes, excommunicates, binds to Satan, their best christians? Have nothing to do with such a church! Wash your hands of such a church! and be not polluted with her defilements. The writer does not desire to persuade men to anything, but that every man should do that he is persuaded in his heart and has faith for. Advises the person

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addressed diligently to read the Scriptures, and what he finds to be his duty or what a truth, to put in practice. [*Endorsed by Sir John Lambe, "John Clarke's seditious letter to his cousin." 1 p.*]

April 12.

62. Inquisition taken at Colchester under a commission out of the Exchequer, dated 12th February 1637, as to the right to the castle of Colchester and the lands belonging to the same. The jury found that the said castle belonged to the King, but time out of mind had been the common gaol of the county of Essex, and that Thomas Holmes had the custody thereof by virtue of a demise made to him by Charles, Lord Stanhope, on the 17th July 1624, for 21 years from Michaelmas then next. The jury further set forth all the lands within or belonging to the castle, with the names of the tenants and the rents paid. [10 pp.]

April 12.

63. Minutes of the proceedings of a *curia capitalis* with view of frank-pledge held at Staindrop, for the lordship of Raby, co. Durham. This is a list of 45 causes brought this day before the court in question, with marginal memoranda of the decisions. The cases chiefly relate to debts under 40s. In many cases the parties had come to an arrangement, in many others the defendants made default, and an execution was awarded. Two cases were referred to arbitration. Some of the cases were by servants for wages, others by labourers for work wrought, others by tradesmen for debts. Thomas Emerson was sued for 19s. 1d., for "a gown cloth to his wife"; James Langstaff for 13s. 4d. for a load of oats, and for 8s. for half a yard of hay; and Anne Gargrave for 8s. for a stone of flax. In one of the cases of reference, which was to two arbitrators, one chosen for each party, if the referees did not agree, "the defendant was to have double costs." [3½ pp.]

April 13.
Westminster.

64. Warrant for payment of 2,175*l.* 13s. 1d. to William, Earl of Denbigh, Master of the Great Wardrobe, to be paid over to Ralph Grinder, upholsterer, for work done and wares delivered into the wardrobe for the King and the Queen, and for furnishing houses for extraordinary ambassadors, from Lady Day 1625 to Lady Day 1634. [17 lines on parchment.]

April 13.

65. The Council to the Lieutenant of the Tower and Edward Nicholas, Clerk of the Council. The Council are informed that Mr. Prynne, prisoner in the Tower, has in his chamber divers printed sheets of paper, which, if dispersed and published, might tend much to the prejudice of the State. The persons addressed are to enter his chamber and to seize all such sheets of printed paper, or other papers that they shall find prejudicial to the State or the government thereof, and to put Prynne's servant into the custody of the bearer, a messenger of the Chamber. [*Minute, probably extracted from the Council register, with an underwritten memorandum of a warrant to Edmund Barker, of the same date, to take Prynne's servant into custody and keep him close prisoner. 1 p.*]

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April $\frac{1}{2}$.
The Hague.

66. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Archbishop Laud. His books are come, but they are not yet out of the ship. Gives him many thanks for them which she takes as a token of his love. There is speech there that the treaty betwixt the King, her brother, and the French King was signed, which she prays may be true. The castle of Hermstein is relieved. It is in the French hands and has been long beleaguered by the Imperialists; it is a place of importance, belonging to the Elector of Treves, and stands upon the river over against Coblentz. [1 p.]

April 13.
Honington.

67. Sir Edward Hussey, Sheriff of co. Lincoln, to Sir Dudley Carleton. His brother Anton made known to him Carleton's offer to assist him, for which he renders thanks. Has paid already to Sir William Russell 3,640*l.* for ship-money (besides what has been paid by the corporation) out of the 8,000*l.* charged on the county and has sent up 2,400*l.* more. Fears there will not be much more got without compulsive means. It is given out that some sheriffs have returned the names of such as refused into the Chancery, which were from thence transmitted into the Exchequer, whereby the sheriffs were not compelled to distrain the refusers. Is a suitor to Carleton that he may run the same course, or any other which will more secure him from danger, for, if he distrains, he might become subject to a multiplicity of suits, there being both many and great men which refuse. Beseeches his directions, by bearer, in what way he shall proceed. Has not yet assessed all the parishes by reason of some difficulties, so he cannot certify the Board what is set upon each parish and clergyman. [*Seal with crest.* 1 p.]

April 13.
Honington.

68. The same to Nicholas. Similar letter to the preceding, save the commencing paragraph. [*Similar seal to the last.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

April 13.
Westminster.

Nicholas to Sir William Russell. Complaint is made by the Lieutenant of the Ordnance that of the 6,000*l.* to be paid him for powder, 2,600*l.* still remains unpaid, for want whereof he was unable to pay the powder maker. Sir William promised the Lord Treasurer and Mr. Comptroller to pay timely 1,500*l.* a month, whereby the powder maker should be paid, but it is now evident that the powder mills will stand still, because the powder maker has not money to take off the saltpetre from the petremen's hands. The Lords expect Sir William forthwith to pay 1,800*l.* to the Lieutenant, to prevent much clamour and disservice. Wishes two complete certificates for the ship-money on Saturday then next. [*Copy. Nicholas's letter book, Dom., James I., Vol. ccxix., p. 147.* 1 p.]

April 13.

69. Bond of Francis Derrick [the younger], of Bristol, and William Barker, of Ratcliffe, Middlesex, to the King, in 1,000*l.* conditioned for the appearance of Derrick before the Council, to answer an accusation of piracy pretended to have been committed by him upon a Spanish ship in a voyage to Virginia, about 11th October 1636. [$\frac{3}{4}$ p.]

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April 13.

70. Note of articles to be agreed upon between the King and "the workmen," touching a certain manufacture, perhaps of tapestry. 2,000*l.* per annum was to be assigned by his Majesty for its maintenance; the workmen were to make 600 ells yearly; some of the Hospital boys were to be trained up to it, and Mr. Cleyne, the painter, was to have 250*l.* per annum and to choose an assistant. [*Endorsed, "Capt. Crane." At the other end of the paper, and apparently unconnected with the subject of the tapestry, are memoranda of Sec. Windebank, upon some way to reduce all payments whatsoever into and out of the Exchequer only. Sir Robert Pye, Sir Edward Wardour, and Burrowes to wait upon the Lord Treasurer. The petition and reference to this purpose.*] [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 13.

71. Statement of William Hobley, that about three years since he served William Richardson, saltpetremen, as boiler, and that ordinarily in a fortnight at Beverley pitch there was made 7 cwt. of saltpetre, likewise at Pocklington pitch 6 cwt. every fortnight, and that this saltpetre was delivered to Anthony Kirle, a factor for the lead merchants at Hull, who whether he sent it or how he disposed of it Hobley knows not. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 14.
Westminster.

72. Warrant to pay to Thomas Smithsby, his Majesty's squire sadler, 143*l.* 10*s.* for saddles prepared by the King's special command to be sent beyond sea. [*7 lines on parchment.*]

April 14.
Rhyd.

73. Thomas Mostyn, Sheriff of co. Flint, to the Council. Encloses the assessment of that county for the ship-money, as also what the clergy are assessed at, amounting in the whole to 738*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, all which had been received, saving only 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* imposed upon John Williams, rector of Northop and Flint, who living in co. Denbigh, and farming his tithes to a stranger, the amount could not be levied. The writer has granted his warrant to Peter Griffith, late Sheriff of Flint, to collect arrears of the last ship-money. [*1 p.*]

April 14.
Places in Rhyd.

74. The same to Nicholas. Similar to the preceding, with the addition that the writer solicited Nicholas to move the Council for an attachment to the Sheriff of co. Denbigh against John Williams. Had taken order through Alderman Blease of Chester that John Legingham, who lives at the Broad Arrowhead in Cheapside, will pay in the money for Flint in Easter Term. [$\frac{1}{2}$ p.]

April 14.

75. Certificate of William Lewis, of co. Brecon, of the assessment of 933*l.* for ship-money on that county, and how the same was proportioned on every hundred and parish and clergyman. [*6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.*]

April 14.
Deene.

76. Thomas, Lord Brudenell, to Sir John Lambe. Intended to have solicited him to move the Lord Treasurer, for though he was none that did the writer the mischief, yet he is now of power to heal what another hurt, and to stay their pressings for payment. Has the money ready, and requests Lambe to inform the bearer when he shall attend Lambe concerning it. Has a second

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occasion wherein he shall presume conference with Lambe. Formerly could never discover any inclination in his son to proceed in that course of life (but either "travaile" or military ways) until Sir John's last going to London, which encountering now with the writer's desires, that are augmented by what he saw when he was last with Sir John, makes him now tender him his son Edmond to be his. Need not tell Sir John it will be honour to him to create a house if his [Edmond's] brother have sons (as yet he has none) and if otherwise then Sir John's care in that particular is much saved, for he shall find it created and decently raised to his hand. Nor shall he [Edmond] be so far burdensome as not to bring with him a good co-operating foundation that what structure Sir John may make may endure many ages. This business will be only fit for a letter or parle if Sir John's stay admit it. Upon notice the writer will adventure where Sir John will appoint. [*Seal with arms.* 2½ pp.]

April 14. 77. Petition of Francis Vincent, saltpetremen, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Has been much damnified by the neglect of Sir John Rayney in the execution of his Majesty's service, as appears by certificate of the Justices of Peace, and has also been at great charges in attending to make good the complaint against him. Prays order that Sir John may give petitioner satisfaction for this tun spoiled before his door, and for loss of his servants' work, and for his own attendance, which amounts to 20 marks at least. [½ p.]

April 14. 78. Report of Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir Charles Harbord, Sir Edmund Sawyer, Sir Henry Clerke, and Laurence Whitaker, Commissioners appointed under the Great Seal on the 9th of December 1635, touching the Chest at Chatham. The report sets forth the institution, state, and government of the Chest, what alterations have been made since its institution in 1590, what lands and leases have been purchased, and in whom the government is vested. It explains also the state of the accounts at this time. The total of the debts considered "sperate" then due to the Chest was 3,107*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.*, of which 3,005*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* was due from Sir Sackville Crow. The Commissioners also proposed orders for the future government of the Chest, by one of which the Treasurer of the Navy would be obliged on passing his accounts to produce receipts for the money payable to the Chest. [4 pp.] *Annexed,*

78. I. *Schedule of all debts due to the Chest in April 1637.*

78. II. *List of pensions and yearly fees paid out of the Chest for yearly maintenance. The pensions amounted to 182*l.* and the fees to 40*l.** [2 pp.]

April 14. 79. Copy of the preceding. [6 pp.]

April 14. 80. Another copy of the same. [5 pp.]

April 14. 81. Annual Accounts of the Chest at Chatham, of all sums received and distributed by the Governors of the same, since an

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Inquisition taken at Rochester on 11th April 1617. These accounts are certified by the Commissioners mentioned in Article No. 78. The account for each year is stated separately, and there is added at the end a duplicate of the Schedule No. 78. i. [23 pp.]

April 14.
Bore Atton.

82. Sir Paul Harris, Sheriff of Salop, to Nicholas. The certificate of what every parish and every clergyman pays to the ship-money cannot be returned exactly, but he has formerly made a certificate according to the usual taxations in that county. Appointed the collectors to pay in the moneys as received to two drapers in Shrewsbury, who undertook to pay the same in London by their factors. The whole money imposed on the county is 4,500*l.*, whereof the corporations pay about 1,000*l.* 3,000*l.* is collected, and the drapers' factors, Mr. Tench and Mr. Woodhouse, who are in the Welsh Hall in Blackwell Hall, every Thursday and Friday, will pay in, one of them, 1,000*l.* this week, and 1,000*l.* more some time in Easter Term, and would have some longer time for the other 1,000*l.* The other will pay in 500*l.* this term. George Griffith, D.D., who has two or three great church livings and little or no charge, refused to pay 7*s.* of an assessment till the writer granted a warrant to distrain upon him and others, and if they were rebellious to imprison them. Griffith paid the money, but contemptuously refused to deliver the warrant (being against others) which makes many of the neighbours despise the sheriff's authority, and shift off payment. Wishes the directions of the Lords. [*Seal with arms.* 2½ pp.]

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